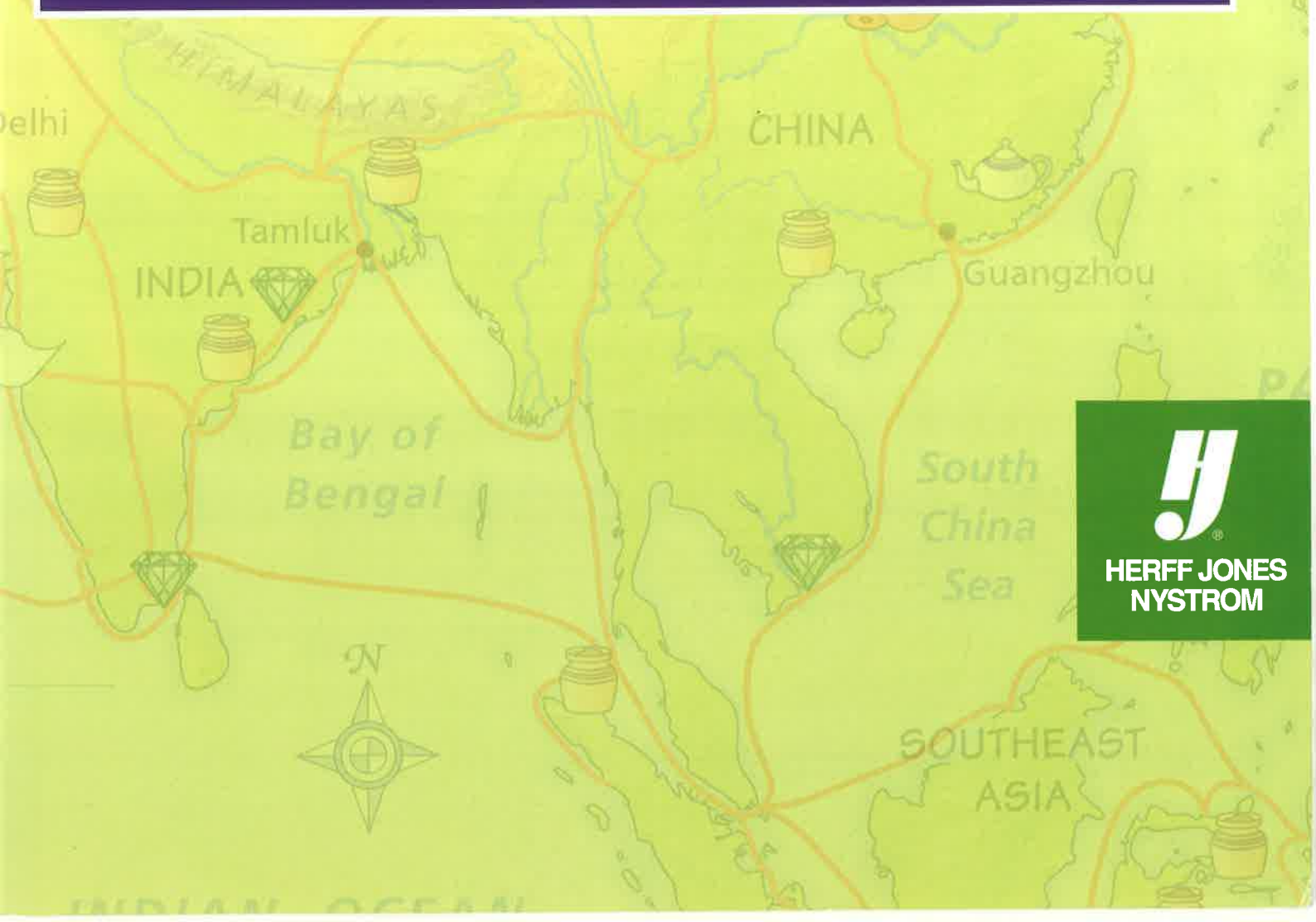
The Nystrom

Atlas *of* World History

SECOND EDITION



HERFF JONES NYSTROM

Table of Contents

Milestones of World History *inside front cover*
Abbreviations *inside front cover*
How does this atlas work? *4–5*



UNIT 1 **EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND CIVILIZATIONS** *pages 6–15*
100,000 B.C. (B.C.E.) to 516 B.C. (B.C.E.)

People Migrate Across the Earth *6–7* ➤ Agriculture and Early Settlements *8–9* ➤ Civilization in Ancient Mesopotamia *10–11* ➤ Babylonia and Assyria *12–13* ➤ Hebrew Kingdoms *14* ➤ Phoenician Trade *15*



UNIT 2 **ANCIENT EGYPT, CHINA, INDIA, AND MEXICO** *pages 16–29*
6000 B.C. (B.C.E.) to A.D. (C.E.) 900

Civilization in Ancient Egypt *16–17* ➤ Ancient Egypt and Kush *18–19* ➤ Civilization in Ancient China *20–21* ➤ Dynasties of Ancient China *22–23* ➤ Ancient India and the Spread of Hinduism *24–25* ➤ Ancient India and the Spread of Buddhism *26–27* ➤ Civilization in Ancient Mexico *28–29*



UNIT 3 **ANCIENT GREECE AND ROME** *pages 30–43*
3000 B.C. (B.C.E.) to A.D. (C.E.) 500

Civilizations of Ancient Greece *30–31* ➤ Growth of Greek City-States *32–33* ➤ The Conquests of Alexander the Great *34–35* ➤ From Roman Republic to Roman Empire *36–37* ➤ Height of the Roman Empire *38–39* ➤ Judaism and Christianity in the Roman Empire *40–41* ➤ Decline of the Roman Empire *42–43*



UNIT 4 **EMPIRES AND CULTURES OF ASIA** *pages 44–55*
395 to 1641

Ideas Travel the Silk Road *44–45* ➤ The Spread of Islam *46–47* ➤ Growth and Decline of the Byzantine Empire *48* ➤ Tang and Sung Dynasties of China *49* ➤ The Mongol Empire Spans Eurasia *50–51* ➤ Kingdoms of Southeast Asia *52* ➤ Ming Dynasty of China *53* ➤ From Imperial to Feudal Japan *54–55*



UNIT 5 **AFRICAN EMPIRES** *pages 56–63*
500 B.C. (B.C.E.) to A.D. (C.E.) 1600

Early Civilizations of Africa *56–57* ➤ Islamic Kingdoms of North Africa *58–59* ➤ Empires of West Africa *60–61* ➤ African States and Trade *62–63*

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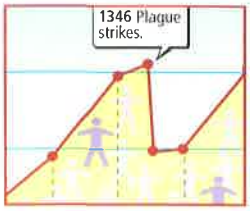
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UNIT 6 **EUROPE IN THE MIDDLE AGES** *pages 64–75*
418 to 1492

Early Kingdoms of Medieval Europe *64–65* ➤ Moorish Spain *66* ➤ Viking Impact on Europe *67* ➤ Feudalism and the Holy Roman Empire *68–69* ➤ Crusades to the Holy Land *70–71* ➤ Trade Routes and Plague *72–73* ➤ Reconquest of Spain *74* ➤ Rise of the Ottoman Empire *75*



UNIT 7 **THE AGE OF GLOBAL CONTACT** *pages 76–85*
1200 to 1800

Trade in the Indies *76–77* ➤ Age of European Exploration *78–79* ➤ Aztec Empire *80* ➤ Inca Empire *81* ➤ Europeans Explore and Settle the Americas *82–83* ➤ Impact of Colonization *84–85*



UNIT 8 **FROM RENAISSANCE TO ENLIGHTENMENT** *pages 86–95*
1300 to 1800

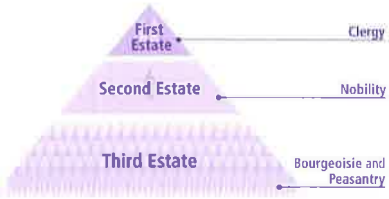
Europe During the Renaissance *86–87* ➤ Reformation and Counter Reformation *88–89* ➤ Growth of Eastern Empires *90–91* ➤ Dawn of the Global Economy *92–93* ➤ Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment *94–95*

5 **All men are by nature free.**

—Voltaire
Candide, 1759

UNIT 9 **REVOLUTIONS AND IMPERIALISM** *pages 96–109*
1775 to 1914

Independence in the Americas *96–97* ➤ French Revolution *98* ➤ Empire of Napoleon *99* ➤ Industrial Revolution Changes Europe *100–101* ➤ Nationalism Sweeps Europe *102–103* ➤ Imperialism in Asia and the Pacific *104–105* ➤ Imperialism Continues in Asia *106–107* ➤ Imperialism in Africa *108–109*



UNIT 10 **TWENTIETH CENTURY AND BEYOND** *pages 110–125*
1914 to the Present

World War I Changes Europe *110–111* ➤ Rise of Dictatorships *112–113* ➤ World War II Engulfs the World *114–115* ➤ The Cold War Threatens the World *116–117* ➤ Communist Conflicts in Asia *118–119* ➤ Independence Sweeps the World *120–121* ➤ Conflicts in the Middle East *122–123* ➤ Recent International Challenges *124–125*

REFERENCE MAPS *pages 126–129*

Countries of the World Today *126–127* ➤ Physical World *128–129*



Timetables of World History *130–133*
Glossary *134–136*
Index *137–144*
Thematic Index *inside back cover*

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How does this atlas work?

Pictures show how people and places looked in the past.

1 First read the **unit title**, which tells what the unit is about and what time period it covers.

2 Then read the **topic title** which tells what these two pages are about.

3 Next read the **introduction**, for more about the topic.

4 Now follow the **A B C D** markers for the clearest path through the pages.

The A B C D **captions** help you understand each map, graph, and picture.

Maps show places, movement, people, and events.

The **legend** gives the title of the map and explains what its colors and other symbols mean. Read the legend before studying the map.

UNIT 6

Europe in the Middle Ages

418 to 1492

711–1492 Moors rule Spain.

400 | 600 | 800

418 Visigoths start a kingdom in Spain.

432 St. Patrick introduces Christianity to Ireland.

789 Vikings' first raid strikes Portland, England.

800 Charlemagne is crowned "Emperor of the West."

Early Kingdoms of Medieval Europe

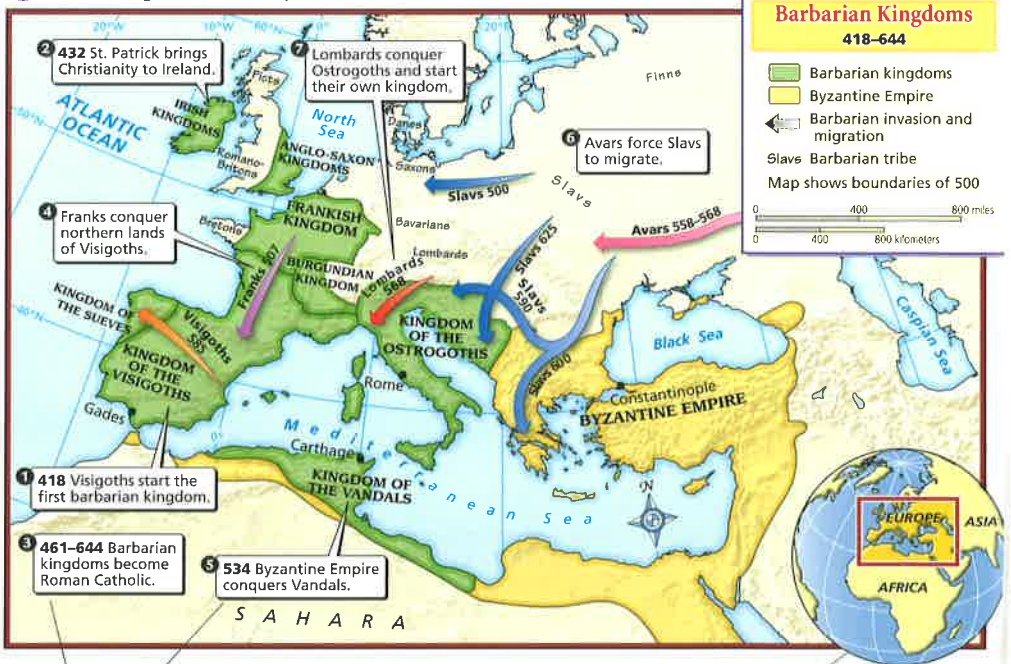
During the Middle Ages or medieval era, many Europeans were poor, uneducated, and violent.

- Early in the Middle Ages, barbarian tribes settled in Western Europe and established their own kingdoms.
- Barbarian kings, wanting to be as civilized as the Romans, became Roman Catholic.
- One Frankish king, Charlemagne, conquered much of Western Europe and launched education reforms.



B Charlemagne, a Frank, conquered the Bavarians, Lombards, and Avars. He hoped to restore the Roman Empire in the West. Here his army battles the Saxons.

A Compare the barbarian invasions on page 43 with the kingdoms on this map.



64

Call-outs are mini-captions right on the map.

Locator maps explain what part of the world is shown.

The **unit timeline** shows key events from this time period. Use it to preview the unit.

At the end of the unit, use the timeline to review the sequence of key events.

This symbol lets you know that the website **WorldHistoryAtlas.com** has more maps, graphs, photos, and/or primary sources on the topic.

1066 Normans take control of England.

1095 First Crusade is called by Pope Urban II.

1347 Plague-infected rats arrive in Sicily.

1453 Ottomans conquer Constantinople.

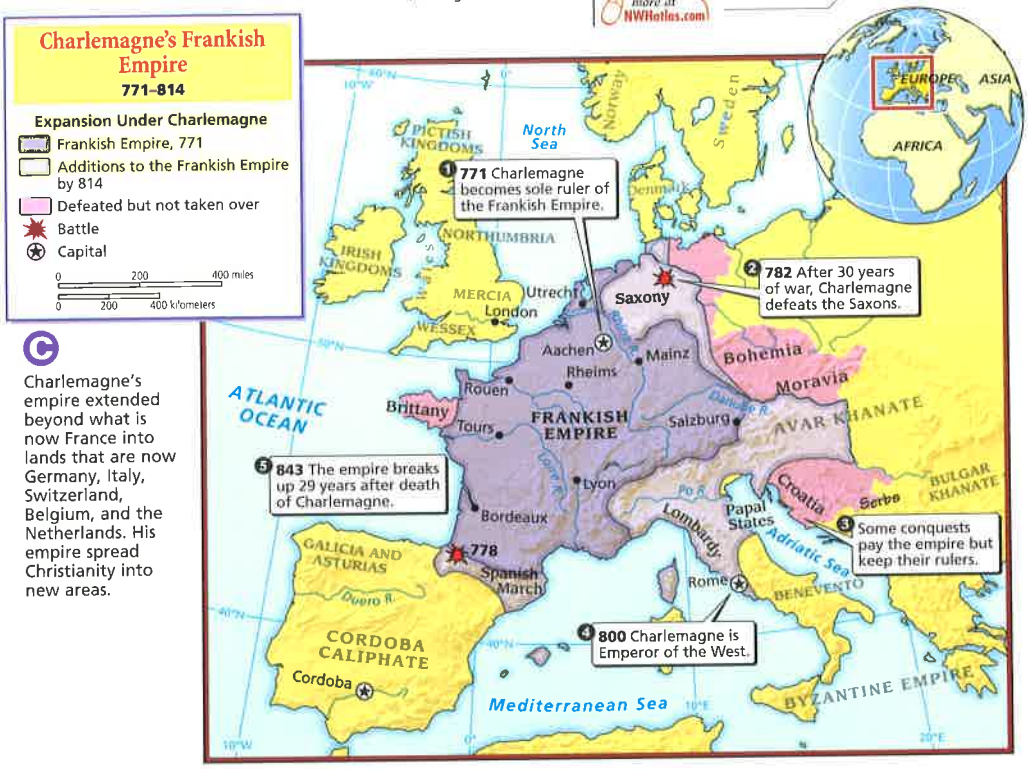
1000 | 1200 | 1400 | 1600

936 Otto I creates what will be the Holy Roman Empire.

1215 Magna Carta gives rights to free men in England.

1337–1453 Hundred Years' War fought between England and France.

more at NWHatlas.com



C Charlemagne's empire extended beyond what is now France into lands that are now Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands. His empire spread Christianity into new areas.

CULTURE

Education in the Frankish Empire

Who can read?

After the fall of Rome, education in most of Western Europe collapsed. Monks saved and copied books and taught a few students to read. Monasteries remained the center of European learning for almost 1000 years.

Before Charlemagne		Charlemagne's Education Reform
Boys studying to be clergy Some children of aristocrats	Students	All boys
Grammar, Rhetoric*	Subjects taught	Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Geometry, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Music
Monasteries Schools founded by bishops	Location of schools	Palace School in Aachen Primary schools in every city and village

*involved reading, rereading, commenting on, and imitating the classics

D At that time, lessons were taught in Latin. Charlemagne brought in teachers from England, Ireland, Spain, and Italy. But, without money or enough teachers, Charlemagne's education reform was largely a dream.

65

History Questions help you understand key words or ideas.

Charts and graphs organize information visually.

What else can you find in this atlas?

Milestones of World History on the inside front cover are a short list of key events.

Reference Maps on pages 126–129 show the world today.

Timetables of World History on 130–133 show what was happening in different places at the same time.

Glossary on 134–136 defines special words and names used in the atlas.

Index on 137–144 lists all the pages where people, places, or events are mentioned.

Thematic Index on the inside back cover lists all the pages related to certain big topics.

Abbreviations are explained on the inside front cover too.

UNIT 1

Early Settlements and Civilizations

100,000 B.C. (B.C.E.) to 516 B.C. (B.C.E.)

7000 B.C.
Symbols, earliest ancestors of writing, are first used.

100,000 B.C. (B.C.E.) | **10,000 B.C. (B.C.E.)** | **8000 B.C. (B.C.E.)** | **6000 B.C. (B.C.E.)**

100,000 B.C.
People migrate beyond East Africa.

9000 B.C.
Farming and herding begin in Fertile Crescent.

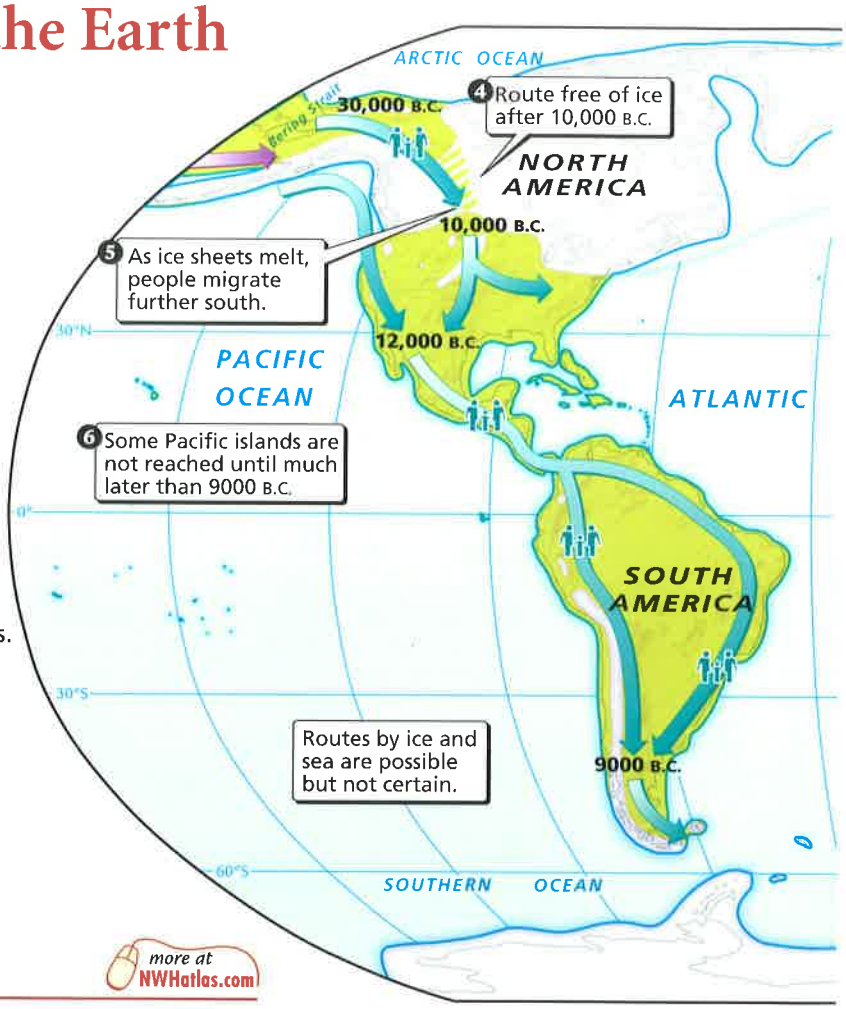
8000 B.C.
Jericho is one of the first cities.

By 6000 B.C.
Farming begins in Egypt, India, and China.

People Migrate Across the Earth

About 100,000 B.C. early people began migrating from their African homeland.

- For thousands of years, people moved into new areas in search of food. They hunted animals and gathered wild plants.
- Ice ages killed much of their food, forcing people to move. They migrated on foot or in small boats.
- By 9000 B.C. people had migrated to most regions of the world.

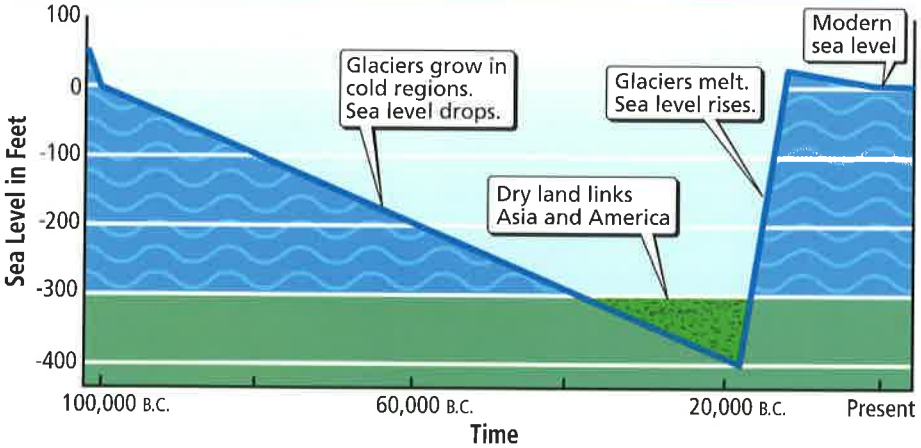


A People first migrated to regions that had plenty of food and comfortable climates. Which continents had been reached by 25,000 B.C.?

ENVIRONMENT

Sea Level at the Bering Strait

more at NWHatlas.com



B The earth's temperature began to fall around 100,000 B.C. Rivers froze, so water could not flow back to the sea. The sea level dropped. Areas that had been underwater were exposed as dry land.

What was the ice age?

Large parts of the earth were once covered by thick layers of ice called ice sheets. They formed during the cold periods known as **ice ages**, which lasted thousands of years.

5000 B.C. **Irrigation** is used in farming.

3500 B.C. **First civilization** rises in Sumer. **Bronze tools** are made.

2350 B.C. **First empire** rises in Akkad.

By 1200 B.C. **Hebrews** live in Canaan.

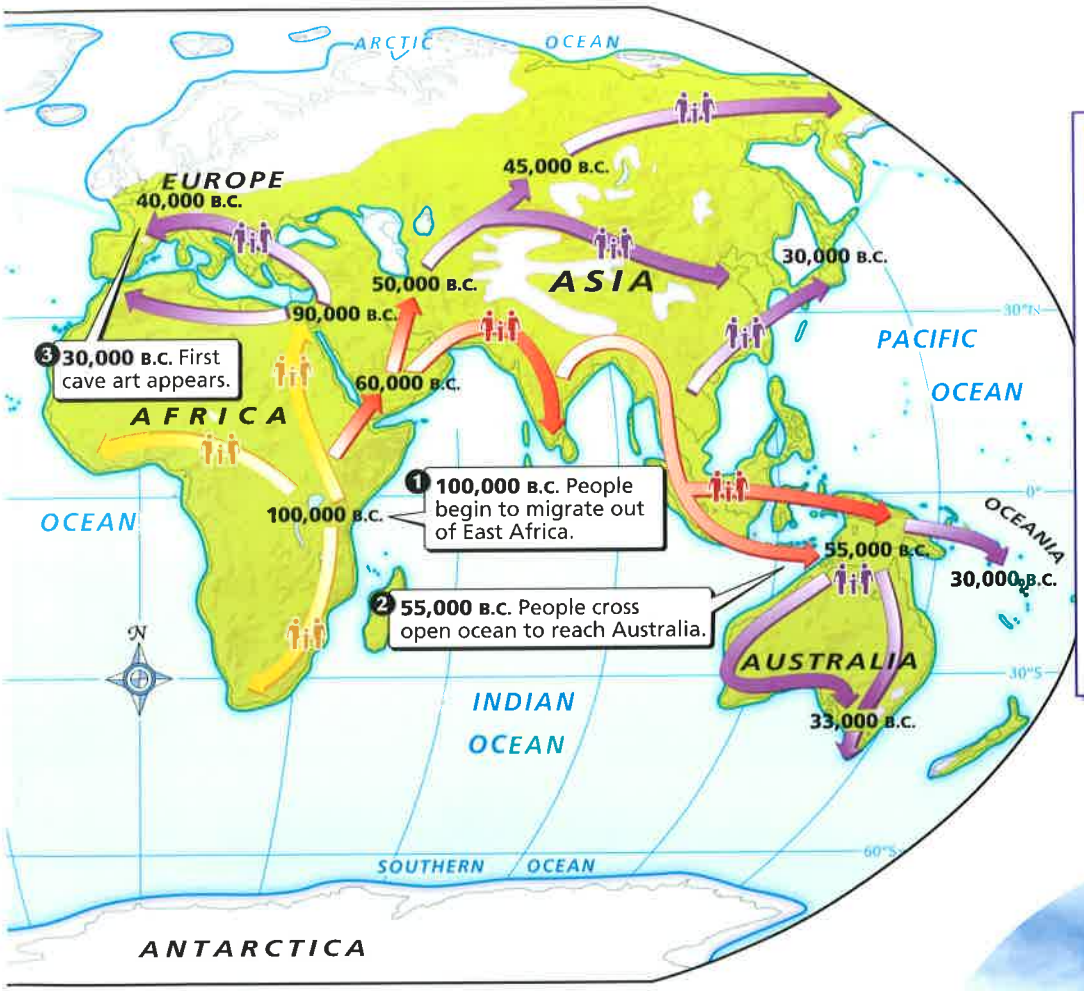
539 B.C. **Cyrus of Persia** conquers Babylon.

4000 B.C. (B.C.E.) — **2000 B.C. (B.C.E.)** — **B.C. (B.C.E.)** ◀ | ▶ **A.D. (C.E.)**

4000 B.C. **Sahara** gets drier, soon becomes desert.

1800–1600 B.C. **Assyria and Babylonia** create empires in Mesopotamia.

900 B.C. **Phoenicians** sail to the Atlantic Ocean.



Early Human Migrations
100,000–9000 B.C.

Spread of Humans

- 100,000–75,000 B.C.
- 75,000–50,000 B.C.
- 50,000–25,000 B.C.
- 25,000–9000 B.C.

12,000 B.C. Approximate date of arrival in region

Ice Age

- Sea ice, 16,000 B.C.
- Glacier or ice sheet
- Ice Age coastline
- Coastline today

Equatorial Scale
0 1000 2000 miles
0 1000 2000 kilometers



C One early form of expression was cave painting. Many cave paintings show animals that people hunted.



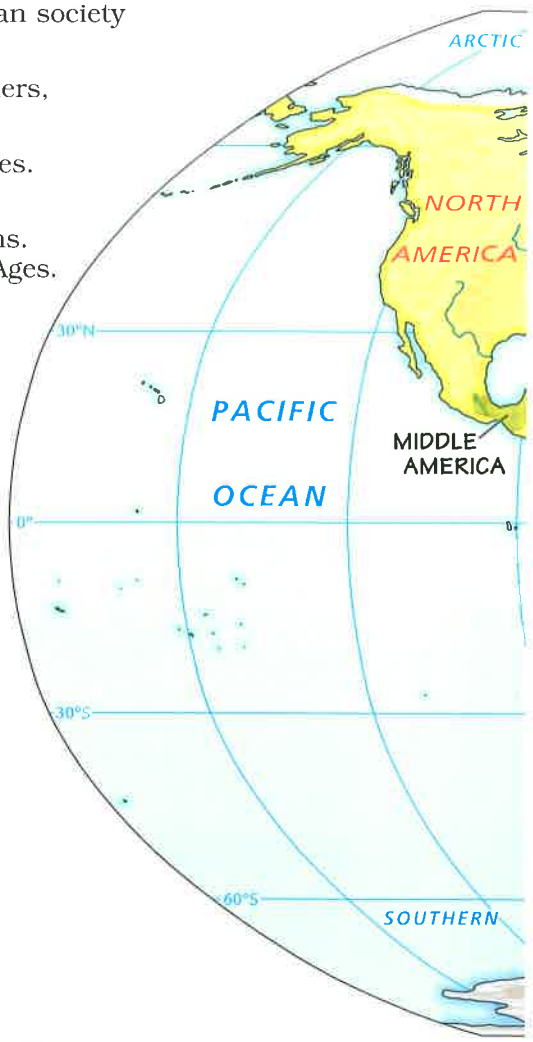
D About 2000 B.C. people with advanced skills and improved boats began sailing to distant islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Agriculture and Early Settlements

Agriculture, or growing plants and raising animals for food, changed human society forever. Agriculture was more reliable than hunting and gathering.

- People began to herd or keep wild animals in pens. They became farmers, planting seeds from wild grasses using hoes and digging sticks.
- Settlements became permanent. Farming communites grew into villages. A surplus of food allowed people to **specialize** and work other jobs.
- Specialists improved metalworking, making stronger tools and weapons. These advances in technology are used to name the Bronze and Iron Ages.

more at NWHatlas.com

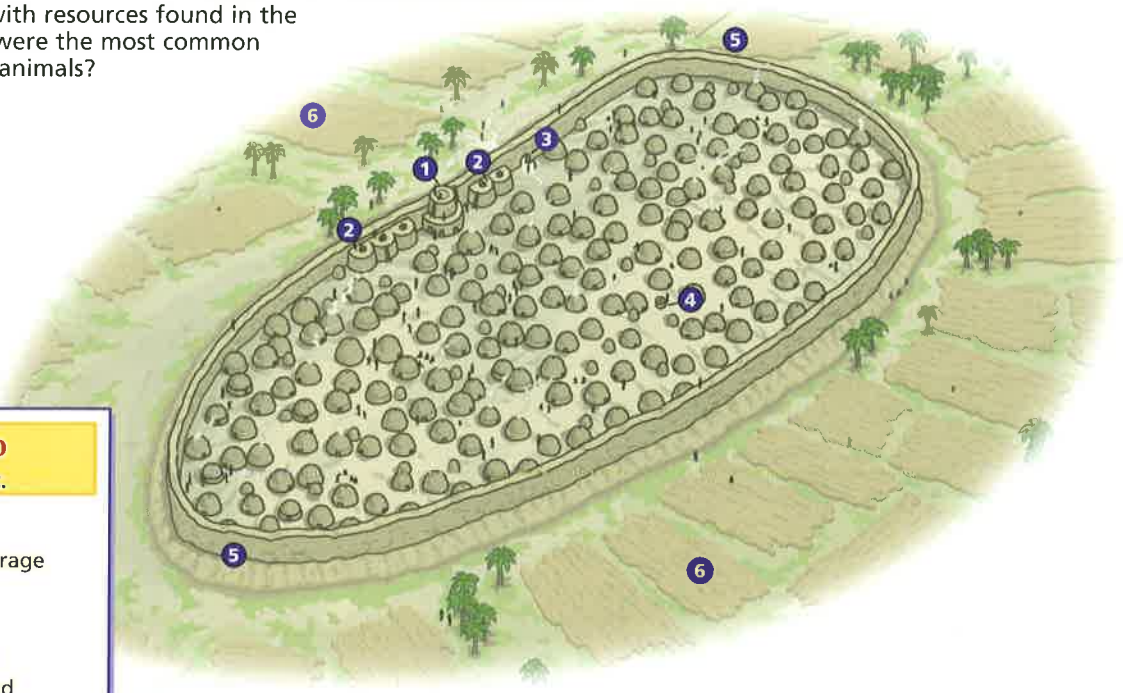


SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Earliest Domestic Plants and Animals

PLANTS		ANIMALS
Barley, lentils, peas, wheat	Middle East	Cattle, goats, pigs, sheep
Millet, rice	China	Chicken, pigs, water buffalo
Cotton, millet, rice, soybeans, sweet potatoes, taro	South and Southeast Asia	Cattle, chicken, pigs, water buffalo
Barley, millet, sorghum, wheat, yams	Africa	Cattle, sheep
Barley, rye, wheat	Europe	Cattle, dogs, pigs
Beans, peppers, potatoes, squash	Americas	Dogs, turkeys

B Agriculture started with resources found in the environment. What were the most common domestic plants and animals?



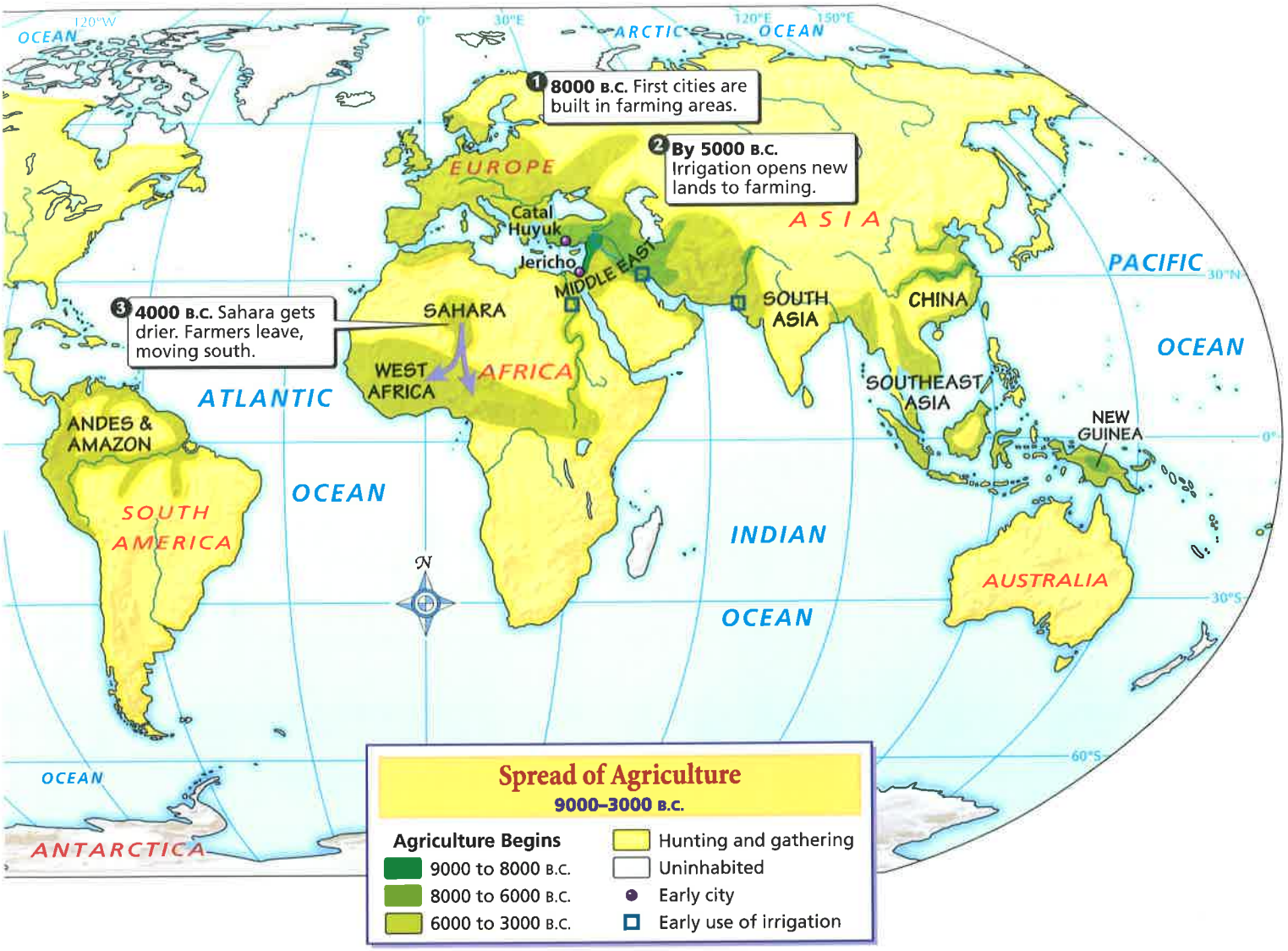
Jericho
7000 B.C.

1. Tower
2. Grain storage
3. Gate
4. Spring
5. City wall
6. Grain field

Other buildings are houses.

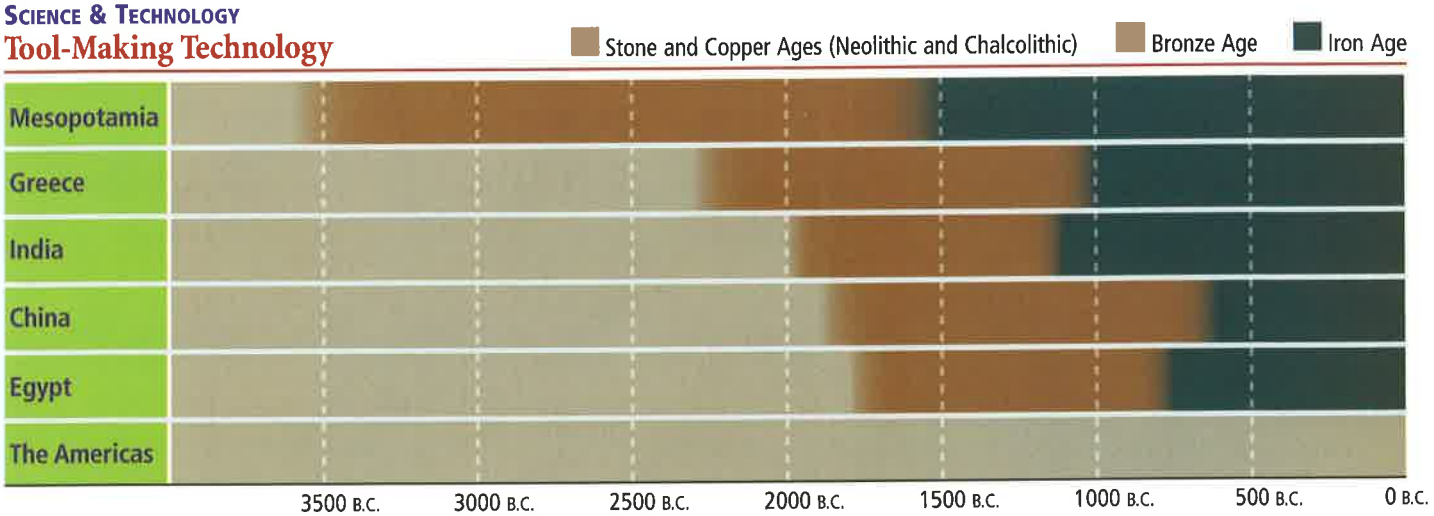
C About 1,000 people lived in Jericho, one of the world's oldest cities. What clues does this illustration give you about their society?

A Agriculture developed in several different regions of the world at about the same time. In some areas, people used irrigation to direct river water to their crops. In areas unsuitable for farming, people continued to hunt and gather.



SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Tool-Making Technology



D Metal replaced stone for making tools and weapons at different times around the world. Bronze, a mixture of copper and tin, replaced copper and stone when more tin was found. Iron, a cheaper and stronger metal, replaced bronze when improved heating methods were developed.

Civilization in Ancient Mesopotamia

The earliest known civilization, Sumer, and the world's first empire, the Akkadian Empire, both developed in Mesopotamia.

- The Sumerians developed the first written language and the first laws. They also traded with places as far away as Egypt and India.
- Each Sumerian city-state was independent. Each had its own ruler, own special god, and own army.
- People from the neighboring region of Akkad later conquered Sumer and the rest of the area around the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Once conquered, city-states were simply cities.



A During the Bronze Age, Sumerians fought using bronze weapons and chariots pulled by donkeys. This image is of Sumerians crushing an enemy.

WRITING & LANGUAGE

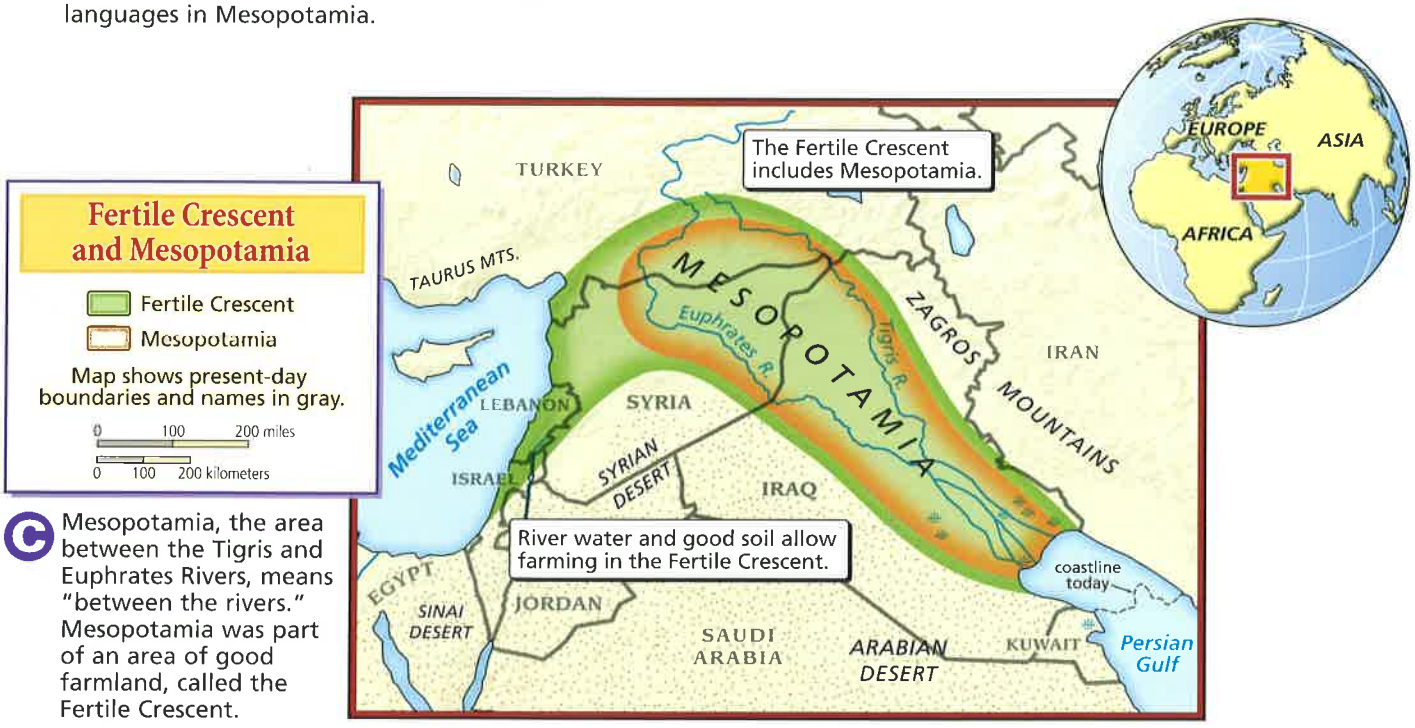
Sumerians Develop Writing, 7000–3000 B.C.



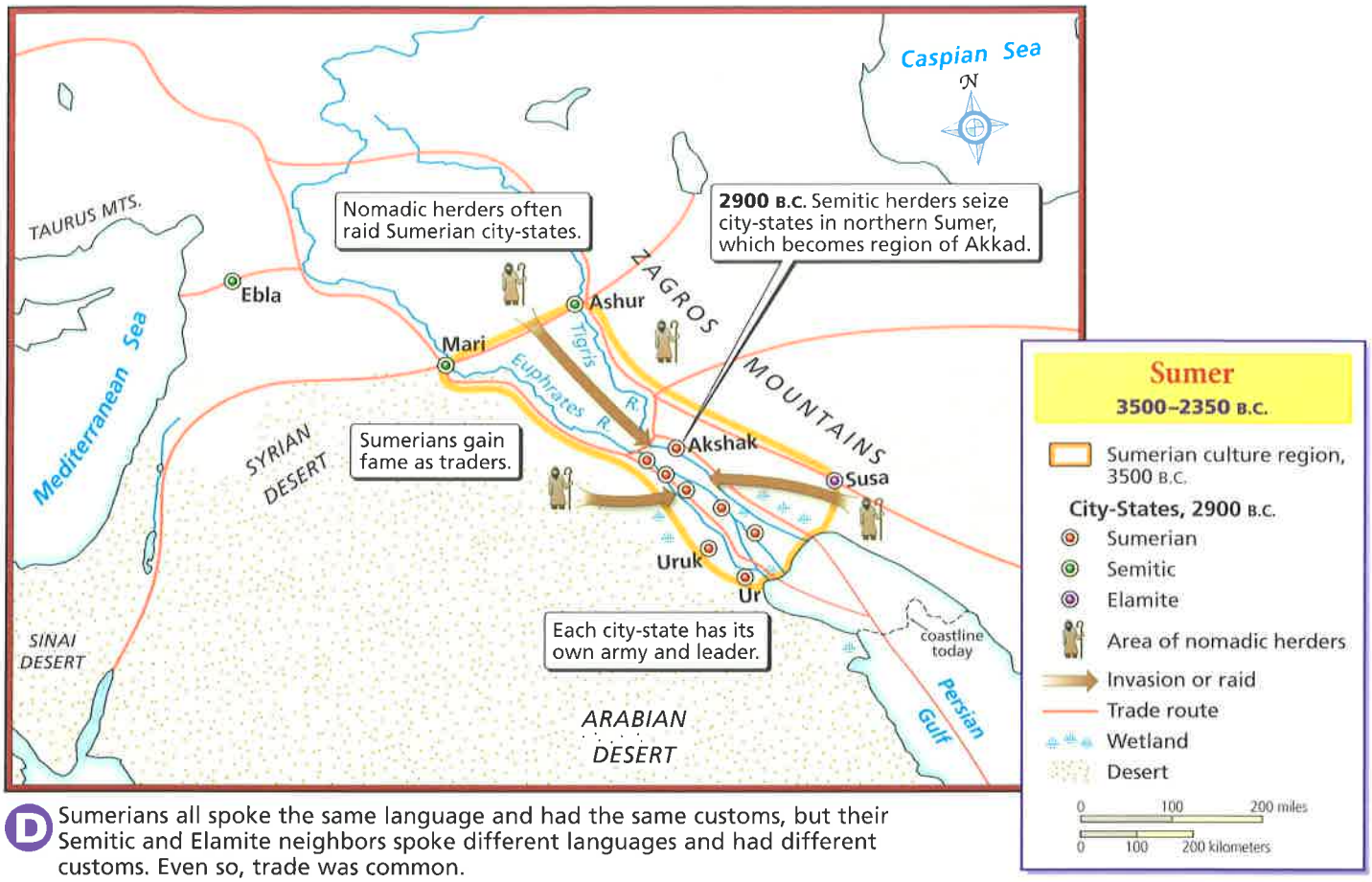
B People in Mesopotamia first used objects, or tokens, to record trades. Sumerians then scratched the same shapes on clay tablets. Later they used triangular reeds to scratch these shapes. These wedge shapes, or cuneiform, became the basis of written languages in Mesopotamia.

Is it a city or is it a state?

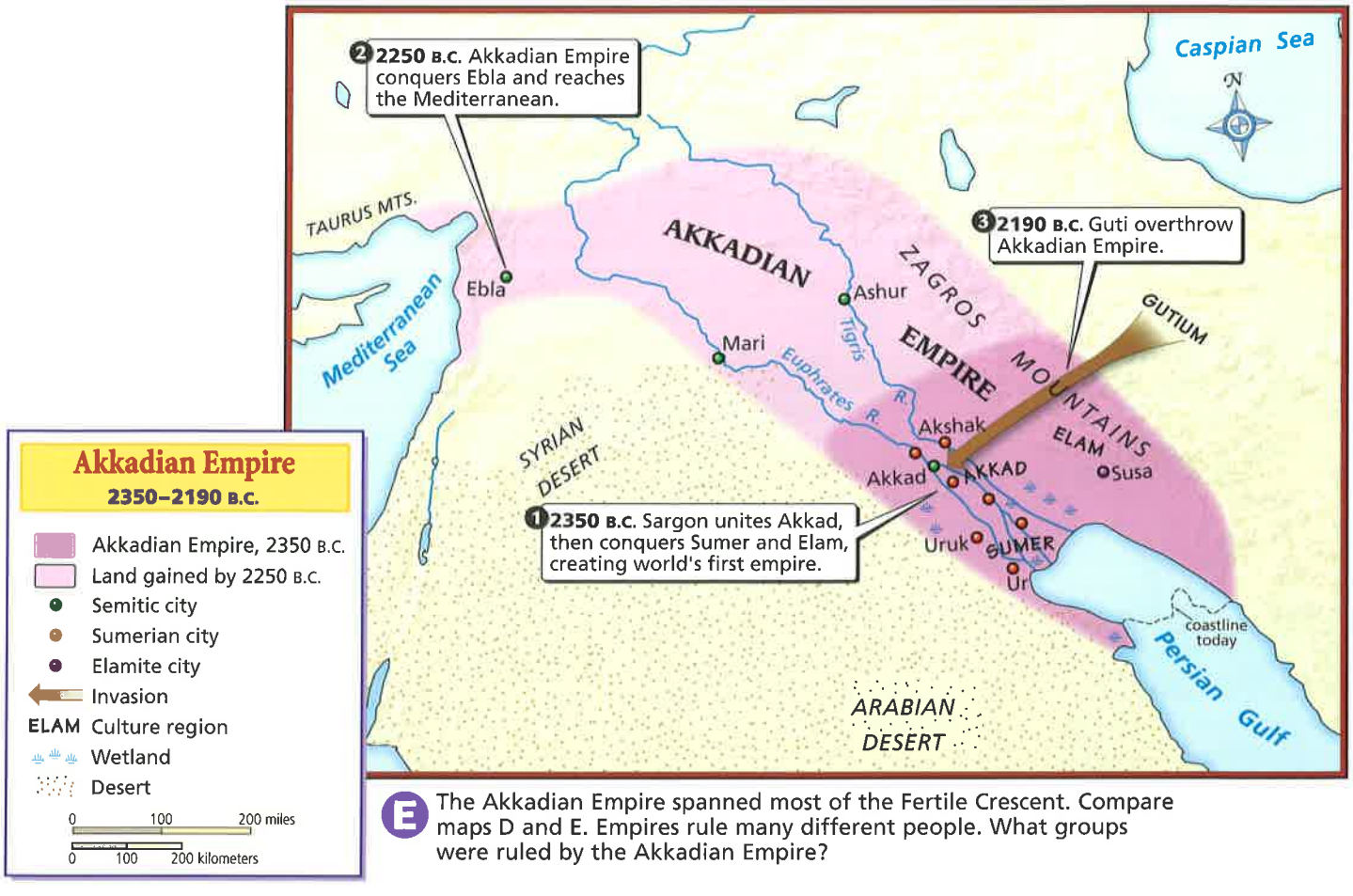
Early civilizations weren't part of a large country. Instead, people were governed by their own **city-state**. A city-state included a city and the surrounding countryside. There are a few city-states today, such as Monaco in Europe and Singapore in Asia.



C Mesopotamia, the area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, means "between the rivers." Mesopotamia was part of an area of good farmland, called the Fertile Crescent.



D Sumerians all spoke the same language and had the same customs, but their Semitic and Elamite neighbors spoke different languages and had different customs. Even so, trade was common.



E The Akkadian Empire spanned most of the Fertile Crescent. Compare maps D and E. Empires rule many different people. What groups were ruled by the Akkadian Empire?

Babylonia and Assyria

After the Akkadian Empire fell, two groups struggled for control of the Fertile Crescent. Babylonians from Babylon and Assyrians from Ashur became the major powers in the region.

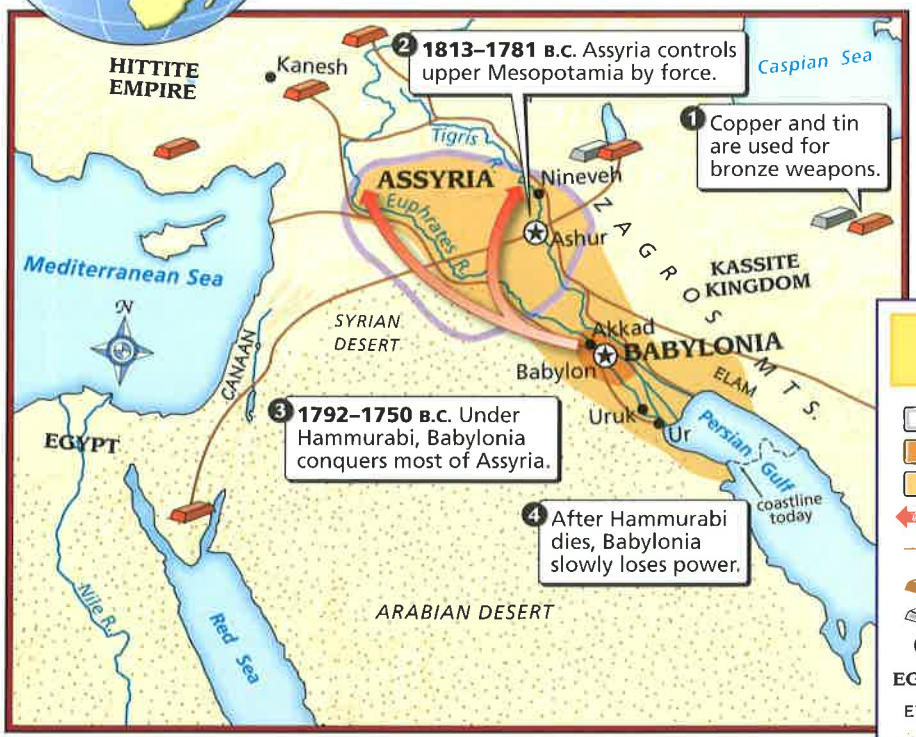
- Babylon was long known as a center of learning. Babylonian science and literature were admired and imitated throughout the Fertile Crescent.
- In contrast, Assyria was known for its fierce army.
- Babylonia and Assyria fought each other often over the course of a thousand years. Each conquered the other more than once.



B The Babylonians and Assyrians built monuments to show their wealth and power. Above is a replica of Babylon's Ishtar Gate. The wealth came from conquests and taxes.



A The Babylonian Empire expanded under Hammurabi, one of Babylonia's most important kings. He is also remembered for his extensive law code.



Why do empires fail?

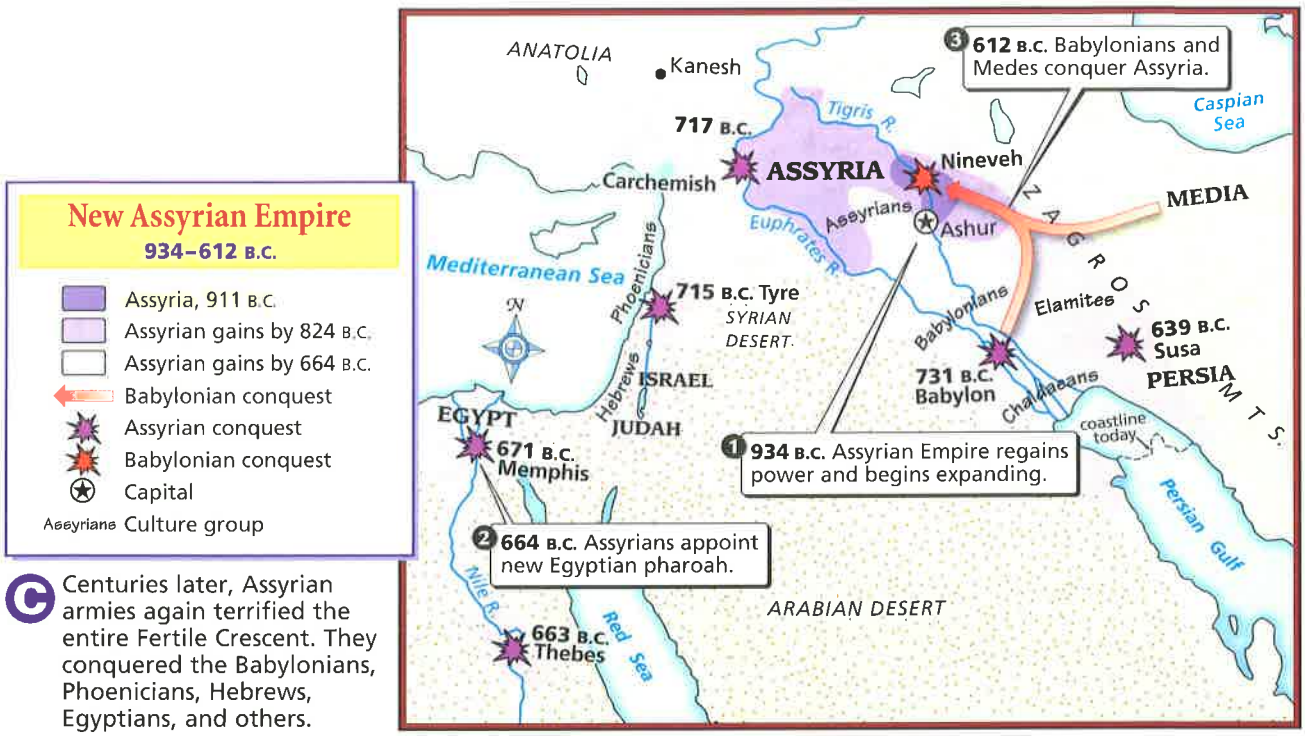
Akkad, Babylon, and Ashur all produced **empires**, ruling distant lands with languages and customs unlike their own. Such differences make empires hard to govern.

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Assyria and Babylonia
1800–1600 B.C.

- Assyria, 1800 B.C.
- Babylonia, 1800 B.C.
- Babylonian gains by 1750 B.C.
- Babylonian conquest
- Trade route
- Copper
- Tin
- Capital
- EGYPT Independent empire or state
- ELAM Culture region
- Desert

0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers



C Centuries later, Assyrian armies again terrified the entire Fertile Crescent. They conquered the Babylonians, Phoenicians, Hebrews, Egyptians, and others.



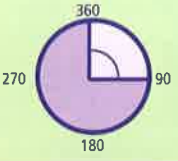
D Chaldaeans from Babylonia conquered Assyria. The New Babylonian Empire was the last of the Mesopotamian empires. Compare its size with that of Babylonia's original empire, shown on map A.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Babylonian Contributions



Time
- Divided a year into 12 months.
- Divided a day into 24 hours.
- Divided an hour into 60 minutes.



Mathematics
- Split circle into 360 degrees.



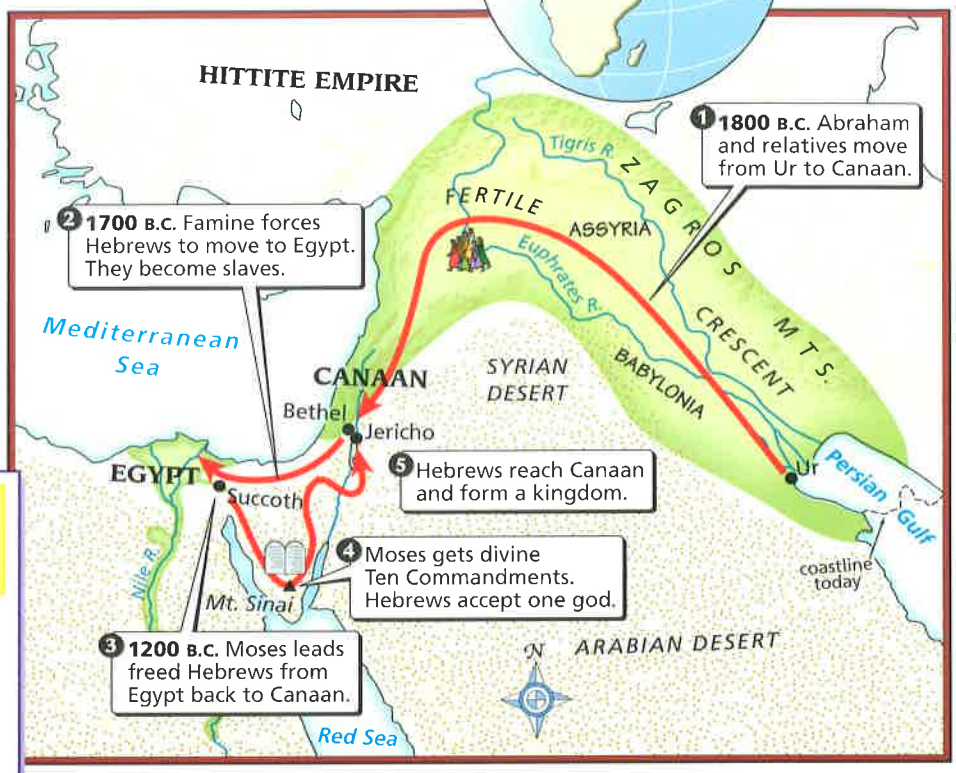
Astronomy
- Accurately predicted dates of eclipses.

E Babylonians liked numbers that could be evenly divided by many other numbers. Notice how such numbers are used in Babylonian contributions to time and mathematics.

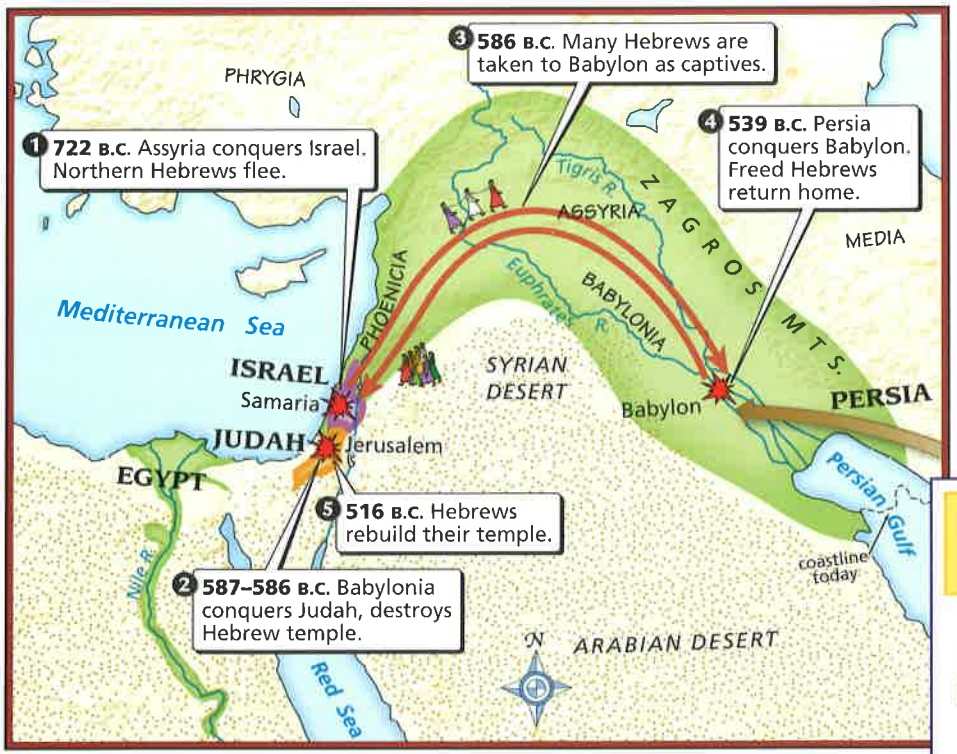
Hebrew Kingdoms

According to the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh), Hebrews came from southeastern Mesopotamia near the Persian Gulf. Around 1800 B.C., they migrated west to the Mediterranean coast.

- They are said to have settled in Canaan, which they believed their god had given them.
- A Hebrew kingdom was formed by 1200 B.C. Later it split into Israel and Judah.
- Wars and famine often forced Hebrews to leave their "Promised Land."
- The Hebrews came to be called **Jews** and their religion **Judaism**.



A In the biblical accounts, leaders such as Abraham and Moses led the Hebrews to Canaan. Archaeologists have not been able to confirm these accounts.



B After the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C., leaders and skilled craftsmen of Judah were sent to Babylon. There they wrote down their traditions, laws, and beliefs in part of what is now known as the Hebrew Bible or Old Testament.

God or gods?

Unlike their neighbors in the Fertile Crescent, many Hebrews worshipped only one god. By 539 B.C. Hebrews were not allowed to worship any other gods. Christianity and Islam, which developed from Judaism, also worship just one god.

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Phoenician Trade

The Phoenician civilization, like that of the Hebrews, developed along the eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea.

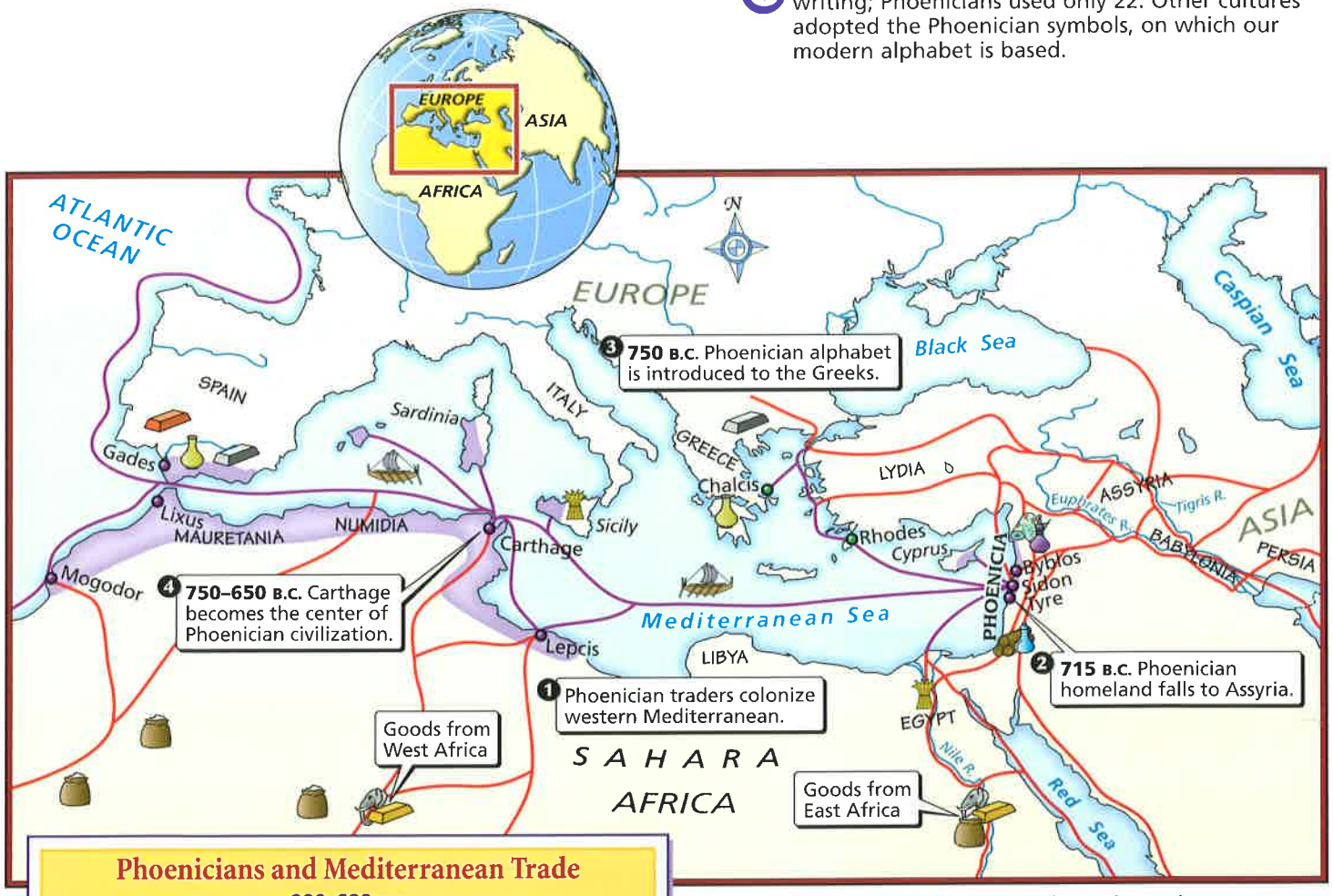
- By 2900 B.C. the Phoenicians had become the first major sea-going civilization. Their ships could travel long distances using either sails or oars.
- The Phoenicians established a large trade network. They also established colonies in North Africa, southern Spain, and on islands in the Mediterranean Sea.
- To make trade easier, the Phoenicians developed a simple writing system that used symbols for sounds instead of symbols for words or ideas.

WRITING & LANGUAGE

Development of Our Alphabet

Phoenician 1000 B.C.	Greek 600 B.C.	Roman A.D. 300
𐤀	Α	A
𐤁	Β	B
𐤃	Δ	D
𐤄	Ε	E

C Sumerians used over 500 symbols in their writing; Phoenicians used only 22. Other cultures adopted the Phoenician symbols, on which our modern alphabet is based.



Phoenicians and Mediterranean Trade
900–600 B.C.

- Phoenician settlement area
- Phoenician trade route
- Other trade route
- Phoenician city
- Greek city
- LIBYA Culture region

0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers

Main Sources of Trade

Silver, Copper, Gold, Salt, Ivory, Oil, Glass, Dye, Grain, Cedar, Cloth

Map shows boundaries of 800 B.C.

D Phoenicians controlled trade throughout the Mediterranean Sea and into the Atlantic Ocean—connecting cultures throughout the region.

UNIT 2

Ancient Egypt, China, India, and Mexico

6000 B.C. (B.C.E.) to A.D. (C.E.) 900

2500 B.C. **Planned cities** are built in India.

6000 B.C. (B.C.E.) | 5000 B.C. (B.C.E.) | 4000 B.C. (B.C.E.) | 3000 B.C. (B.C.E.)

6000 B.C. **Farming** begins in western India.

5000 B.C. **Yangshao culture** begins in China.

3100 B.C. **Upper and Lower Egypt** unite.

Civilization in Ancient Egypt

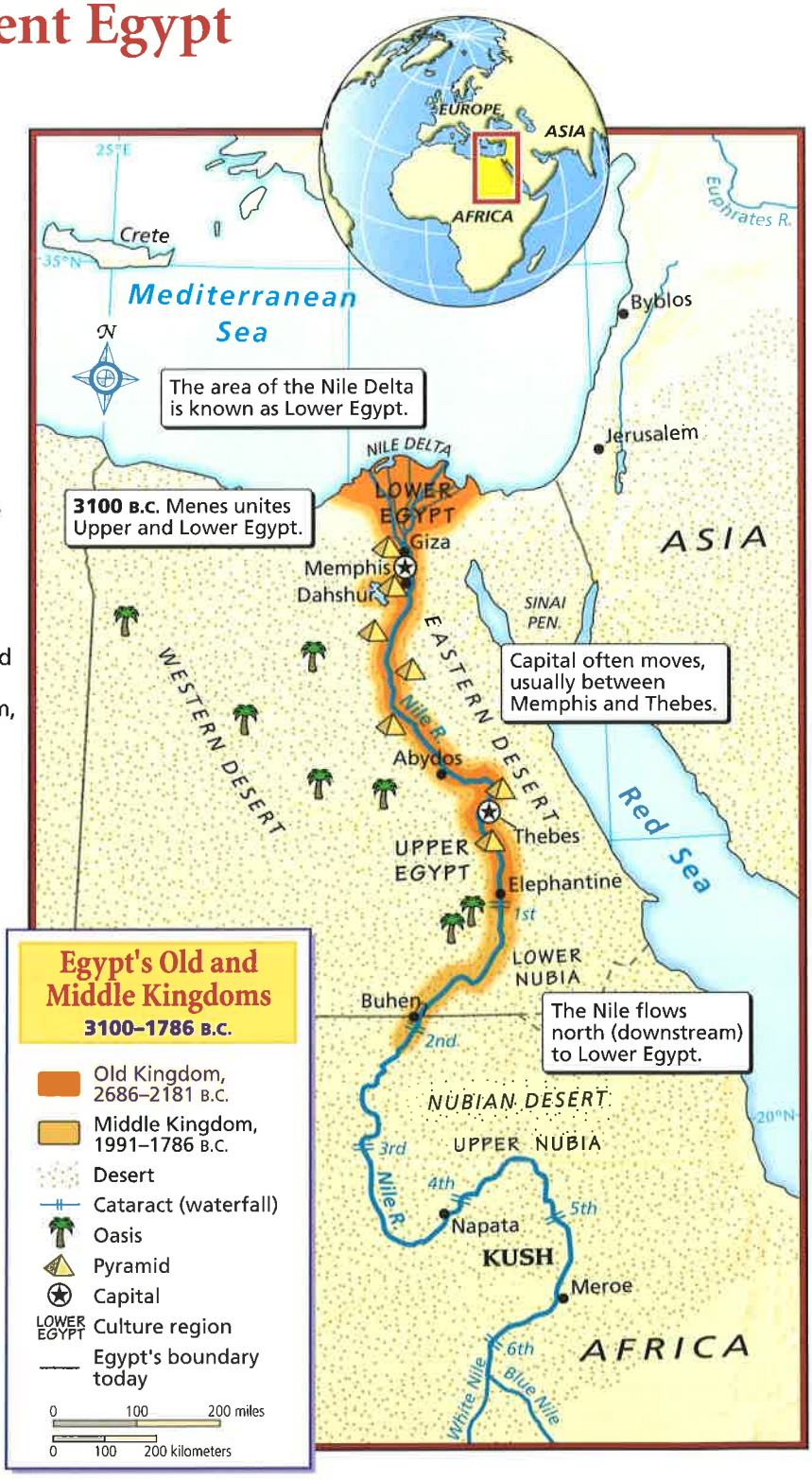
Ancient Egypt is one of the oldest and longest lasting civilizations in the world. This civilization began in a river valley more than 5,000 years ago.

- Ancient Egypt arose along the Nile River in northeastern Africa.
- The first 2,000 years of Egyptian history are divided into three periods: the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms.
- The ancient Egyptians developed an advanced civilization. They built cities, invented hieroglyphics (a form of writing), and created large monuments.

A During the Old Kingdom, a strong central government was established and the building of pyramids began. During the Middle Kingdom, Egypt expanded south along the Nile and conquered Lower Nubia.



B Thousands of workers built huge pyramids as tombs for Egyptian rulers. Farmers helped when the Nile flooded.



1766 B.C. **Shang dynasty,** China's first, begins.

1570 B.C. **New Kingdom** of Egypt begins.

1200 B.C. **Olmecs** build the earliest cities in the Americas.

563 B.C. **Siddhartha Gautama** (Buddha) is born.

212 B.C. **Great Wall of China** construction begins.

A.D. 500 **Gupta Empire** collapses after Hun invasions.

A.D. 900 **Lowland Maya** leave their cities.

2000 B.C. (B.C.E.) — 1000 B.C. (B.C.E.) — B.C. (B.C.E.) ◄ | ► A.D. (C.E.) — A.D. (C.E.) 1000

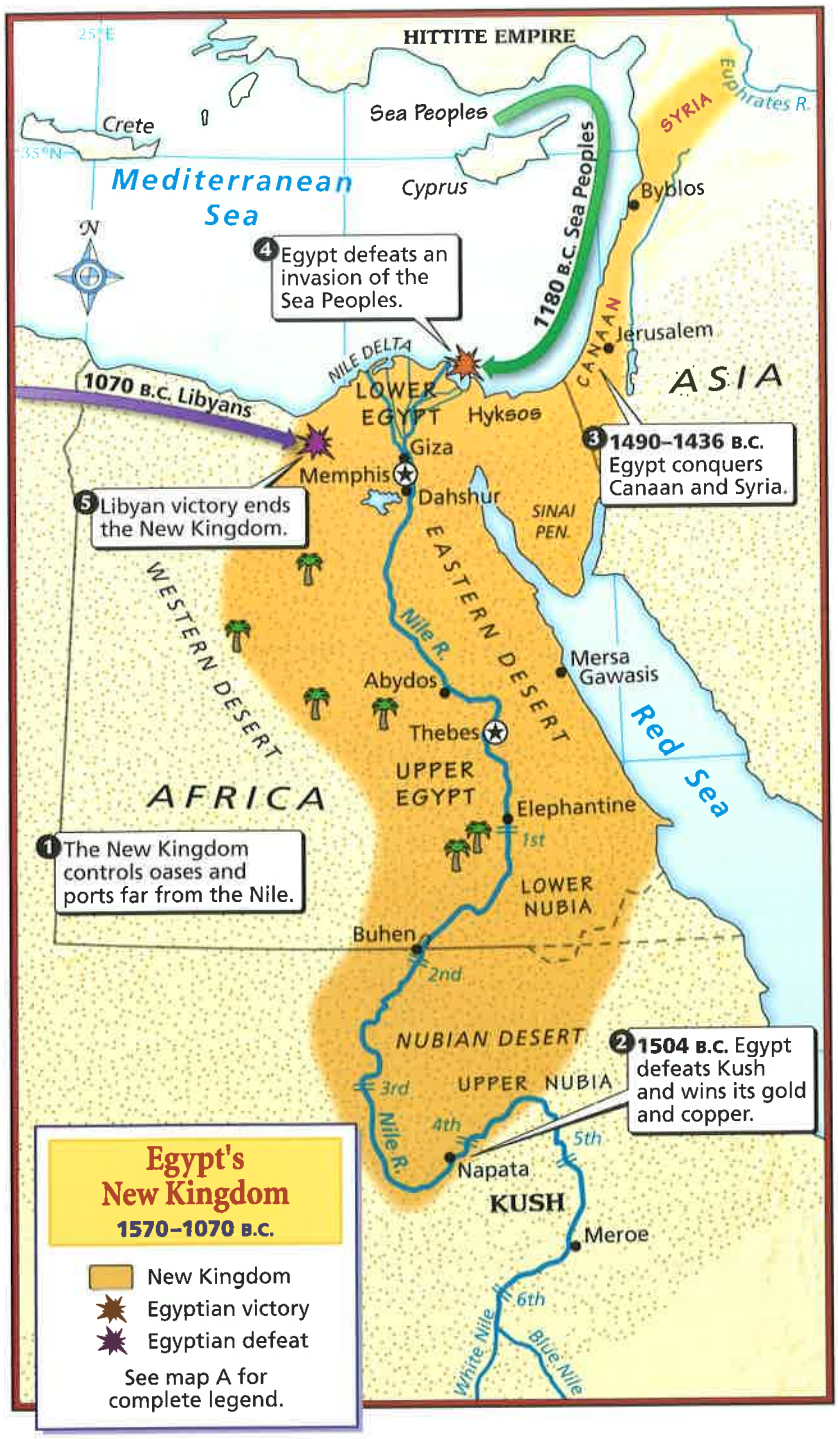
1000 B.C. **Hindus** write down world's oldest scriptures.

551 B.C. **Confucius** is born.

321 B.C. **Mauryan Empire** begins in India.

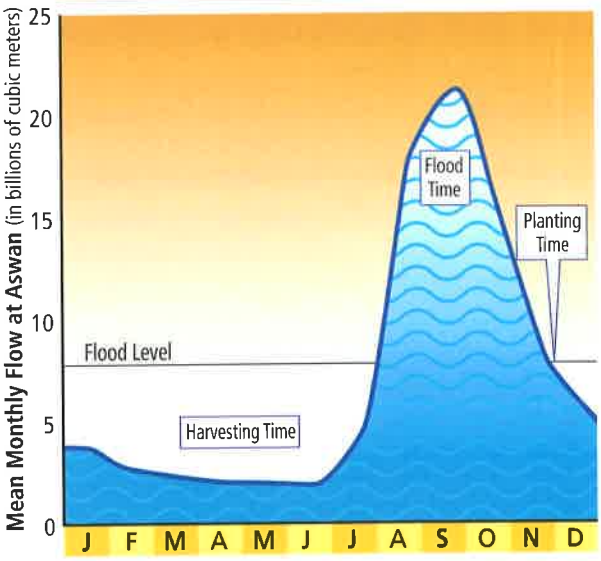
A.D. 350 **Kingdom of Kush** falls.

C After the Middle Kingdom broke apart, Egypt was ruled by the Hyksos people of Asia. Then the Egyptians overthrew the Hyksos and began the New Kingdom. This new Egyptian empire became the strongest and wealthiest in the world.



ENVIRONMENT

Flooding of the Nile



D The Nile flooded around the same time every year, depositing rich soil for farming. The data for this graph is from a more recent time. Exact water levels may have been different in ancient Egypt.

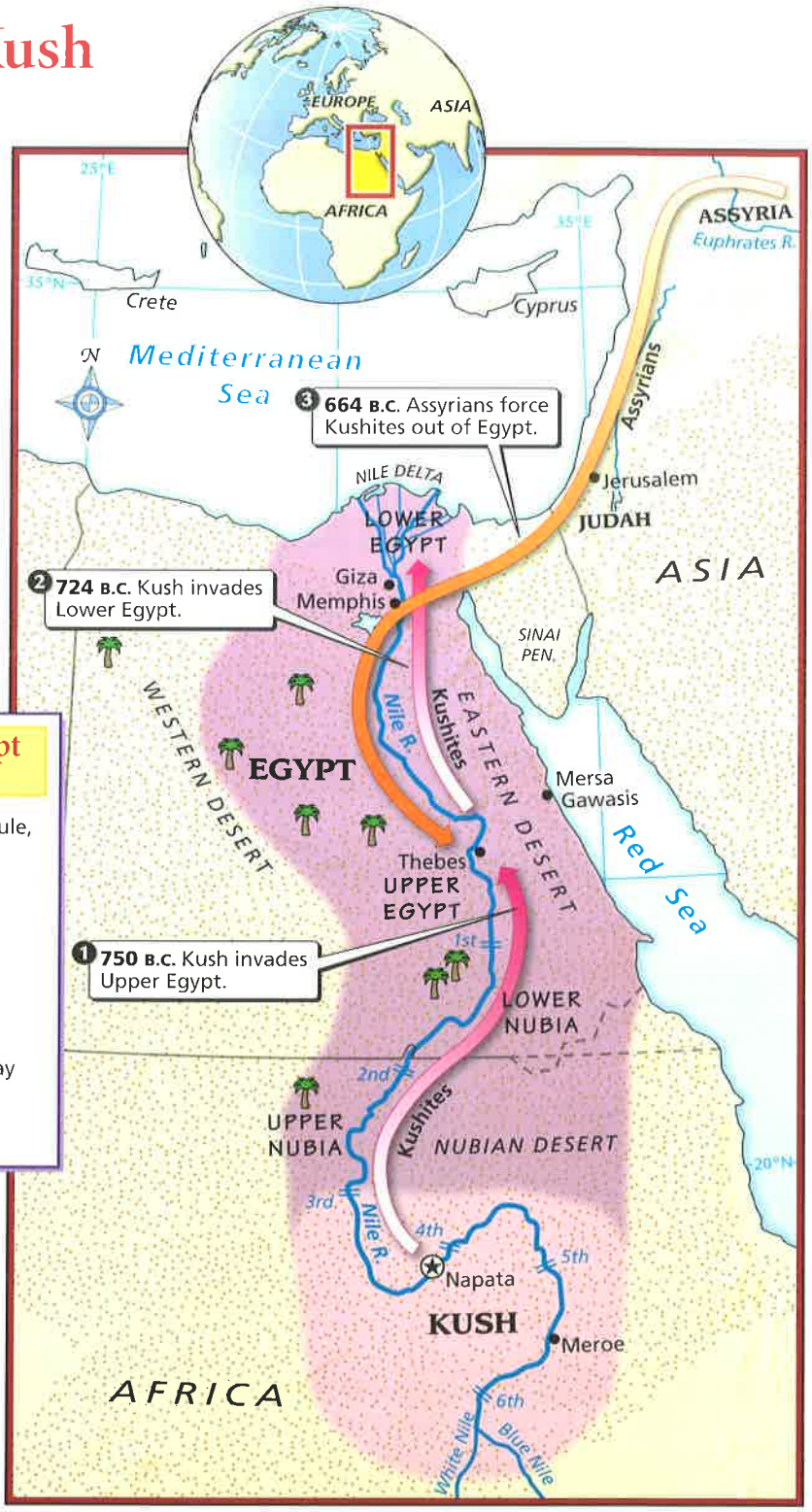


E Most Egyptians lived in the Nile River Valley. This husband and wife are plowing fields, preparing the soil for planting. Look at graph D. In which months would they be plowing?

Ancient Egypt and Kush

At the end of the New Kingdom, nobles and priests began to compete for power. The Egyptian empire weakened and began to lose territory.

- Egypt was invaded by neighboring Libyans. The Libyans were among the first foreigners to rule Egypt.
- As Egypt fell under foreign rule, the kingdom of Kush formed its own civilization based on Egyptian and local cultures.
- Kush ruled Egypt for almost 100 years. Later it defended itself from the foreign rulers of Egypt.
- Kush and later kingdoms remained centers of trade between southern Africa and the Mediterranean region.



Kush Conquers Egypt
750–664 B.C.

- Egypt under Kushite rule, 750–664 B.C.
- Kush homelands
- Desert
- Cataract (waterfall)
- Oasis
- Capital
- LOWER EGYPT Culture region
- Egypt's boundary today

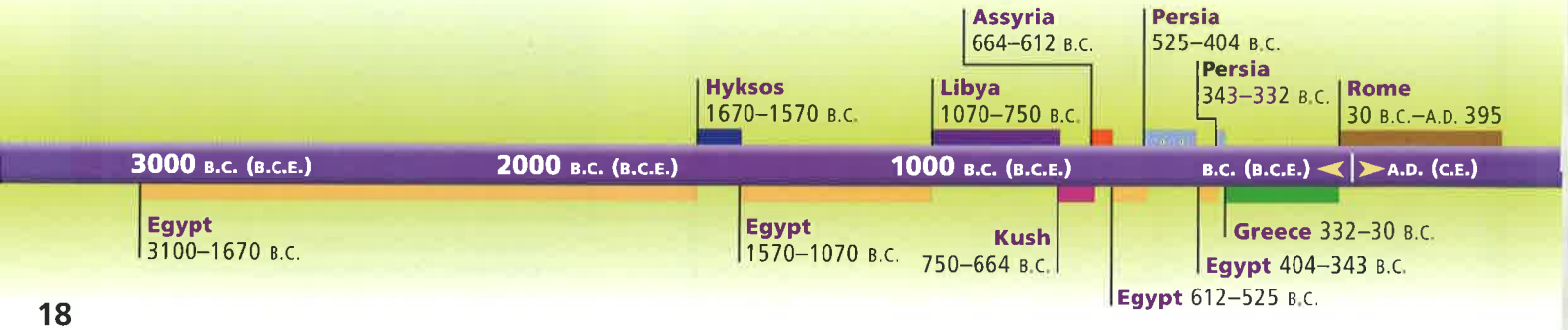
0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

A Kush invaded Egypt from the south and gradually conquered Egyptian territory to the Mediterranean Sea. Kushites ruled Egypt until they were defeated by Assyrians.

B Compare the amount of time that Egyptians ruled Egypt with the amount of time that foreign powers ruled. Which foreign power ruled Egypt the longest?

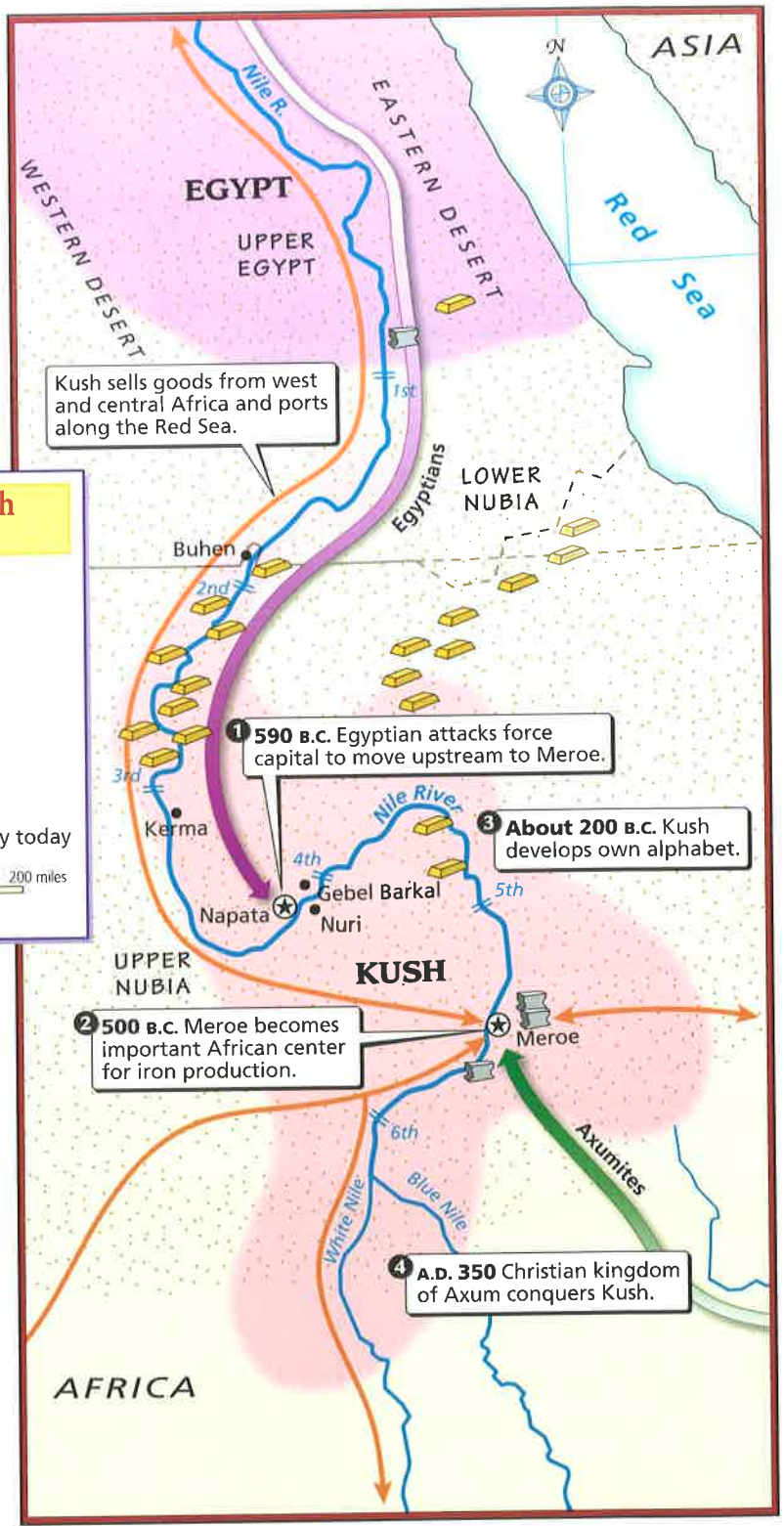
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Powers That Ruled Ancient Egypt





C Kush and Egypt traded with each other for centuries. This painting from an Egyptian tomb shows copper, ivory, animal skins, and other goods from Kush.





D Kush took Egyptian culture and adapted it. For example, this Kush crown has cobras, similar to those on an Egyptian pharoah's crown. Where are the cobras?

E After withdrawing from Egypt, Kush moved its capital farther south to Meroe. They controlled trade along the Nile and became the main source of iron for much of eastern Africa.

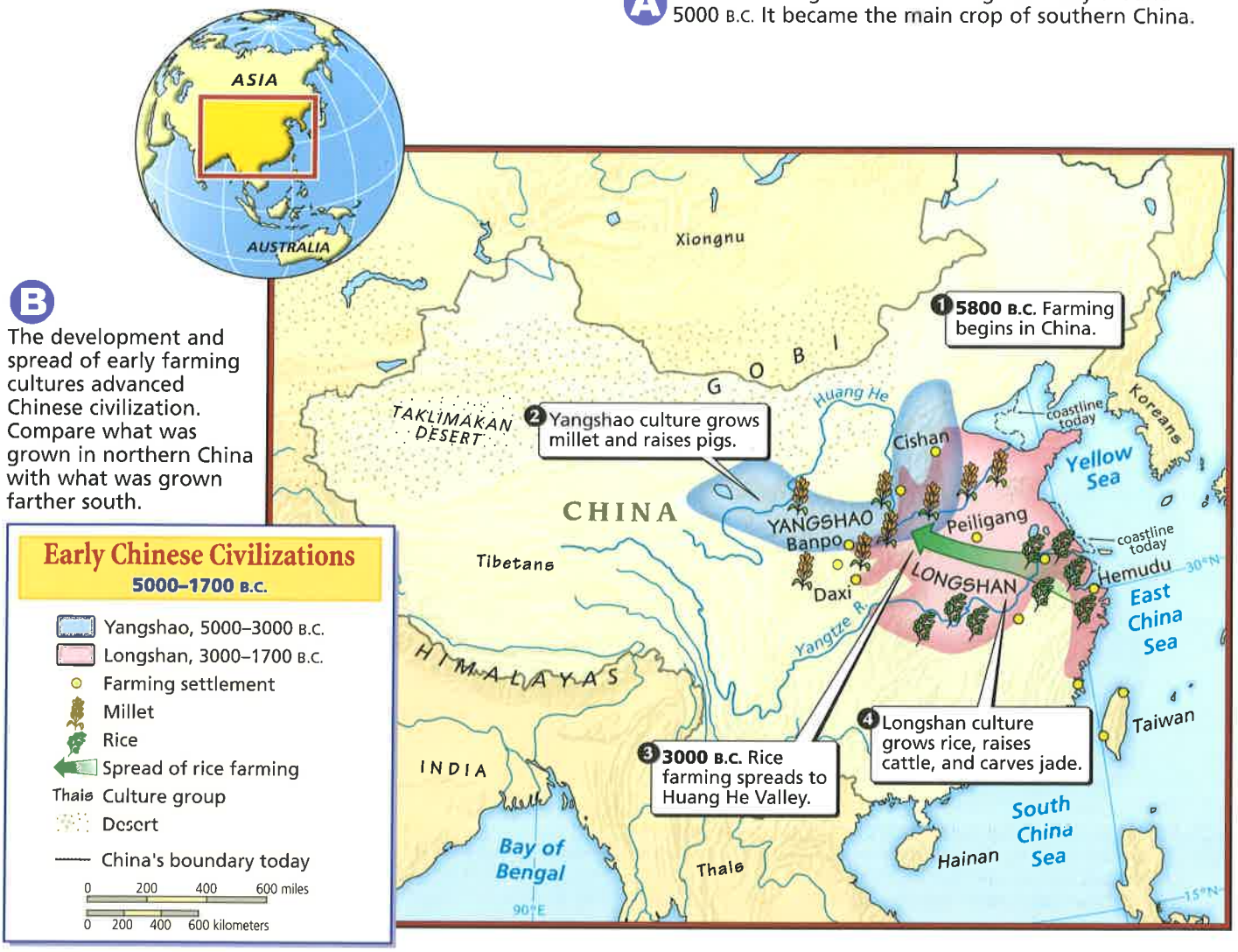
Civilization in Ancient China

China has one of the oldest continuous civilizations in the world. Chinese civilization developed from two early cultures living in two river valleys.

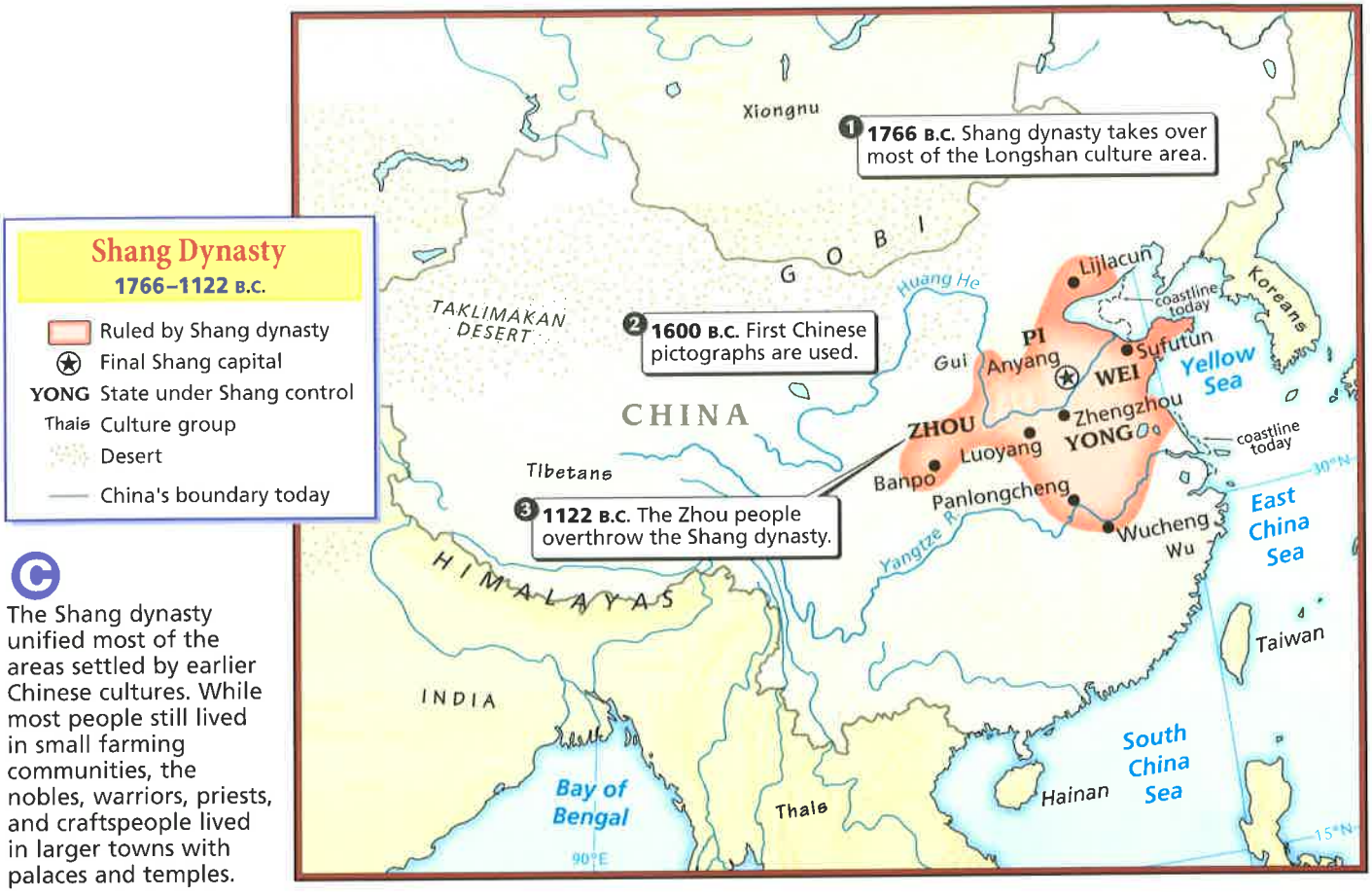
- The earliest Chinese culture was the Yangshao. It developed 7,000 years ago in the Huang He Valley, in what is now northern China.
- The Longshan culture developed about 2,000 years later and eventually replaced the Yangshao.
- China's first dynasty or family of rulers emerged from the Longshan culture. It is known as the Shang dynasty.
- The Shang dynasty ruled a portion of what is now China for more than 600 years.



A Rice was first grown in the Yangtze Valley around 5000 B.C. It became the main crop of southern China.



B The development and spread of early farming cultures advanced Chinese civilization. Compare what was grown in northern China with what was grown farther south.



C The Shang dynasty unified most of the areas settled by earlier Chinese cultures. While most people still lived in small farming communities, the nobles, warriors, priests, and craftspeople lived in larger towns with palaces and temples.

WRITING & LANGUAGE

Development of Chinese Characters

1600 B.C.–Today

Object	Pictograph 1600 B.C.	Ancient Character 200 B.C.	Present Character A.D. 200
Ear			
Moon			
Rain			

D Writing developed during the Shang dynasty. Chinese characters represented ideas, not sounds. Everyone used the same characters so people could communicate through writing even if they spoke different languages.



E The Shang dynasty was the beginning of China's Bronze Age. (See the timeline on page 9.) Bronze was used for decorative objects, such as this water buffalo, as well as for tools and weapons.

Can we keep it in the family?

When the rule of a kingdom or an empire is passed down from one family member to another, usually from a father to a son, it is sometimes called a **dynasty**. Ancient China was ruled by a series of dynasties, as was ancient Egypt.

Dynasties of Ancient China

After the Shang dynasty was overthrown, three other dynasties helped expand, unify, and develop ancient China.

- The Zhou dynasty ruled for 900 years. However, the Zhou had difficulty controlling their territory.
- The Qin established China's first unified empire. The name **China** comes from **Qin**, which is also spelled **Chin**.
- The Qin were overthrown, and the Han dynasty rose to power. The first Han emperor reduced taxes and changed harsh laws.

What did Confucius say?

The Chinese philosopher Confucius (born around 551 B.C.) developed a guide to living a moral life. His teachings apply to everyday life, as well as to political rule. They became the ruling philosophy of China.

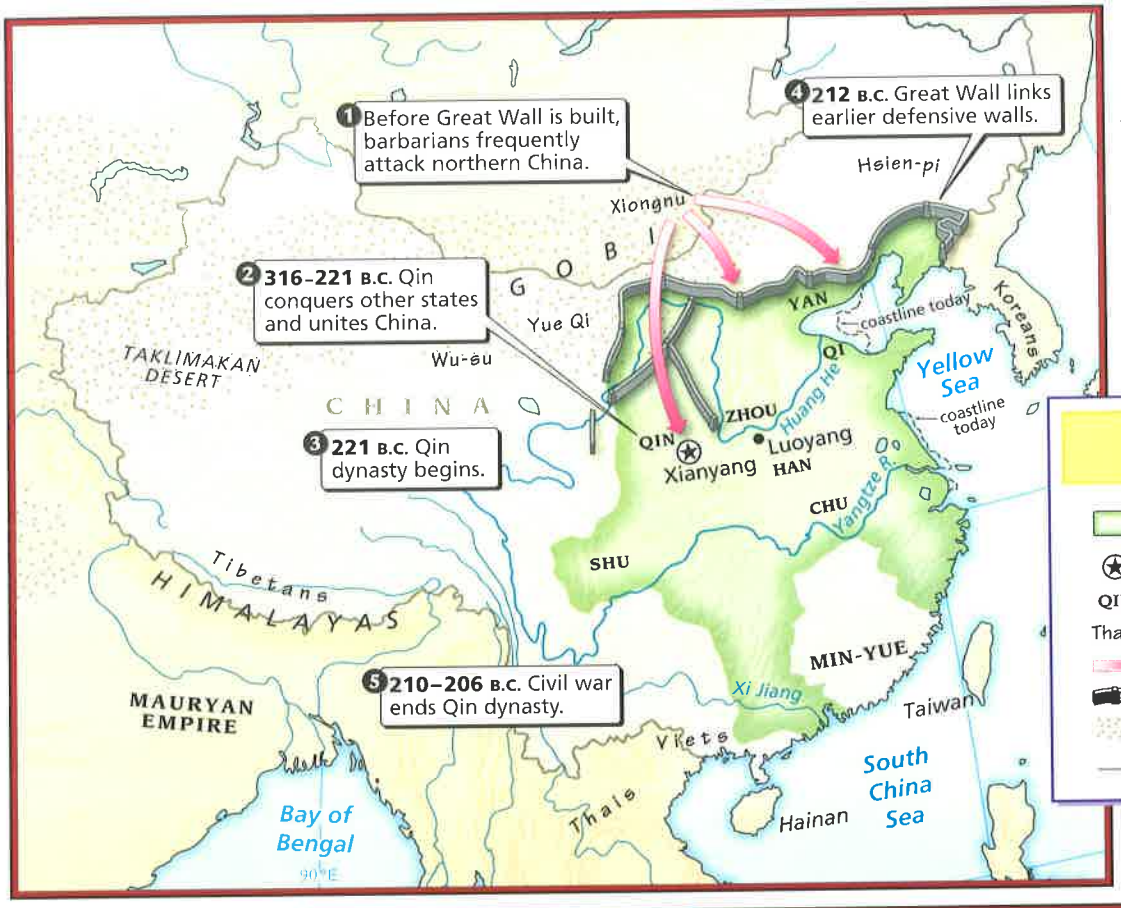
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B The Qin dynasty began the Great Wall of China to keep out barbarian invaders. Later dynasties added to the wall. This section was built during the Ming dynasty (see page 53). The Great Wall is more than 4,000 miles long.



A The Zhou dynasty ruled only a small part of China, and other states fought for more power. Eventually the Zhou lost control and their dynasty collapsed.

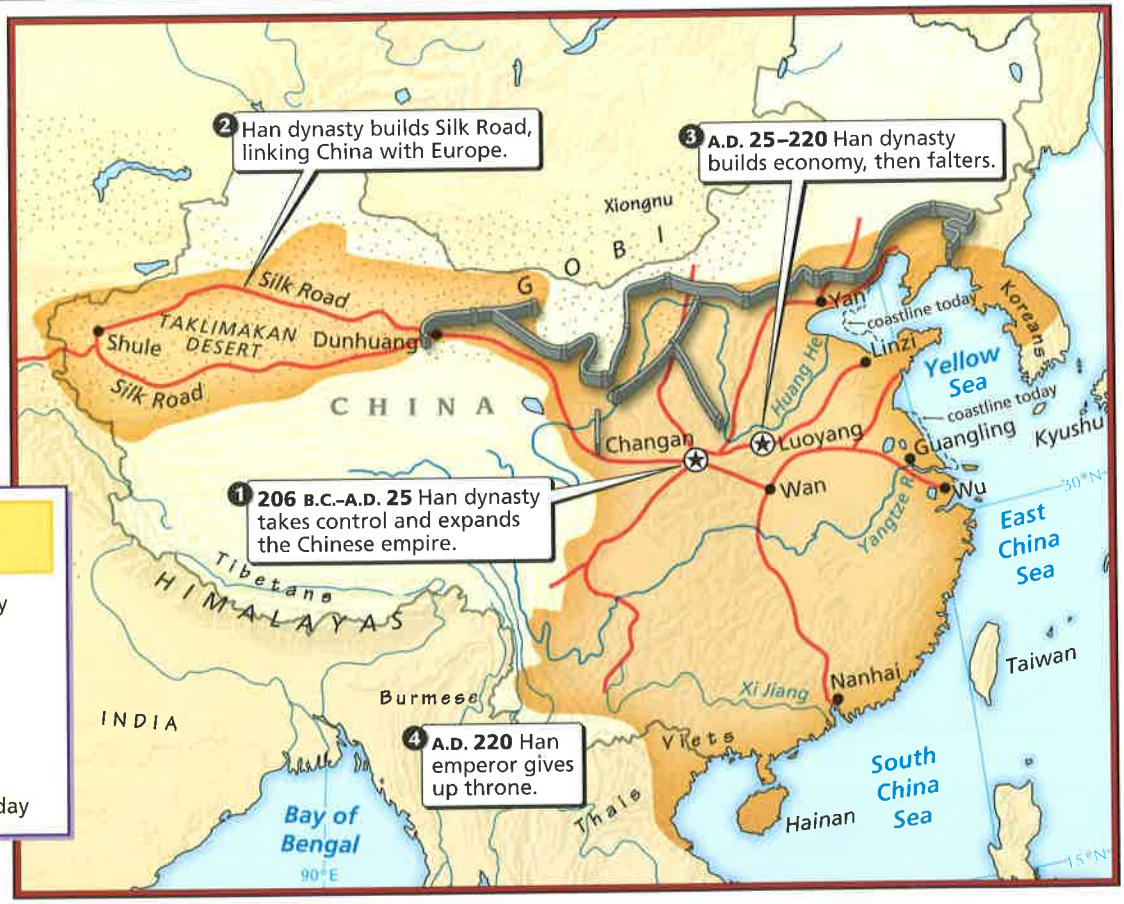


C

The Qin defeated other states and started China's first strong central government. But high taxes and harsh laws led to a revolt. After only 15 years, the dynasty was overthrown.

Qin Dynasty
316–206 B.C.

- Ruled by Qin dynasty 221–206 B.C.
- Capital, 221–206 B.C.
- QIN Chinese state
- Thais Culture group
- Barbarian attack
- Great Wall
- Desert
- China's boundary today



D

The Han dynasty controlled a larger Chinese empire and opened China to trade with foreigners. Compare the sizes of the Qin and Han territories.

Han Dynasty
206 B.C.–A.D. 220

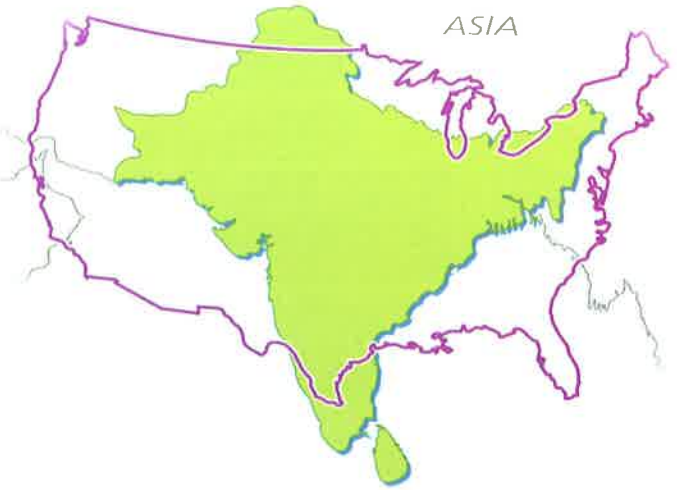
- Ruled by Han dynasty
- Capital
- Thais Culture group
- Trade route
- Great Wall
- Desert
- China's boundary today

Ancient India and the Spread of Hinduism

One of the first civilizations and one of the world's oldest religions developed in ancient India.

- People began to settle in the Indus River Valley in south Asia about 6,000 years ago. Farming and herding communities developed.
- An advanced civilization with carefully planned cities developed in the valley. The Indus Valley Civilization thrived for 900 years.
- A large group of nomads, the Aryans, migrated to India. Their religious beliefs helped form a new religion called **Hinduism**.

How Big Is The Indian Subcontinent?

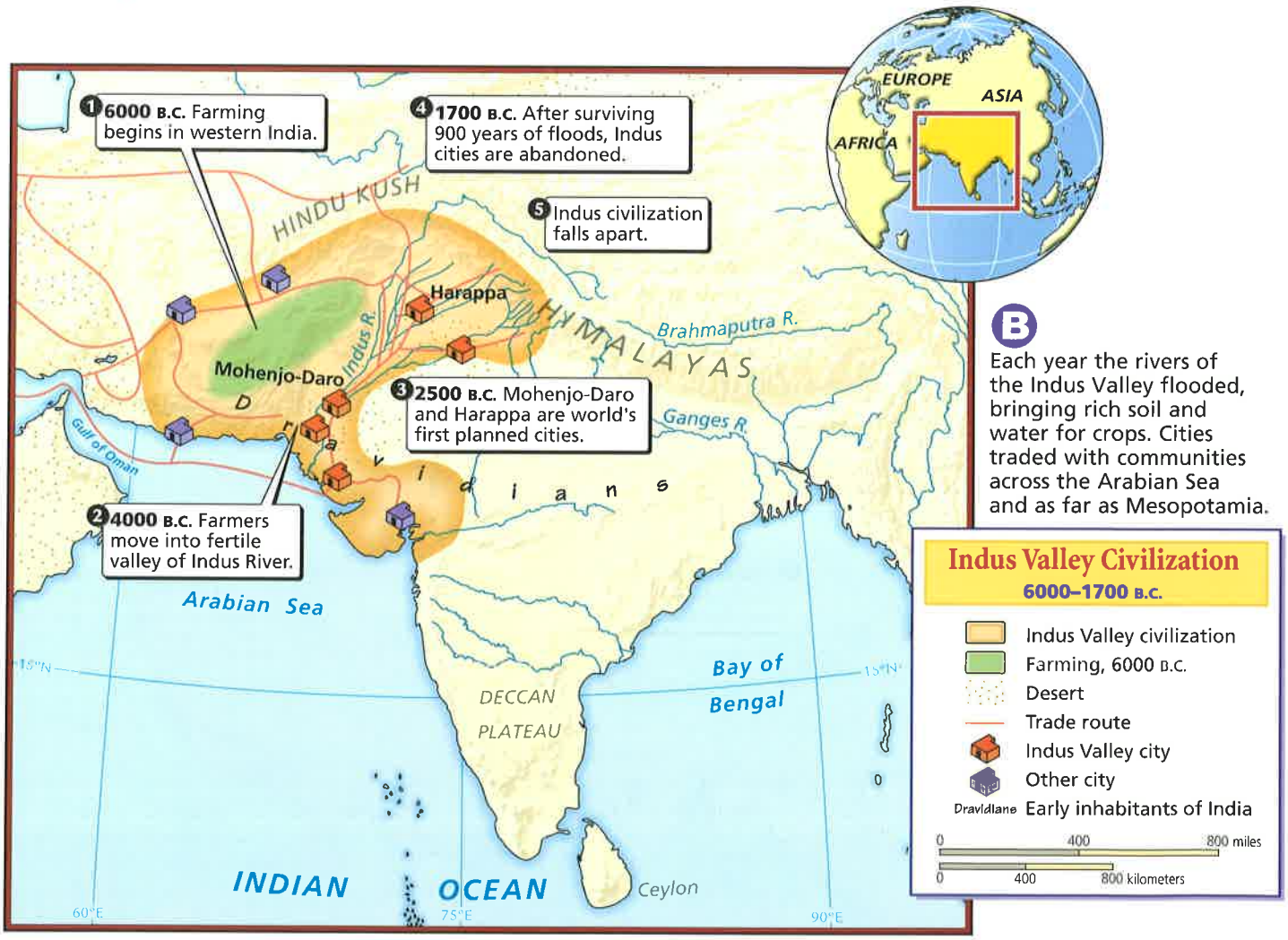


A India is part of a subcontinent that includes the modern countries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bhutan. (See their boundaries on page 127.) Compare it to the size of the United States.

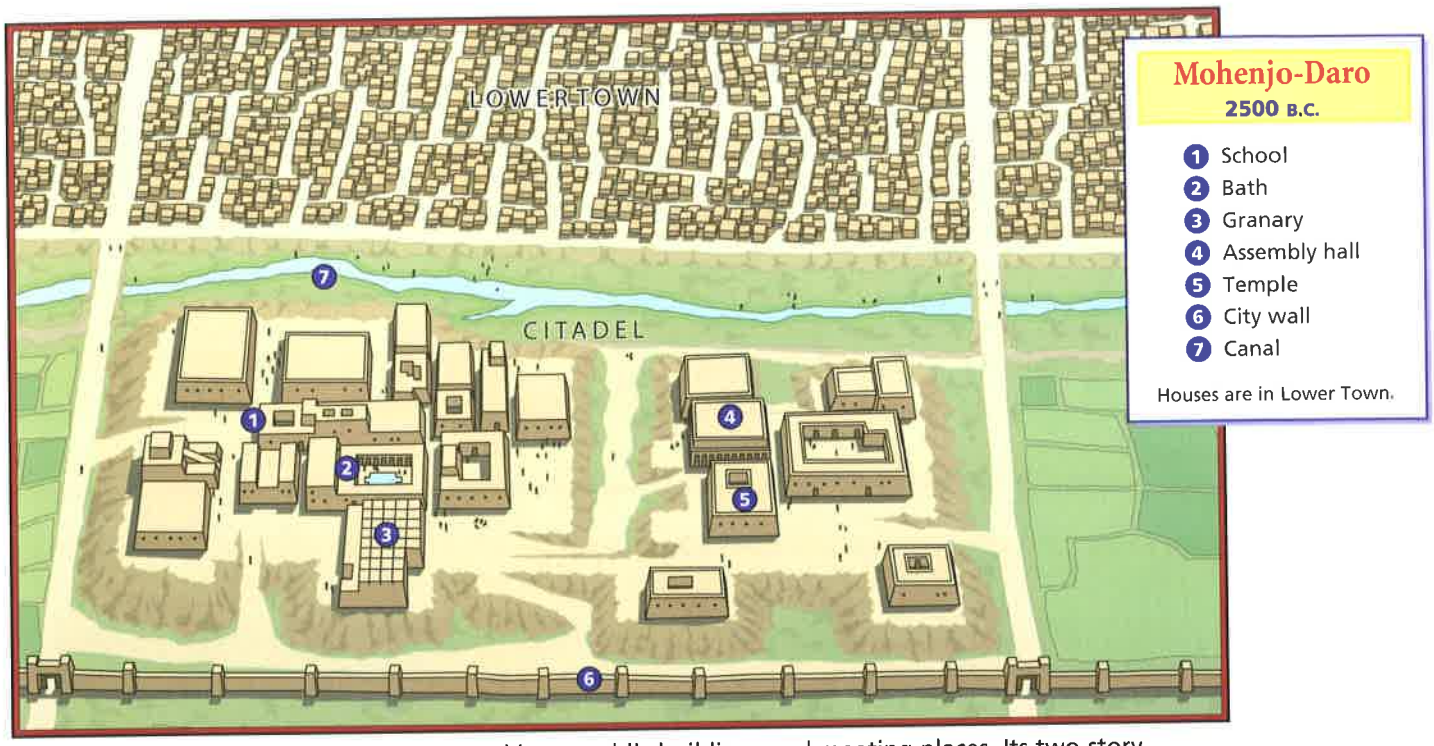
What do Hindus believe?

Hindus believe that all living things have many lives. If you do good things in this life, you will come back as someone wiser and better in your next life. If you do bad things in this life, you could come back as a rat or even a gnat!

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B Each year the rivers of the Indus Valley flooded, bringing rich soil and water for crops. Cities traded with communities across the Arabian Sea and as far as Mesopotamia.

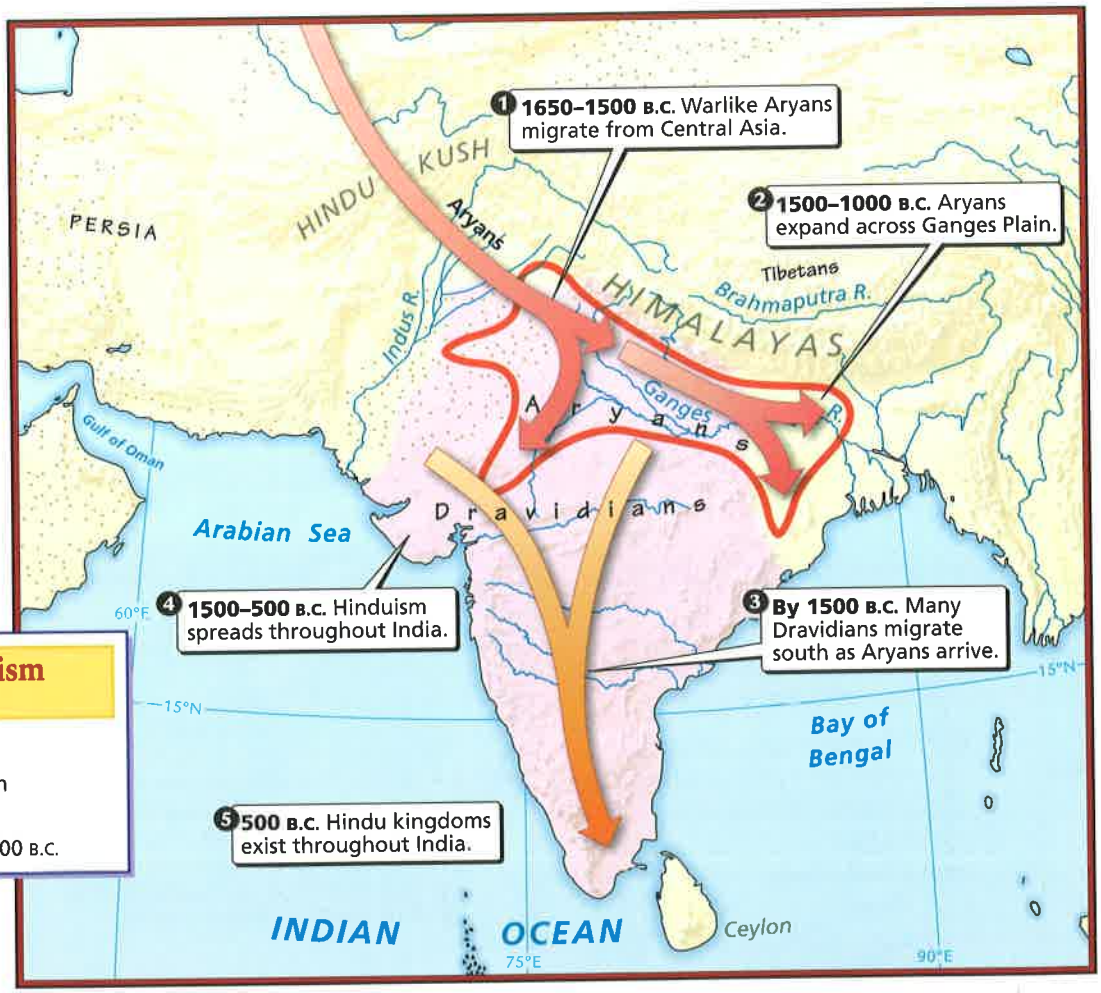


Mohenjo-Daro
2500 B.C.

1. School
2. Bath
3. Granary
4. Assembly hall
5. Temple
6. City wall
7. Canal

Houses are in Lower Town.

C Mohenjo-Daro had straight streets and large public buildings and meeting places. Its two-story houses were built of baked bricks, and many included rooms for bathing.



D Hinduism developed and spread throughout India after the Aryans migrated there. Hinduism remains one of the world's major religions.

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Aryans and Hinduism
1650–500 B.C.

- Aryan migration
- Aryan settlement region
- Dravidian migration
- Extent of Hinduism in 500 B.C.

Ancient India and the Spread of Buddhism

In addition to Hinduism, another major world religion developed in ancient India—**Buddhism**.

- Buddhism was based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama. He preached a new way of life to end suffering.
- The Mauryas united India and created the first Indian empire. During their reign, Buddhism spread throughout India.
- Later the Gupta Empire emerged. They started a golden age in India when culture and science thrived.

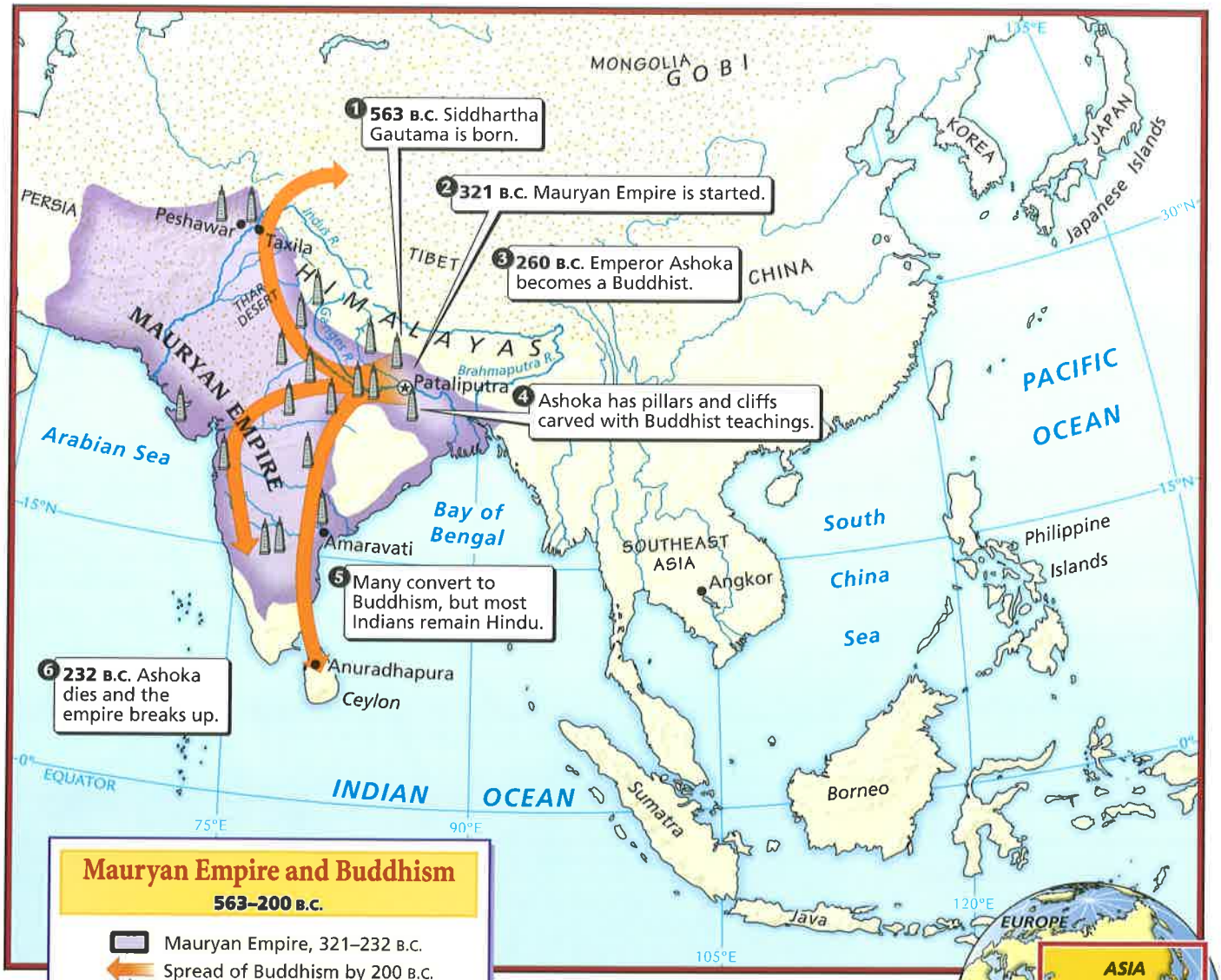


What's nirvana?

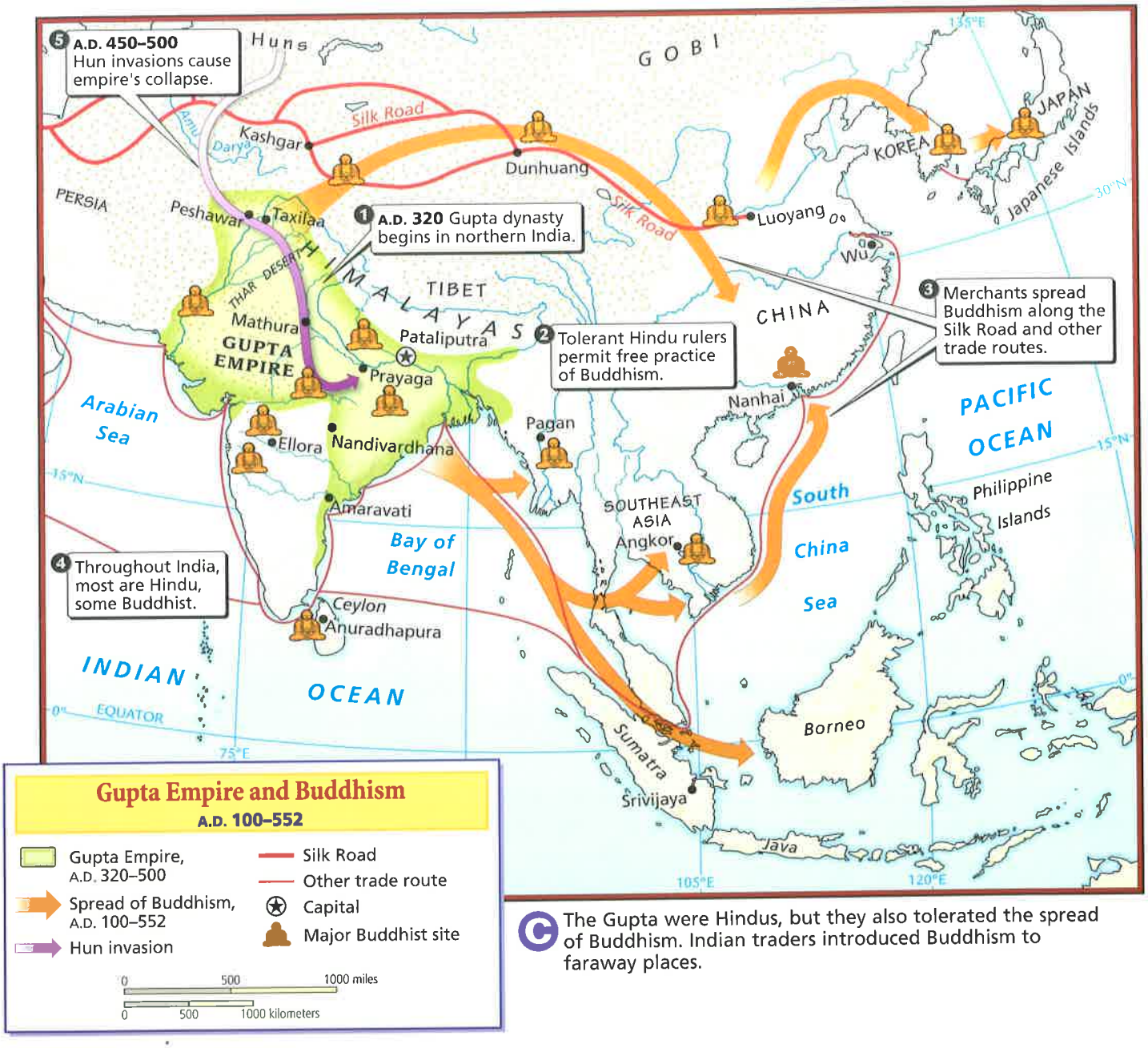
Imagine having great wisdom and compassion and being free from suffering. This state of peacefulness is called **nirvana**. Reaching nirvana is the goal of Buddhism.

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A The name **Buddha** means "the Enlightened One." Siddhartha Gautama was called Buddha because of his wise teachings on how to live a good life.



B India was mostly Hindu when the Maurya family built its empire. But the last Mauryan emperor helped spread Buddhism throughout India and to neighboring countries.



Gupta Empire and Buddhism
A.D. 100–552

- Gupta Empire, A.D. 320–500
- Spread of Buddhism, A.D. 100–552
- Hun invasion
- Silk Road
- Other trade route
- Capital
- Major Buddhist site

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

C The Gupta were Hindus, but they also tolerated the spread of Buddhism. Indian traders introduced Buddhism to faraway places.

Top 10 Cities, A.D. 100



Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
1 Rome (Italy)	450,000
2 Luoyang (China)	420,000
3 Seleucia (Iraq)	250,000
4 Alexandria (Egypt)	250,000
5 Antioch (Turkey)	150,000
6 Anuradhapura (Sri Lanka)	130,000
7 Peshawar (Pakistan)	120,000
8 Carthage (Tunisia)	100,000
9 Wu (China)	90,000
10 Smyrna (Turkey)	90,000

D Which of these cities can you find on map C? Which were centers of Buddhism?

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Civilization in Ancient Mexico

The Olmec and the Maya were the earliest major Native American civilizations. Both developed in Middle America.

- The Olmec civilization developed along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.
- The Olmec built large sculptures and were the first people in the Americas to build pyramids. Their art and religion influenced later cultures of Middle America, including the Maya.
- The Maya civilization developed east of the Olmec. It was one of the longest lasting civilizations in the Americas.
- The Maya used pictographs to record major events in their history on large stone sculptures. Many of these sculptures still stand today.



A Giant carvings like this one were used in ceremonies at Olmec religious centers. The largest heads were up to 10 feet tall and weighed several tons.

Why the difference?

Asians, Africans, and Europeans learned from one another. Without this contact, Native American civilizations never developed bronze or iron. They also never domesticated animals larger than dogs, except in Peru.

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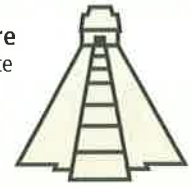


B The Olmec civilization was the first culture in the Americas to build cities with large religious centers. It traded with other cultures and its art has been found throughout Middle America.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Maya Contributions

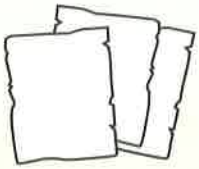
Architecture
Built elaborate limestone pyramids for religious ceremonies.



Calendar
Developed accurate 365-day solar calendar.



Paper
Developed paper made from fig tree bark.



Astronomy
Made many advances, including predicting eclipses.



Mathematics
One of the first to use a zero, represented by a shell symbol.



Agriculture
Used advanced farming techiques including irrigation, terraces, and canals.



C The Maya had many accomplishments in art, agriculture, astronomy, and mathematics. Compare this chart with the one for Babylon on page 13.



D Large limestone pyramids with temples at the top were built by the Maya for religious ceremonies. This pyramid is located in the Maya city of Tikal. Find Tikal on map E.



E During this time, Maya civilization flourished. Cities became centers of culture, and a vast trade network developed. Compare Maya territory on this map to Maya territory on map B.

UNIT 3

Ancient Greece and Rome

3000 B.C. (B.C.E.) to A.D. (C.E.) 500

1200–800 B.C.
Early Greek civilizations are destroyed.

3000 B.C. (B.C.E.) | **1500 B.C. (B.C.E.)** | **1000 B.C. (B.C.E.)**

3000 B.C.
Minoan civilization emerges in Crete.

1600 B.C.
Mycenaean civilization develops in Greece.

750–550 B.C.
Greek colonies founded around the Mediterranean Sea.

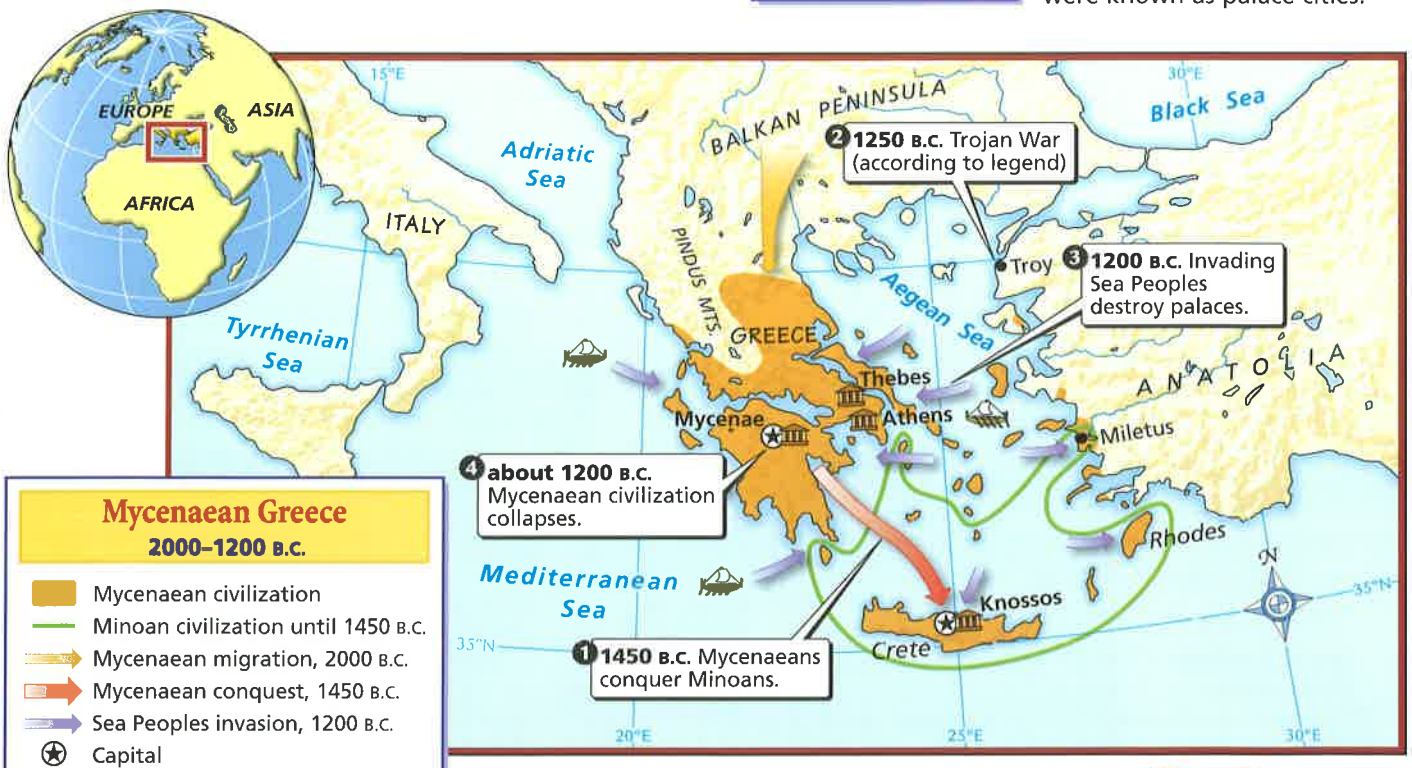
Civilizations of Ancient Greece

The Minoans and the Mycenaeans developed civilizations in the region of present-day Greece. Their achievements became the foundation of Greek culture.

- The Minoans were known as great artisans. Legends of their cleverness became part of Greek myths.
- The Mycenaeans were fierce warriors. Through conquest, they spread their culture around the Aegean Sea.
- Both civilizations produced expert sailors. Around 1200 B.C., they were destroyed by invasion.
- Greek city-states recovered before 750 B.C. As the city-states grew, they established new colonies along the sea coasts.



A Large buildings called palaces were used for religious rituals and storing food. The cities that developed around these places were known as palace cities.



B The Myceneans took control of the region and conquered Minoan Crete. Afterwards they were shaped by the Minoan culture.

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431 B.C.
Athens and **Sparta** go to war.

399 B.C.
Socrates is executed.

336–323 B.C.
Alexander the Great conquers the Persian Empire.

27 B.C.
Rome becomes an empire.

A.D. 305
Constantine becomes emperor.

A.D. 476
Western Roman Empire falls.

500 B.C. (B.C.E.) | B.C. (B.C.E.) ◀ ▶ A.D. (C.E.) | A.D. (C.E.) 500

509–508 B.C.
Rome becomes a republic. Democracy begins in **Athens**.

146 B.C.
Romans conquer **Greeks**.

A.D. 392
Christianity becomes the official religion of the Roman Empire.

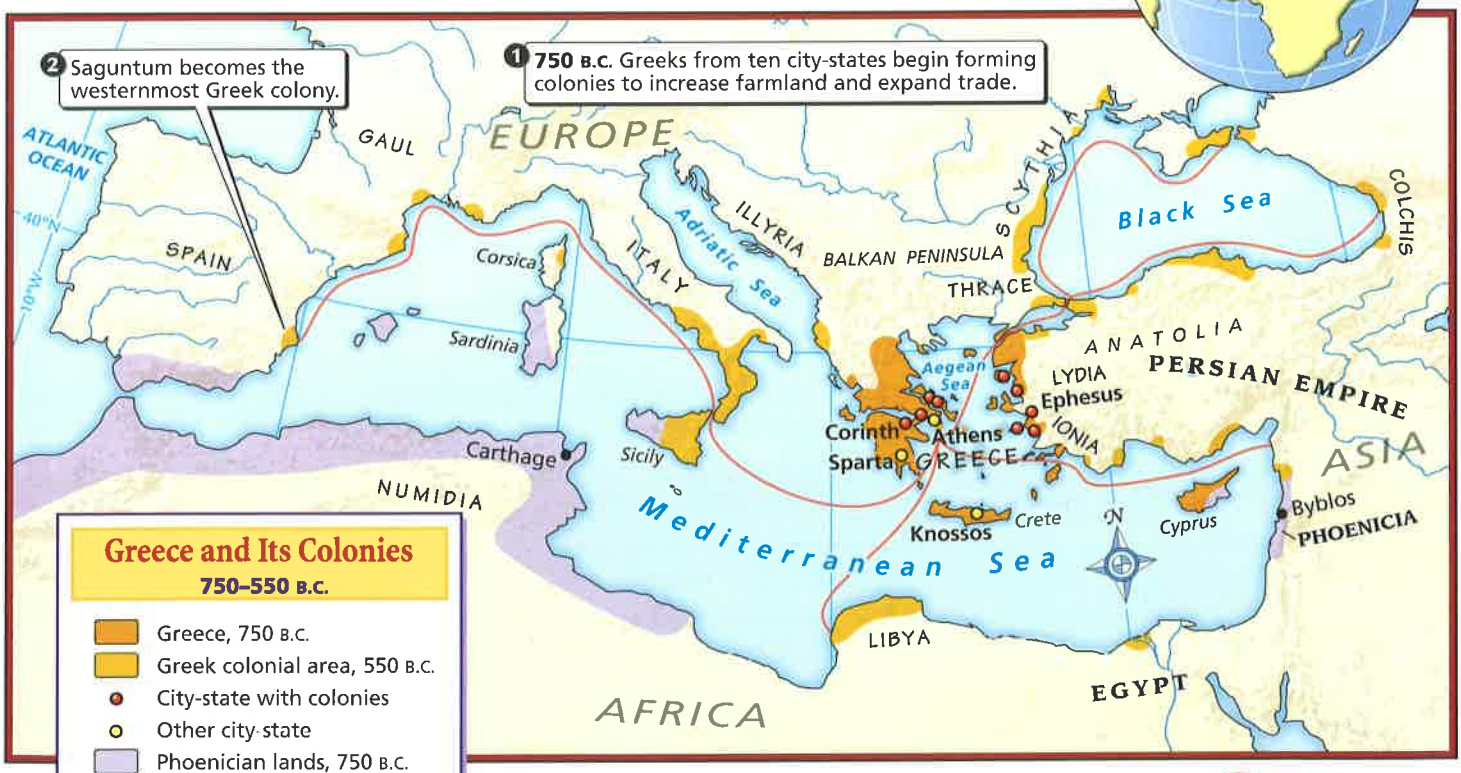


C The Mycenaeans were known for their elaborate bronze and gold work. Great wealth and labor was spent on royal graves filled with treasures such as this gold mask.

What is a colony?

Greek "mother-cities" founded new cities, or colonies, throughout the Mediterranean region. Most colonies were independent city-states, while others were only trading posts.





D The Greeks and the Phoenicians were trading partners and rivals. Compare this map with the map on page 15. Which areas did both Greeks and Phoenicians settle?

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Growth of Greek City-States

Ancient Greece was a culture region, not a country. It was made up of independent city-states.

- Although Greek city-states shared the same language and religion, they had different forms of government.
- The Persian Empire threatened to conquer Greece. The most powerful Greek city-states united to overcome Persian forces.
- The city-state of Athens was the birthplace of democracy and a leading cultural center of the Greek world. Its ideas influenced later civilizations.
- Wars between the two most powerful city-states, Athens and Sparta nearly destroyed Greece.

Social Structure

Athens 510–338 B.C.

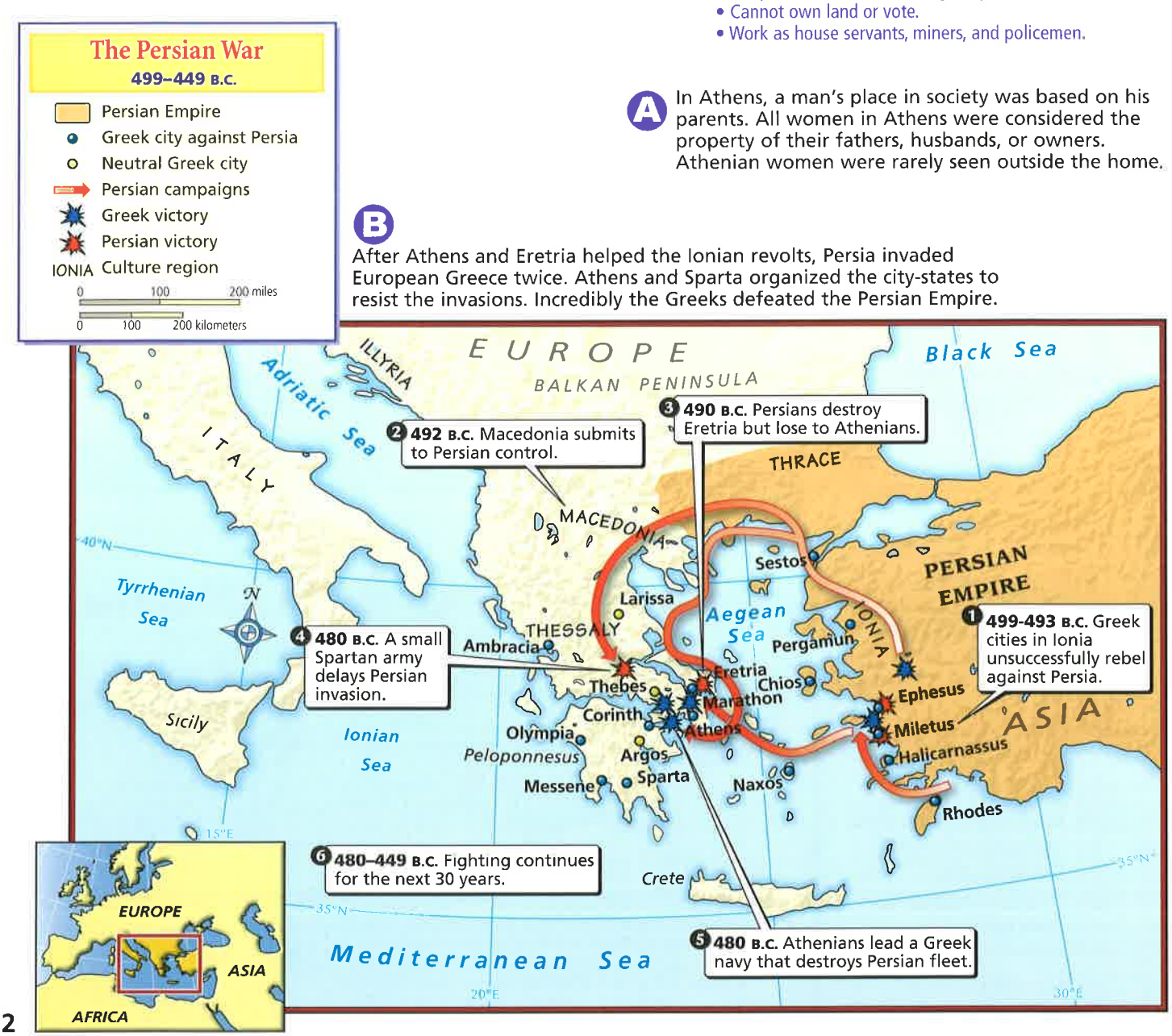
Citizens
- Have two Athenian parents.
- Can own land, if men.
- Serve in the Assembly, hold offices, and vote, if men.
- Work as land-owning aristocrats, farmers, craftsmen, merchants, and rowers.

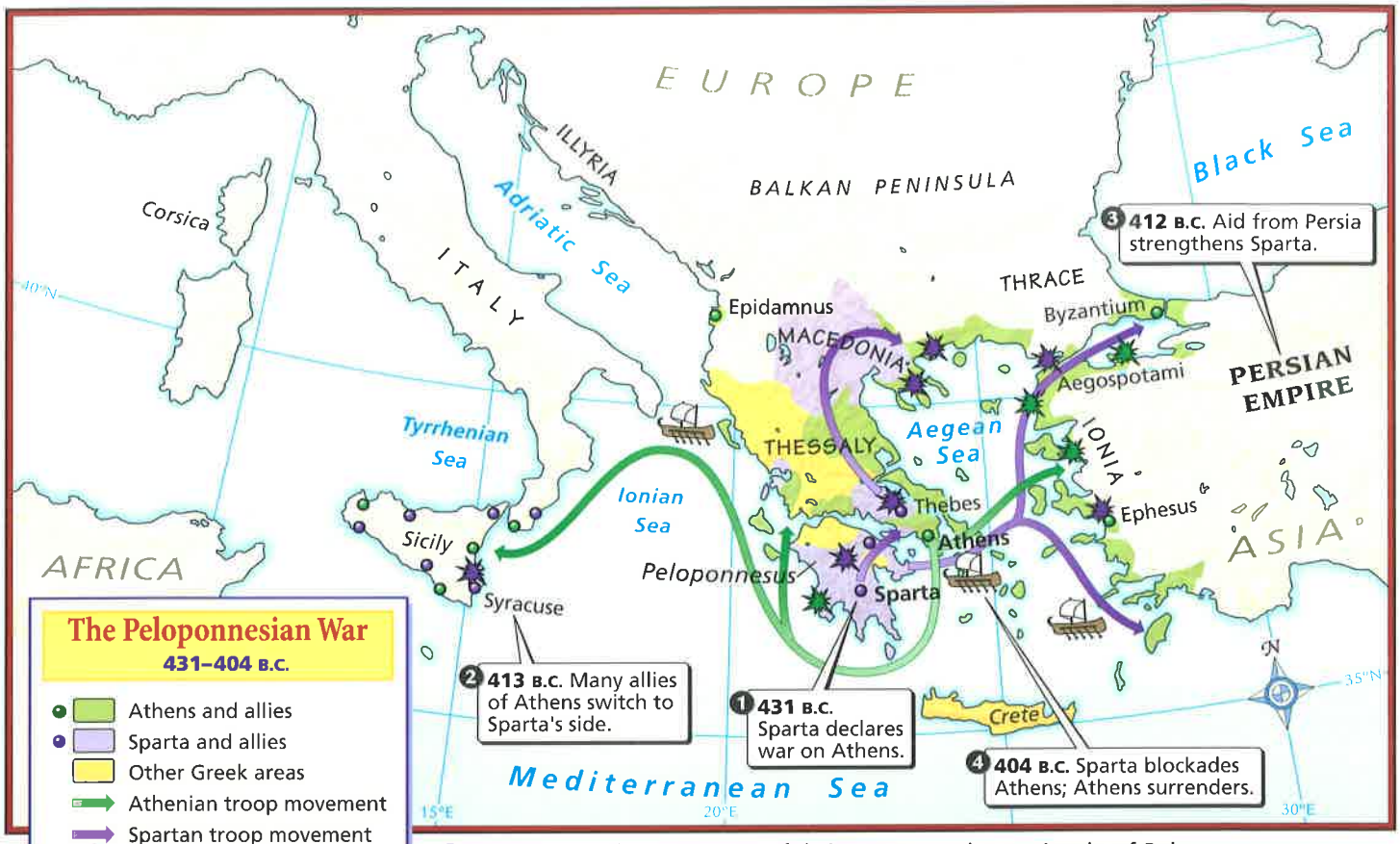
Metics
- Have at least one non-Athenian or foreign parent.
- Cannot own land or vote.
- Work as business owners and merchants.

Slaves
- Are prisoners of war or foreign captives.
- Cannot own land or vote.
- Work as house servants, miners, and policemen.

A In Athens, a man's place in society was based on his parents. All women in Athens were considered the property of their fathers, husbands, or owners. Athenian women were rarely seen outside the home.

B After Athens and Eretria helped the Ionian revolts, Persia invaded European Greece twice. Athens and Sparta organized the city-states to resist the invasions. Incredibly the Greeks defeated the Persian Empire.





C Sparta was the most powerful city-state on the peninsula of Peloponnesus. Athens controlled most of the city-states along the Aegean Sea. Prolonged warfare between Athens and Sparta permanently weakened the region.

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GOVERNMENT

Democracy in Athens

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Assembly

Members: All citizens over age 20

Role: Made decisions and passed laws by majority vote.

Council of 500

Members: 500 randomly chosen citizens over age 30

Role: Proposed laws and carried out decisions made by the Assembly.

Court

Members: 6,000 randomly chosen citizens assigned to specific panels

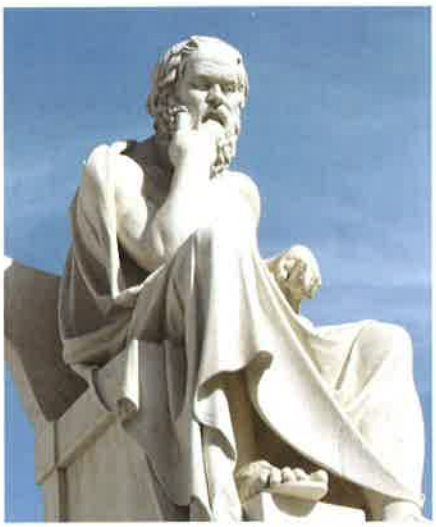
Role: Decided on cases by majority vote. A tie vote acquitted. Verdicts could not be appealed.

Generals

Members: Ten elected citizens (the only elected office)

Role: Commanded armies and navies. Decisions made by a majority.

D The Athenian government was a direct democracy. Any male citizen could personally serve in the government, rather than through representatives.



E Socrates of Athens encouraged his students to question everything to find truth and live by that truth. This **Socratic method** would become the basis of all later Greek philosophy.

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The Conquests of Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great, king of ancient Macedonia, built an empire that stretched from Greece to India.

- Years of fighting had weakened the Greek city-states. Macedonia, a kingdom in northern Greece, conquered the entire region.
- Then Alexander turned to the east and conquered the Persian Empire.
- When Alexander died, his generals divided his empire into separate kingdoms.
- Alexander's conquests led to the mixing of Greek culture with the cultures of conquered lands.



A Alexander's conquests spread Greek society across western Asia. This Greek-style relief of him was found in Sidon, a major Phoenician city in Lebanon.

How Big Was Alexander's Empire?

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B Alexander's vast empire included land on Europe, Africa, and Asia. Compare it to the size of the United States.



Alexander Conquers Persia
336–323 B.C.

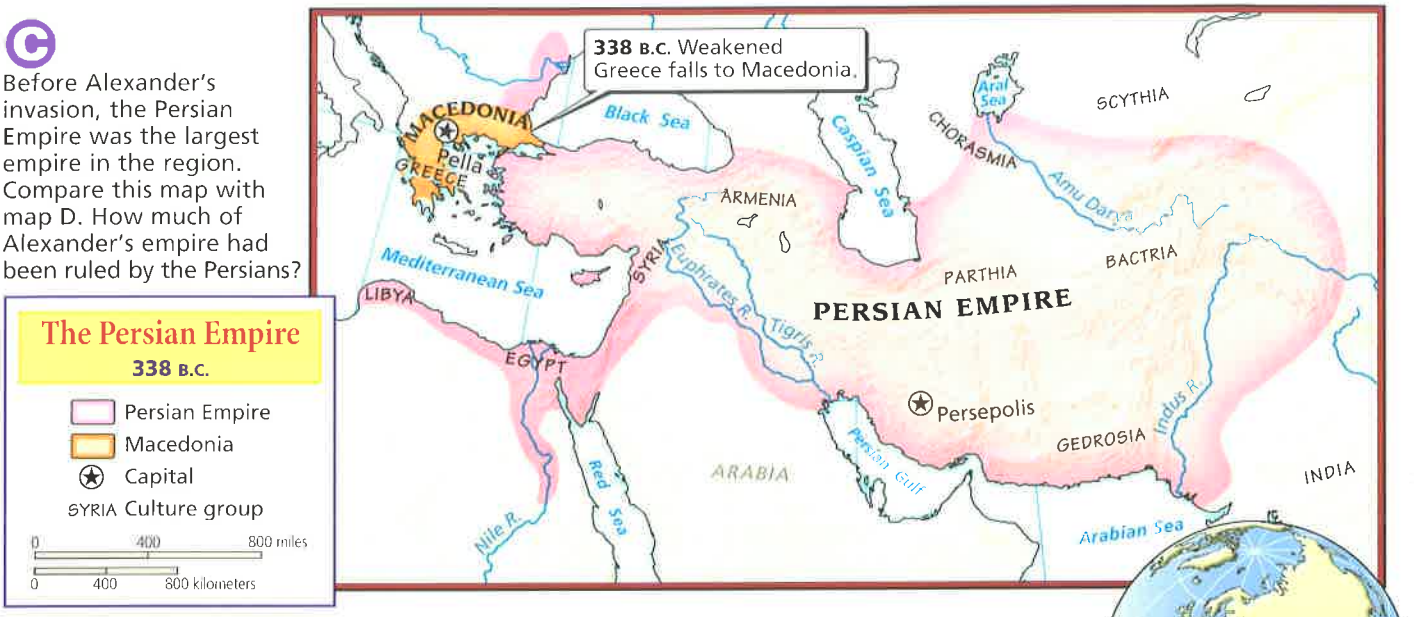
- Alexander's Empire, 323 B.C.
- Route of conquest
- Persian road
- Major battle
- Capital
- PERSIA Culture region
- Desert area

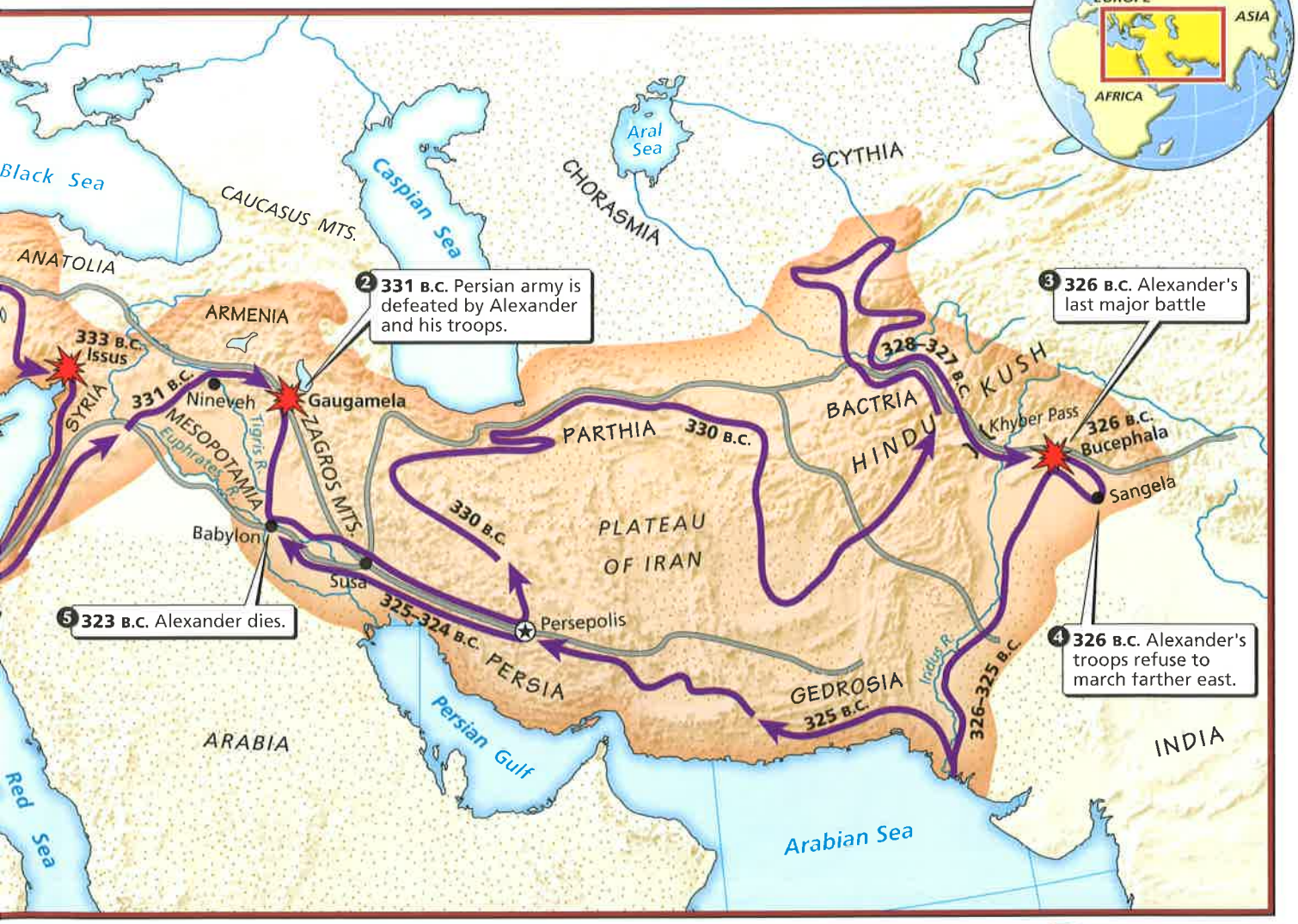
0 300 600 miles
0 300 600 kilometers

How do you show your culture?

Culture is what makes a group of people unique, or different from other groups. The religion we follow, the language we speak, even what we eat or drink, can all be part of our culture.

C Before Alexander's invasion, the Persian Empire was the largest empire in the region. Compare this map with map D. How much of Alexander's empire had been ruled by the Persians?





D To conquer his empire, Alexander led his armies through scorching deserts and across steep mountains. In some areas, Alexander moved his troops along roads the Persians had built.

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From Roman Republic to Roman Empire

Rome was founded as a small city-state, then became a republic, and eventually grew into a powerful empire.

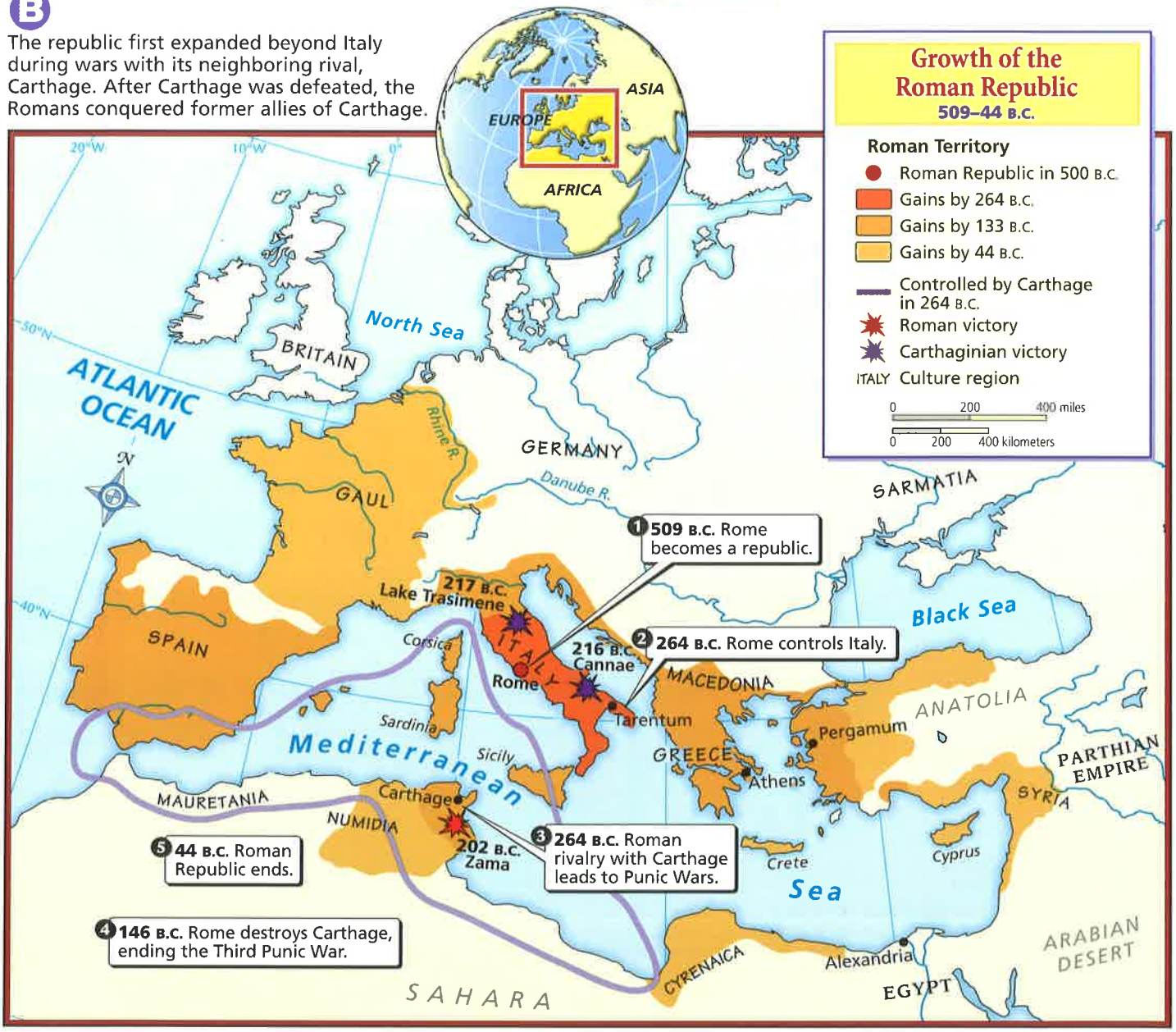
- Rome became a republic in 509 B.C. The republic came to have a democratic government.
- The Roman Republic gained land through conquest. As the republic grew, so did its army.
- Civil wars destroyed the Roman Republic. The republic became an empire by 27 B.C., led by a single ruler.
- The capital of the republic and the empire was the city of Rome.

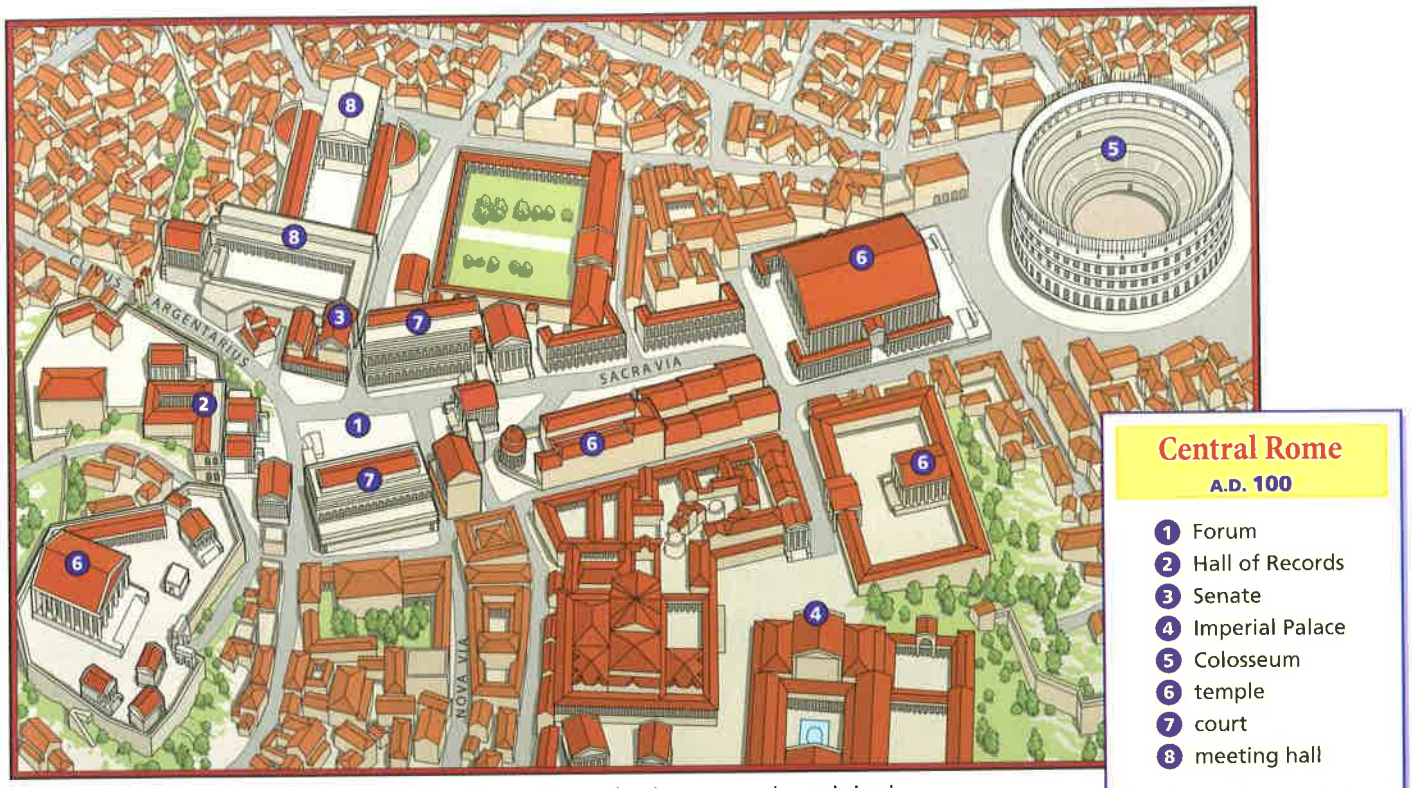


A Julius Caesar, in red, was a popular general and politician. His conquest of Gaul allowed him to overthrow the Senate and become dictator.

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B The republic first expanded beyond Italy during wars with its neighboring rival, Carthage. After Carthage was defeated, the Romans conquered former allies of Carthage.





C The Forum, an open area reserved for public gatherings, was the original center of Rome. Later, Roman emperors expanded the city center by building temples, government offices, and entertainment centers.

GOVERNMENT

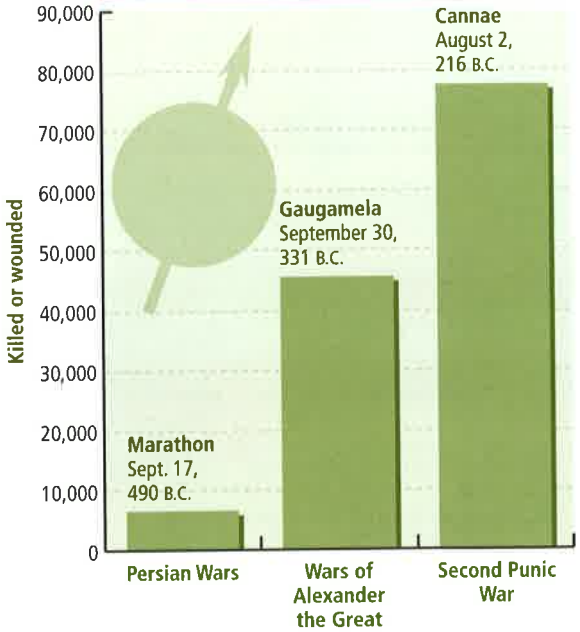
From Republic to Empire

Roman REPUBLIC 509–44 B.C.		Roman EMPIRE 44 B.C.–A.D. 476
Elected officials (two consuls)	Who leads?	Emperor (also later known as Caesar)
One year	How long do they rule?	For life, although many were assassinated
Appointed by Senate	How do new leaders take power?	By inheritance or by force
It was the most powerful government body	What is the role of the Senate?	It had very little real power under the emperor

D Julius Caesar's great-nephew, later called Augustus Caesar, eliminated the Senate's power by 27 B.C. As emperor, he and his successors held supreme power. However by A.D. 41 the Roman Army began overthrowing emperors.

WARFARE

Battle Casualties



E Ancient armies fought using hand-to-hand combat. The Greeks and Macedonians used spears and the Romans used swords. An army would charge at the enemy trying to break its formations.

Height of the Roman Empire

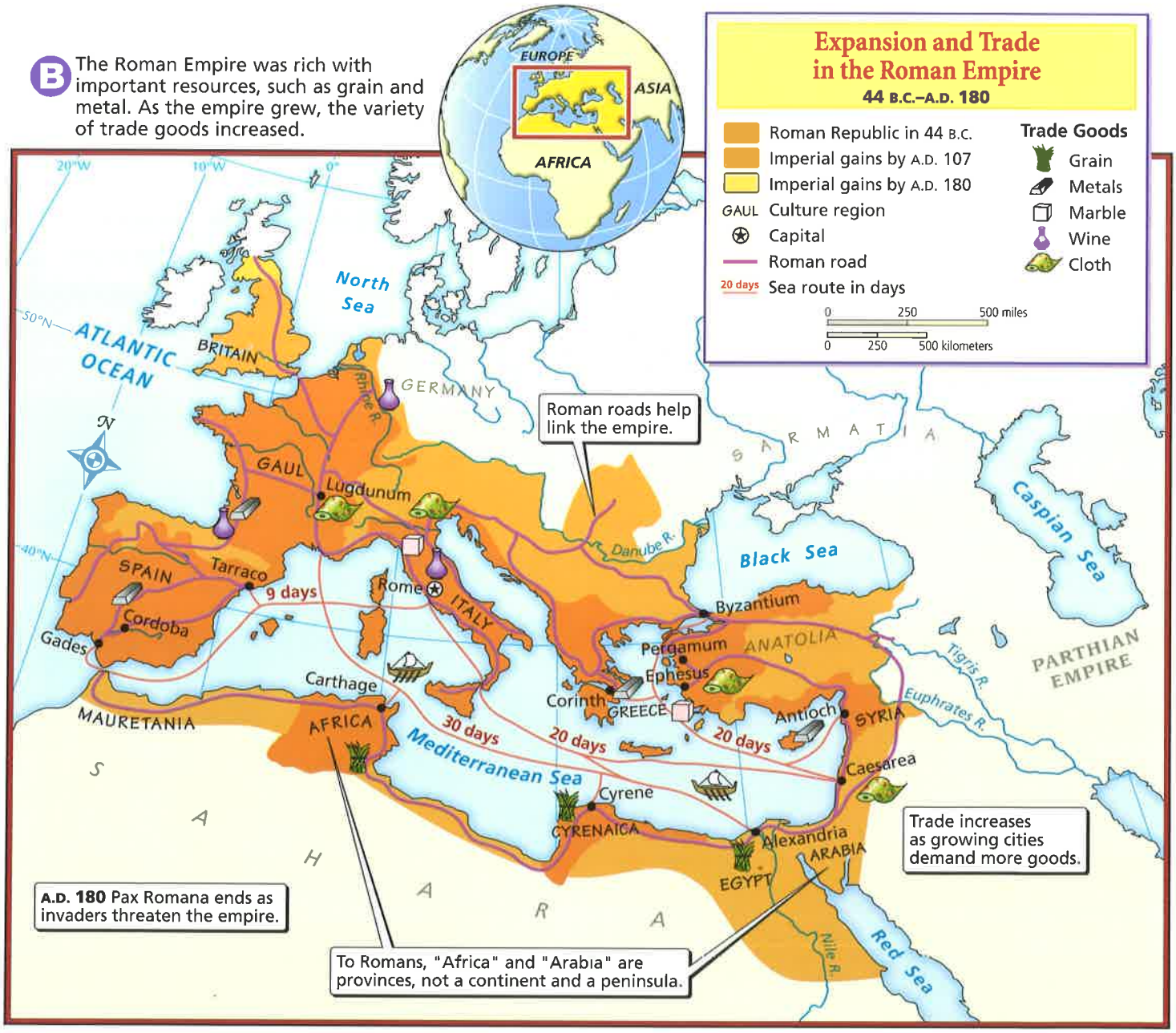
After the change from republic to empire, Roman territory continued to expand. At its height, the Roman Empire ruled the entire Mediterranean region.

- Strong Roman rulers brought peace and wealth to the region during a period called "Pax Romana."
- Roman roads and sea routes connected the empire. Long distance trade thrived.
- The Roman Empire included many different cultures. Trade and a common language helped unite the empire.



A Roman coins were used throughout the empire, making trade easier. Coins also announced an emperor's achievements, similar to newspaper headlines.

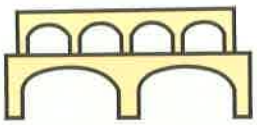
B The Roman Empire was rich with important resources, such as grain and metal. As the empire grew, the variety of trade goods increased.



SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Contributions of Rome

Sanitation
- Built aqueducts, large structures to carry water.
- Built public baths and sewer systems.



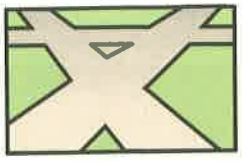
Architecture
- Designed large, stone domes.
- Created large, indoor spaces in palaces, temples, and public baths.



Construction
- Built large outdoor stadiums capable of elaborate shows.
- Organized entrances and seating for efficient crowd movement.



Transportation
- Built a system of straight, paved roads over 50,000 miles long.
- Designed roads using strong materials and effective drainage.



C The Romans were experts in construction. They developed concrete, a strong, durable building material. Many Roman buildings are still standing today, and many roads are still in use.

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How Big Was the Roman Empire?



Why is Latin a dead language?

When Roman education collapsed along with the Roman Empire, simpler, less formal dialects of Latin replaced official, formal Latin. As time went on, these versions became different Romance languages.

D Compare this map with map B on page 34. The Romans ruled the Mediterranean region and Western Europe for centuries. Also compare it to the size of the United States.

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WRITING & LANGUAGE

Latin Origins of Modern Languages

LATIN	MODERN ROMANCE LANGUAGES					MODERN ENGLISH
	Portuguese	Spanish	French	Italian	Romanian	
tres	tres	tres	trois	tre	trei	three
nota	nota	nota	note	notazione	nota	note
ferrum	ferro	hierro	fer	ferro	fier	iron

E Latin is no longer spoken, but modern Romance languages are based on Latin. English is not a Romance language. Many of its words have Latin roots, but many others do not.

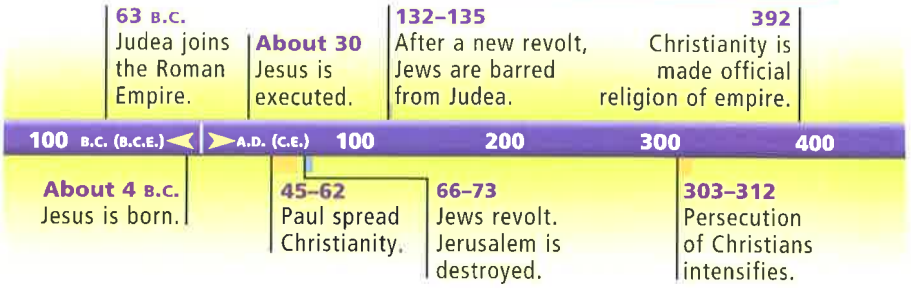
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Judaism and Christianity in the Roman Empire

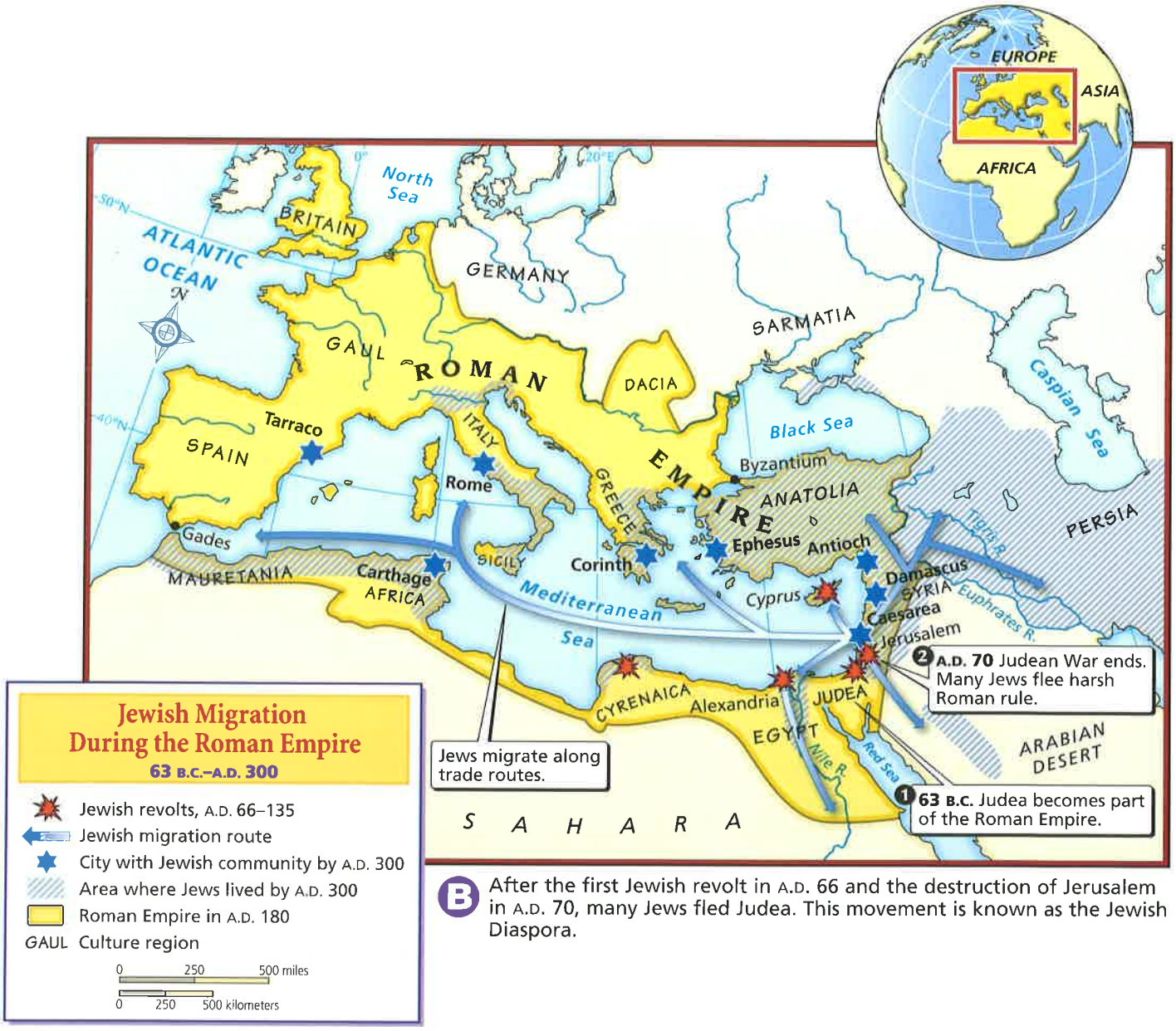
Judaism and Christianity expanded throughout the Roman Empire.

- The king of Judea voluntarily joined the Roman Empire in 63 B.C. However, many Jews objected to foreign rule.
- Many Jews left Judea for greater economic opportunities.
- Christianity began as a branch of Judaism. After Jesus died, his followers spread through the empire. As non-Jews joined, Christianity became its own religion.
- Both Jews and Christians were persecuted by the Romans. After two major revolts, the surviving Jews were expelled from their homeland.

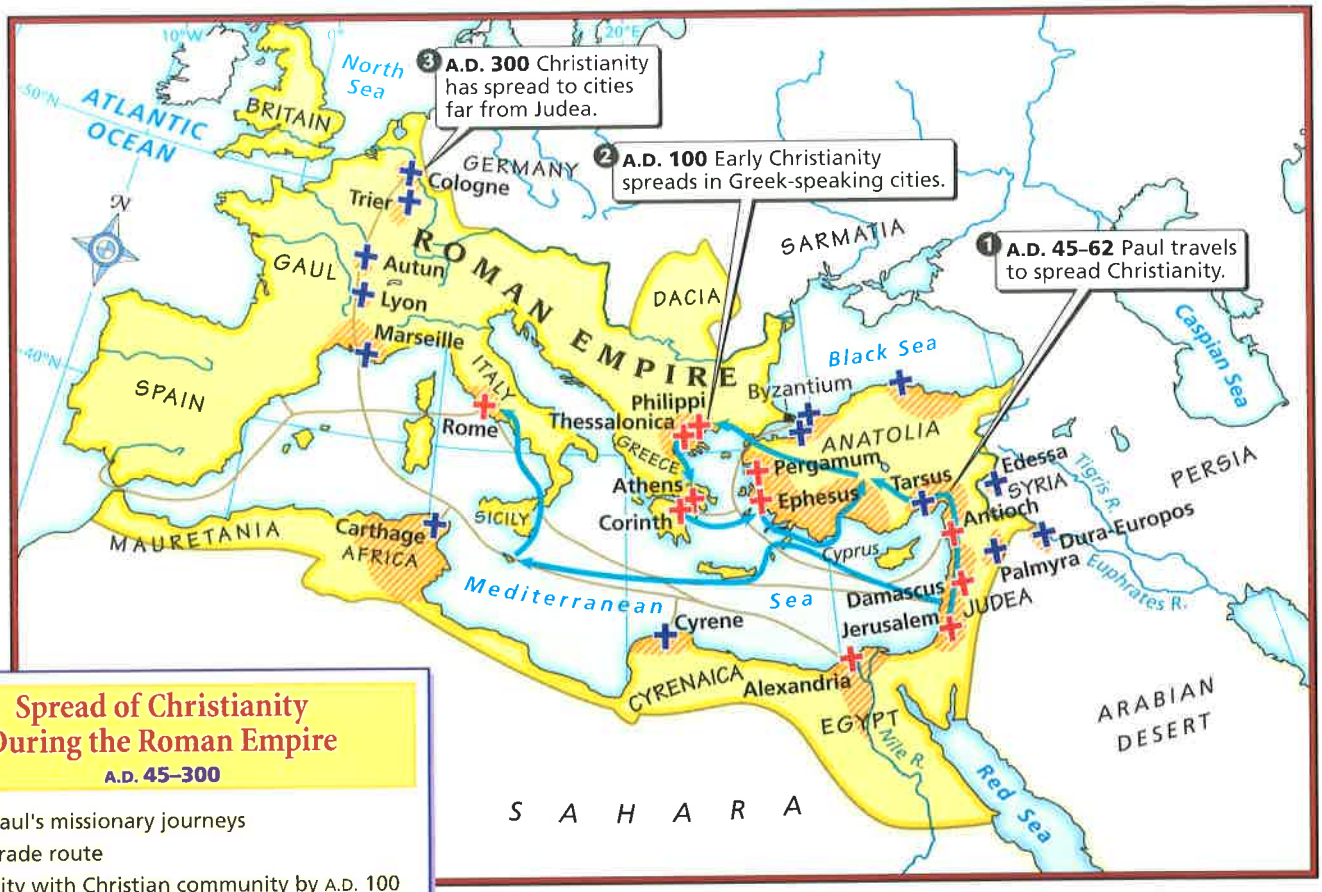
Jews and Christians Under Roman Rule



A Roman leaders persecuted both Jews and Christians, but Jewish and Christian communities continued to spread. Eventually Christianity became the official religion in the Roman Empire.



B After the first Jewish revolt in A.D. 66 and the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70, many Jews fled Judea. This movement is known as the Jewish Diaspora.



Spread of Christianity During the Roman Empire
A.D. 45–300

- Paul's missionary journeys
- Trade route
- City with Christian community by A.D. 100
- City with Christian community by A.D. 300
- Area where Christians lived by A.D. 300
- Roman Empire in A.D. 180
- GAUL Culture region

0 250 500 miles
0 250 500 kilometers

C Christianity first spread in the eastern Mediterranean region, helped by the travels of the early Christian leader Paul. Later Christian communities were established along important trade routes in other parts of the Roman Empire.

What Is Christianity?
Christianity is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ, whom Christians believe is the son of God. Today Christianity, which began as a branch of Judaism, has more followers than any other religion in the world.

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D Paul was a Jew from Tarsus who converted to Christianity. He traveled through the empire as far as Rome, preaching Christian ideas to non-Jews and establishing Christian communities. Here he is shown in Athens.

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Decline of the Roman Empire

Corrupt rulers and constant wars weakened the Roman Empire. By the end of the 400s, only the eastern half of the empire had survived.

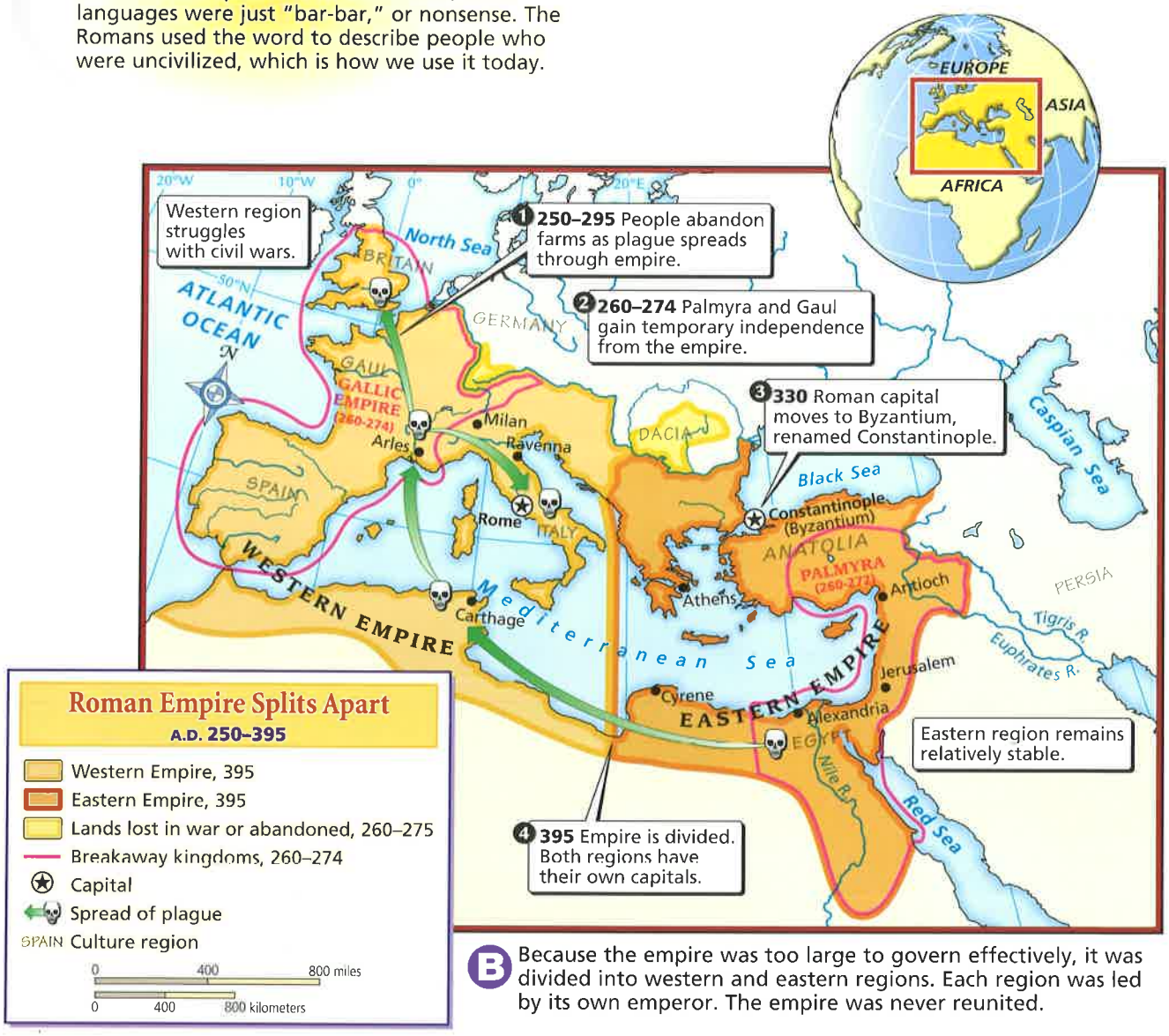
- Civil wars, disease, and famine created disorder throughout the empire.
- At the same time, migrating barbarians from Europe and Asia invaded the empire. They claimed land for their own kingdoms.
- In 395 Roman territory was divided into the Western Empire and the Eastern Empire.
- By 476 the western lands were no longer under Roman control. The Eastern Empire continued to thrive.



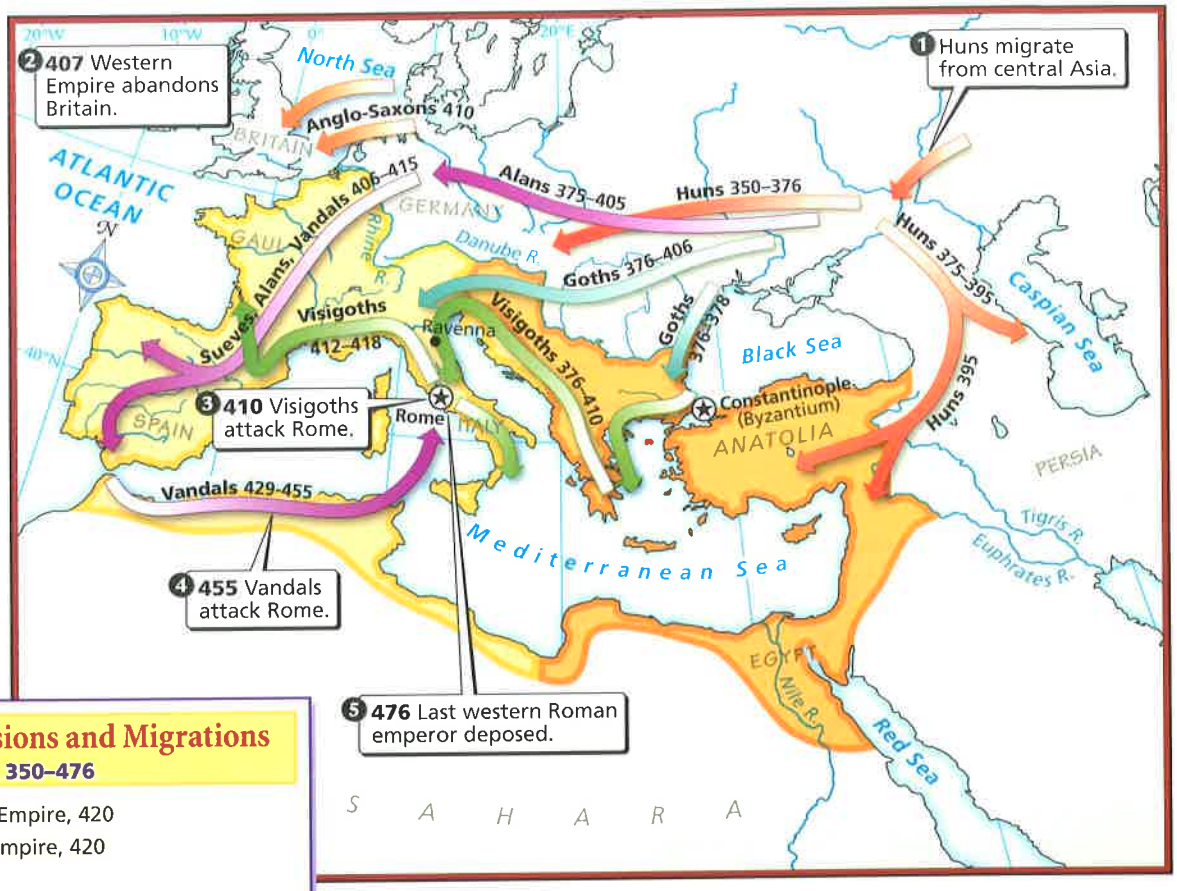
A Constantine, shown here being baptized, is known as the first Christian emperor. He was the last major emperor to rule the united Roman Empire.

What is a barbarian?

The word **barbarian** comes from a Greek insult to non-Greek speakers. To the Greeks, other languages were just "bar-bar," or nonsense. The Romans used the word to describe people who were uncivilized, which is how we use it today.



B Because the empire was too large to govern effectively, it was divided into western and eastern regions. Each region was led by its own emperor. The empire was never reunited.



C By 476 invaders had conquered most of the Western Roman Empire. The Eastern Roman Empire was stronger and better organized. It continued to resist invaders long after the Western Empire collapsed.

Barbarian Invasions and Migrations
A.D. 350–476

- Western Empire, 420
- Eastern Empire, 420
- Capital
- Barbarian invasion or migration
- SPAIN Culture region

0 400 800 miles
0 400 800 kilometers



D The Huns terrified both Romans and other barbarians. Tribes fled from the Huns by invading the empire. A Roman-barbarian alliance stopped the Huns, but the Western Empire was effectively destroyed.

Top 10 Cities, A.D.500

City Locations



Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
1 Constantinople (Turkey)	400,000
2 Ctesiphon (Iraq)	400,000
3 Luoyang (China)	200,000
4 Nanjing (China)	150,000
5 Antioch (Turkey)	150,000
6 Teotihuacan (Mexico)	125,000
7 Carthage (Tunisia)	100,000
8 Rome (Italy)	100,000
9 Alexandria (Egypt)	100,000
10 Changan (China)	100,000

E By 500 Constantinople had become one of the world's great cities.

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UNIT 4

Empires and Cultures of Asia

395 to 1641

622
Islam begins to spread.

B.C. (B.C.E.) ◀ | ▶ A.D. (C.E.) 500

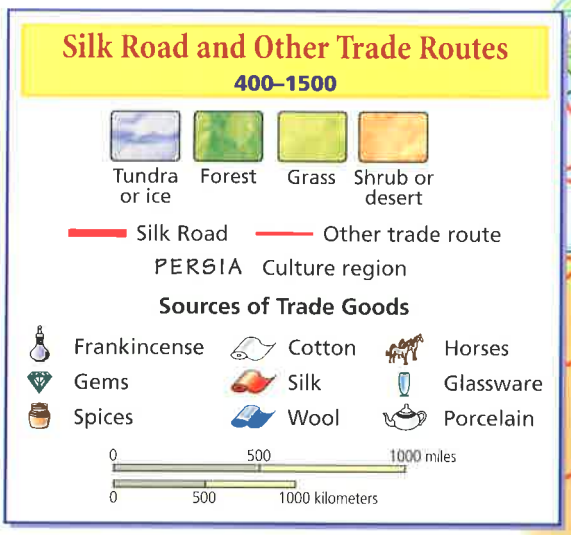
395
Byzantine Empire separates from Western Roman Empire.

By 620
Hindu-Arabic numbers used in India.

Ideas Travel the Silk Road

Between A.D. 400 and 1500, cultures of Asia, Africa, and Europe came into closer contact with one another.

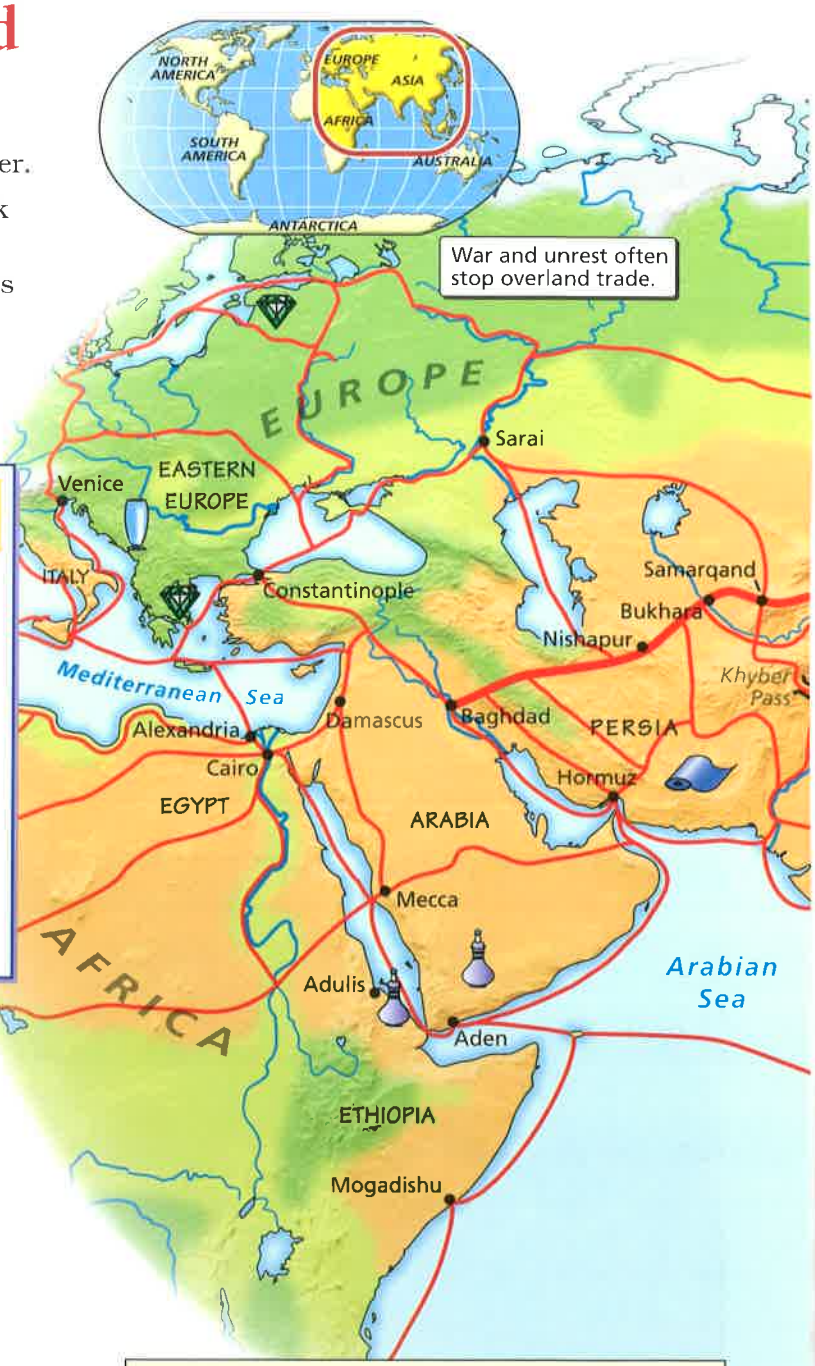
- The Silk Road and other trade routes helped link distant areas. Trade and travel increased.
- Traders and armies brought ideas and inventions from one region to another.
- Religions such as Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism linked large regions.

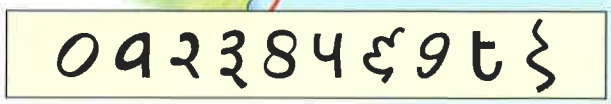


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A From the 700s to the 1400s, the **Arab world** was the center of scientific discovery. Many advances were made in science and medicine, as shown by this text on the human eye.





B The digits 0–9 that are used by people all over the world today are called Hindu-Arabic numerals. This system was developed in **India** over hundreds of years and then spread westward.

800–1200 **Khmer kingdoms** flourish in Southeast Asia.

1054 **Eastern and Western Christianity** split into two separate churches.

1398 **Mongol ruler Timur** invades Delhi.

1453 **Ottoman Turks** conquer Byzantine Empire.

1000

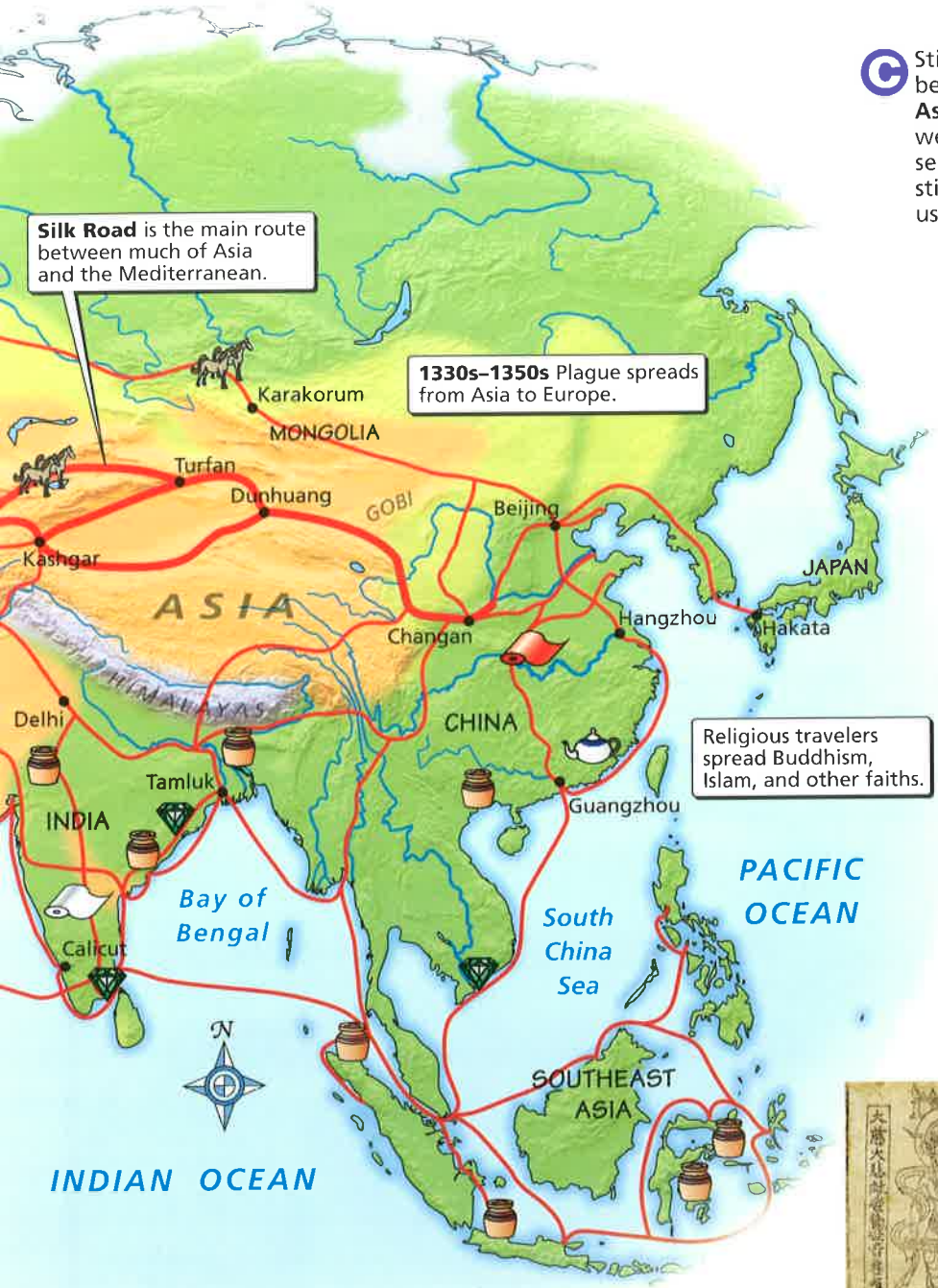
1500

751 **Chinese expansion** into Islamic lands is halted.

1180–1603 **Japan** is engulfed by civil wars.

1279–1368 **Mongols** conquer and rule China.

1640 **Japan** expels European traders.





C Stirrups, thought to have been developed in **Central Asia**, changed how horses were used in war. A rider seated in a saddle with stirrups was better able to use a weapon.



D Chinese sailors were the first to use magnetic compasses. Unlike navigating by the stars, a compass could be used any time of day in any weather conditions and allowed for more accurate navigation.



E Printing, invented in **China**, allowed many copies to be produced quickly, making information more widely available. Printing used paper, also invented in China, which was much cheaper than other writing materials.

The Spread of Islam

Islam emerged in Arabia in the 600s and grew into a major world religion.

- Muhammad was the founder of Islam. He was both a political and a religious leader.
- The early leaders of Islam built large empires. Many of the people they conquered became followers of Islam, or **Muslims**.
- Later, through trade, Islam spread into regions that were not ruled by Muslims.

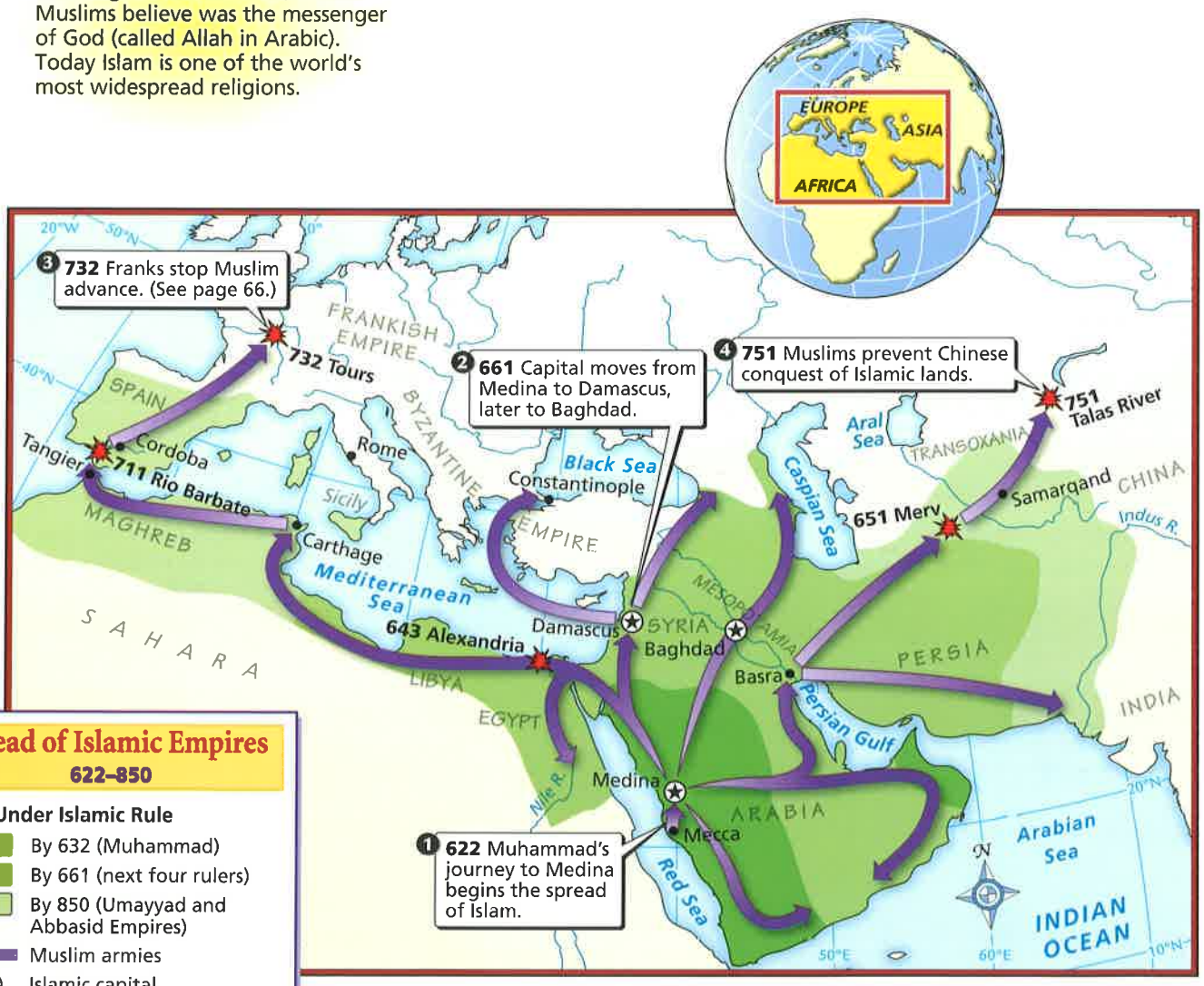


A The **Qur'an** (also spelled *Koran*) is the holy book of Islam. It includes basic religious duties of all Muslims.

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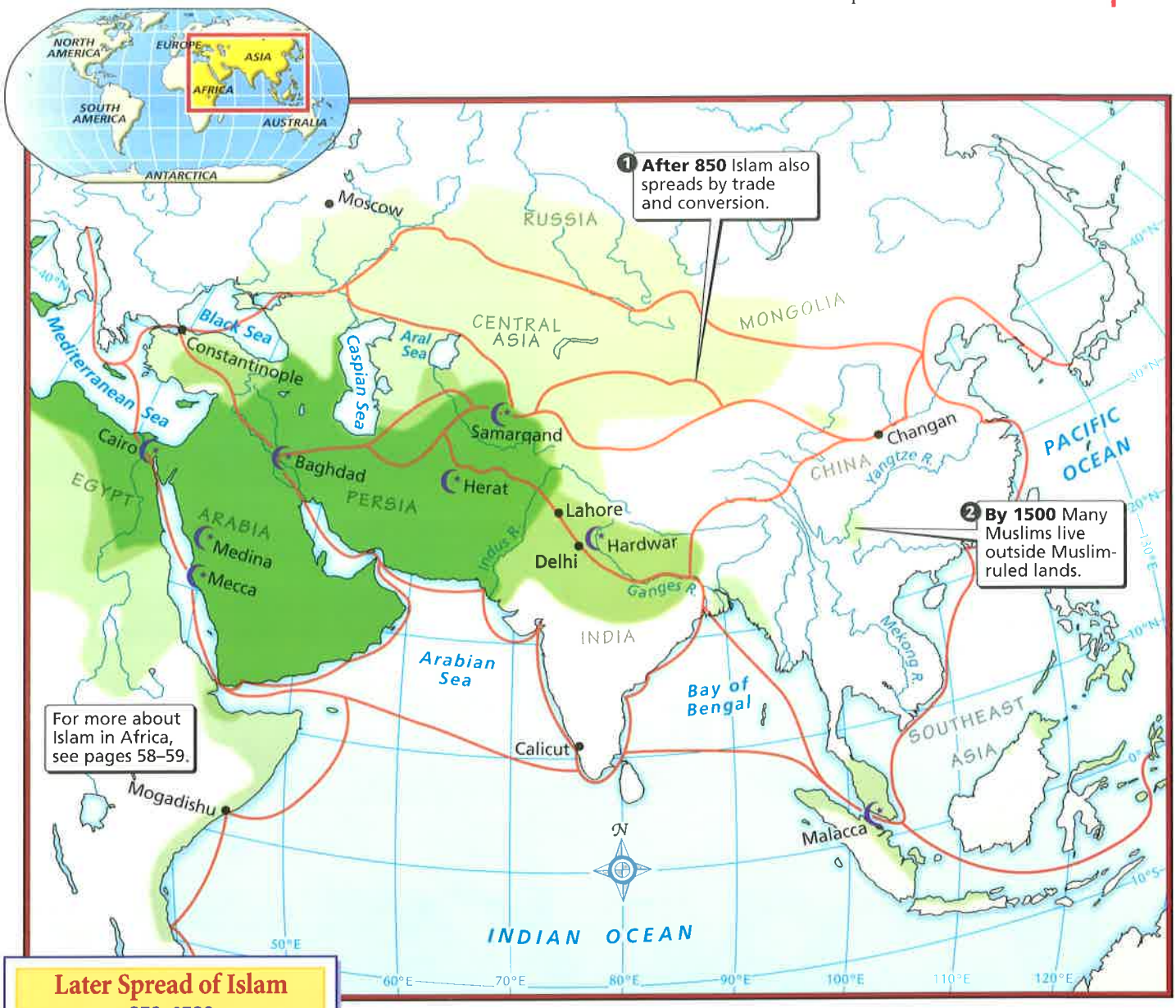
What's Islam?

Islam is a religion based on the teachings of Muhammad, whom Muslims believe was the messenger of God (called Allah in Arabic). Today Islam is one of the world's most widespread religions.



B Islam first expanded through military conquest. The rulers of the Islamic empires were also religious leaders.

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C After 850 the Islamic empire had begun to lose power, but Islam continued to spread. Muslim traders introduced Islamic culture to China, Southeast Asia, and Africa.



D Mecca, the birthplace of Muhammad, is the holiest city in Islam. Traveling to Mecca to pray, called the *hajj*, is one of the five major religious duties of Muslims.

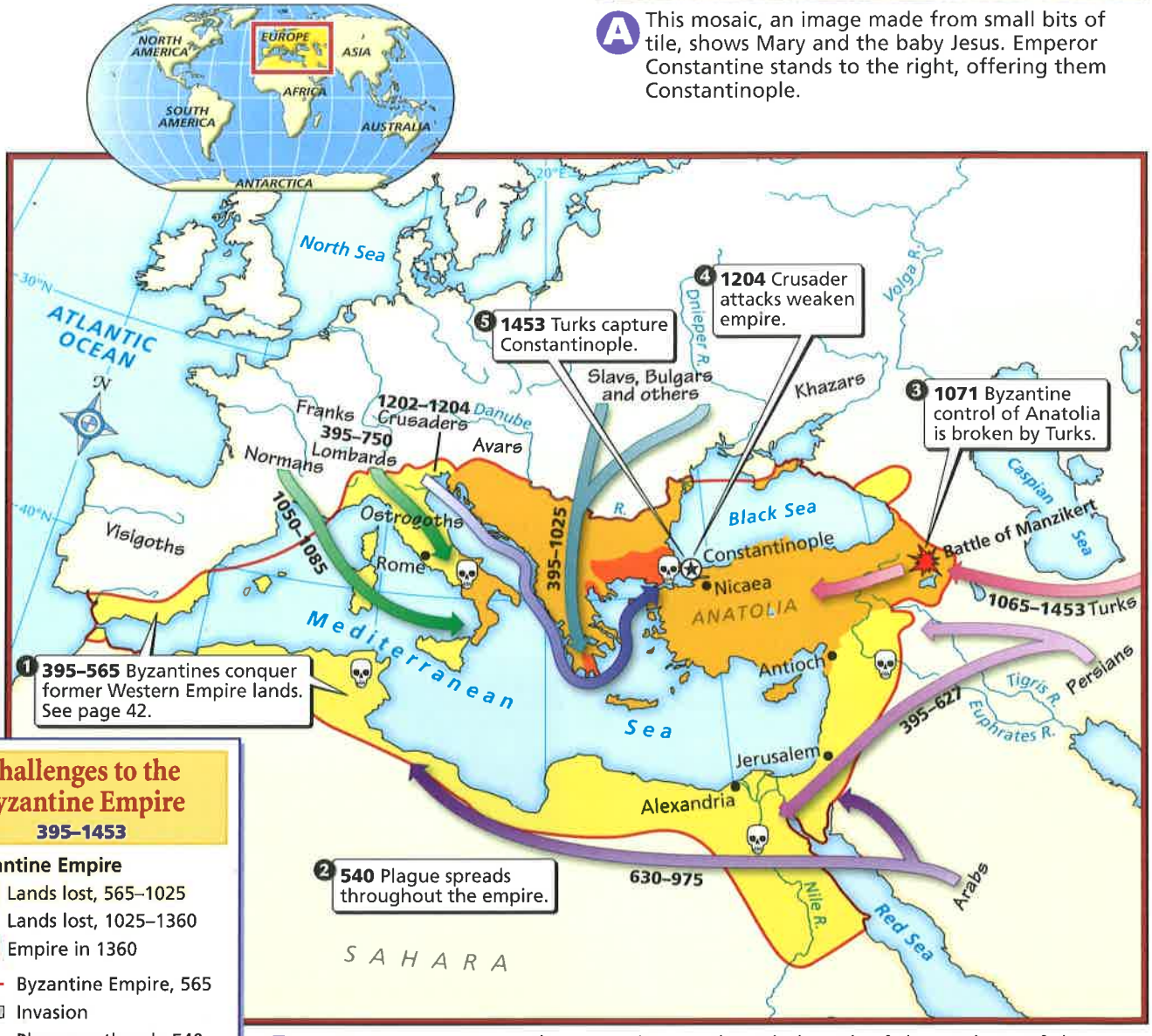
Growth and Decline of the Byzantine Empire

The Eastern Roman Empire became known as the **Byzantine Empire**. It outlasted the Western Empire by nearly 1000 years.

- The Byzantine Empire had many enemies. Islamic empires, led by Arabs and Turks, conquered much of the empire.
- Constantinople, the capital, was a major trade center. Wealth from trade was spent to keep the army strong.
- After 400 years of fighting, Turkish invaders conquered the empire.



A This mosaic, an image made from small bits of tile, shows Mary and the baby Jesus. Emperor Constantine stands to the right, offering them Constantinople.

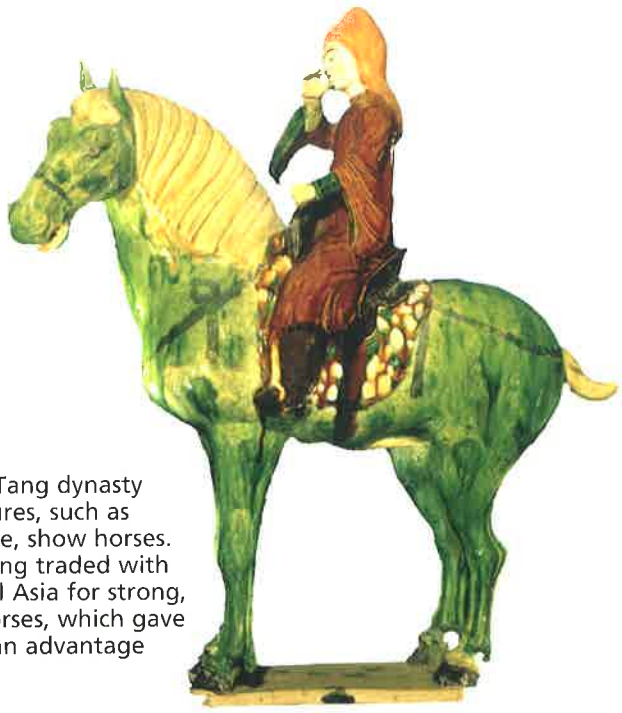


B At its greatest extent, the Byzantine Empire ruled much of the territory of the former Roman Empire. Deadly disease and military challenges made it difficult to hold on to these lands.

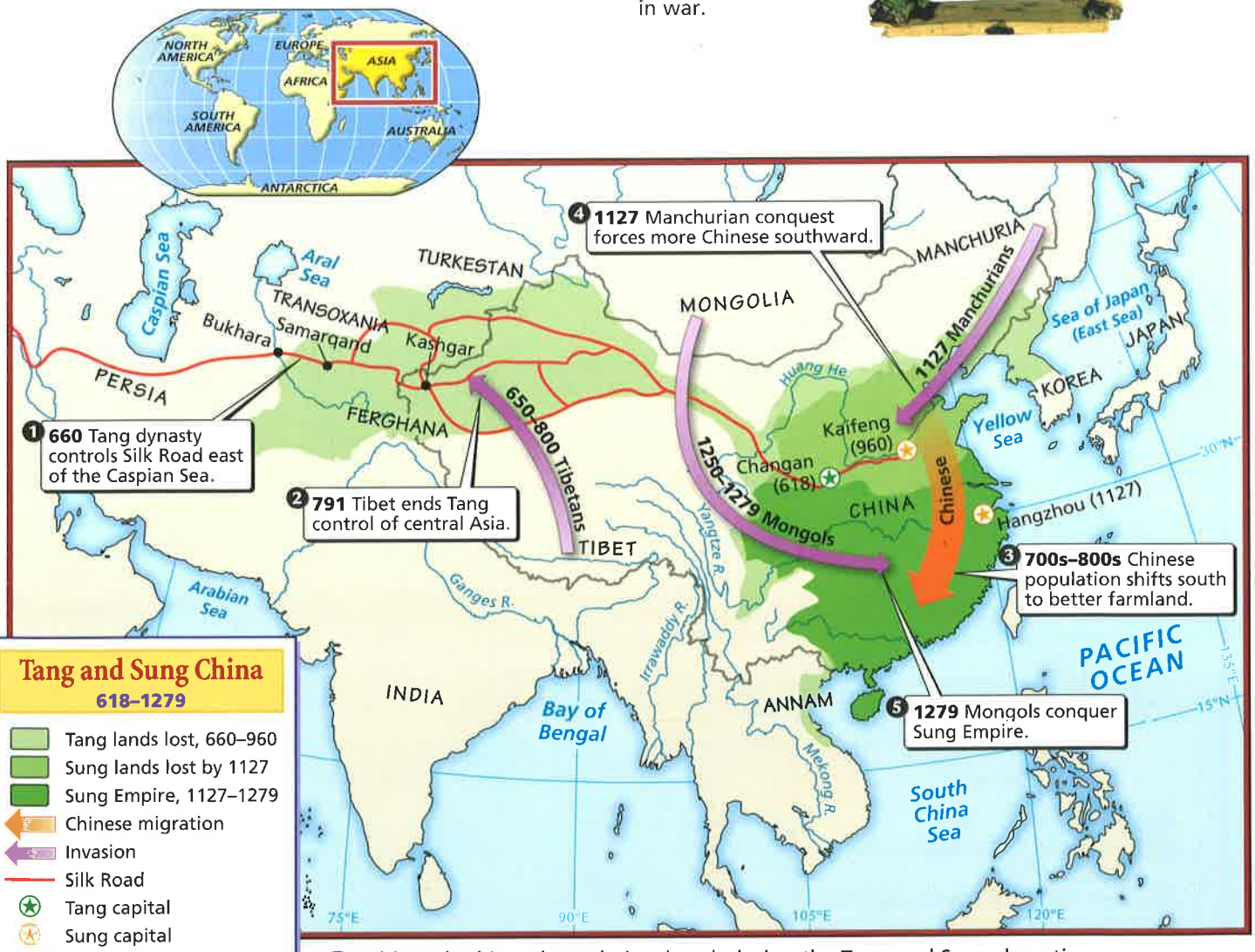
Tang and Sung Dynasties of China

During the Tang and Sung dynasties, trade as well as conflict between China and neighboring cultures increased.

- Under the control of the Tang dynasty, trade along the Silk Road flourished.
- Like the Byzantine emperors, Tang and Sung rulers defended their realm against many invasions by neighbors.
- By the end of the Sung dynasty, however, the Mongols had conquered all of China.



C Many Tang dynasty sculptures, such as this one, show horses. The Tang traded with Central Asia for strong, fast horses, which gave them an advantage in war.

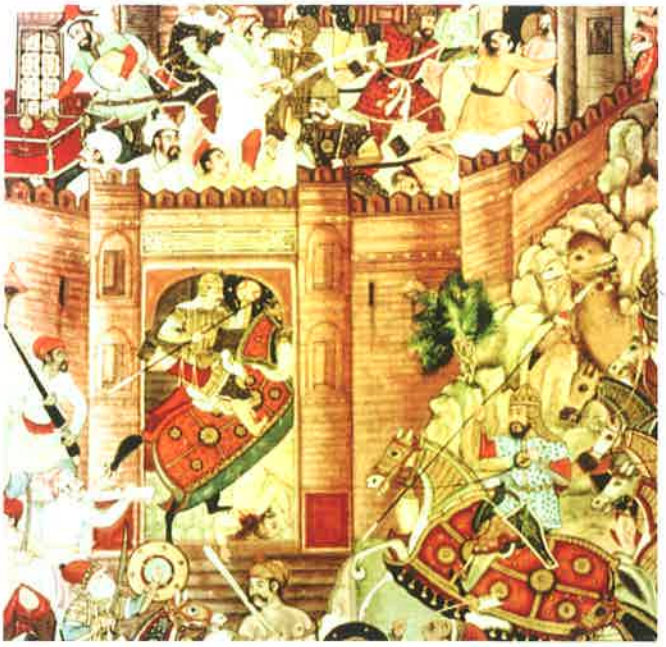


D Although China's boundaries shrank during the Tang and Sung dynasties, farming advances helped its population grow.

The Mongol Empire Spans Eurasia

Mongol tribes swept across Asia and Europe, creating one of the largest empires in world history.

- The Mongols were nomads who originally lived in the dry grasslands of Central Asia. They were excellent horsemen and ruthless warriors.
- The Mongols conquered Islamic and Chinese empires and destroyed major cities along the Silk Road.
- During Mongol rule, trade and cultural exchange in Europe and Asia increased.
- Mongol rulers spread Islamic and Chinese culture throughout their kingdoms.



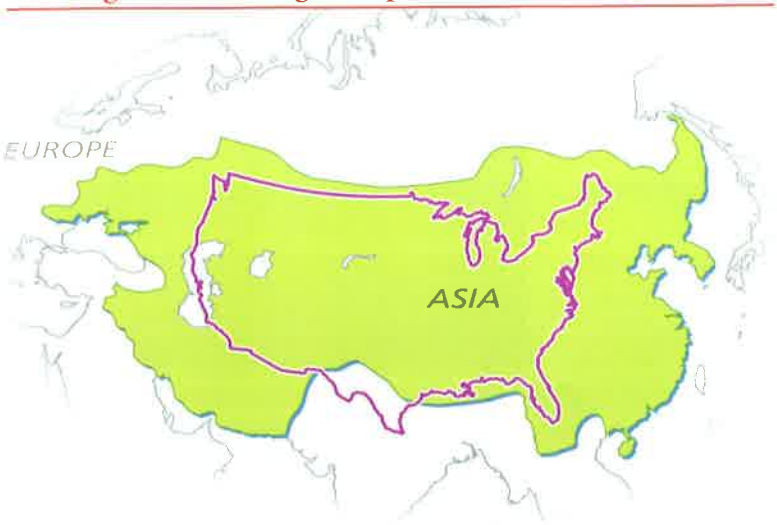
B This illustration shows a Mongol attack on a neighboring kingdom. Mongol battles often ended in destruction and brutal massacres.

A The Mongols rapidly expanded their territory. Their speed of travel and military skill made them difficult to defeat.



How Big Was the Mongol Empire?

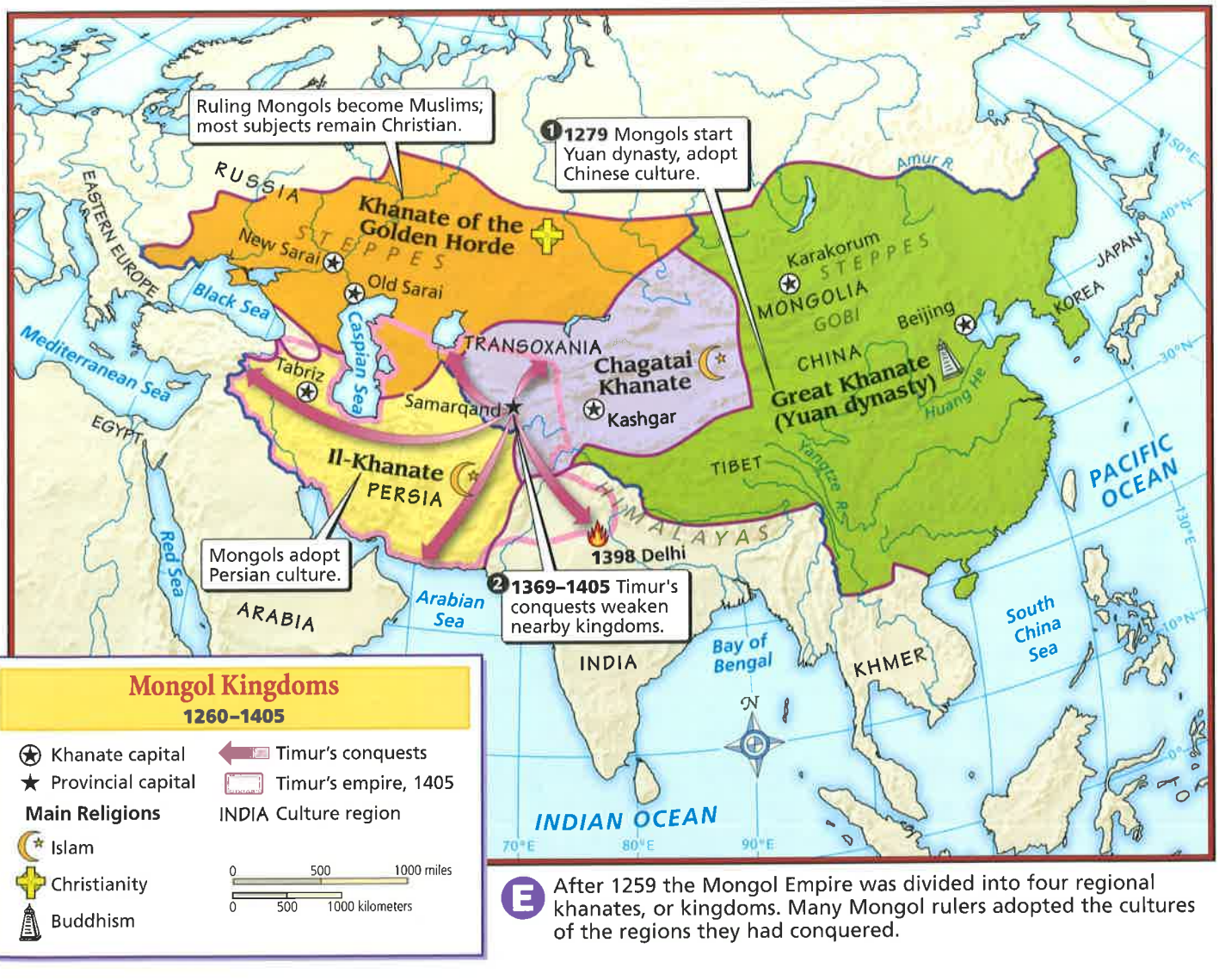
more at NWHatlas.com



C The Mongol Empire stretched from the Pacific Ocean to Eastern Europe and the Middle East. It was the largest land empire in history. Compare it to the size of the United States.



D Genghis Khan, which roughly means *Universal Ruler*, was born with the name Temujin. He united the Mongol tribes, introduced their first law code, and conquered much of Asia.



E After 1259 the Mongol Empire was divided into four regional khanates, or kingdoms. Many Mongol rulers adopted the cultures of the regions they had conquered.

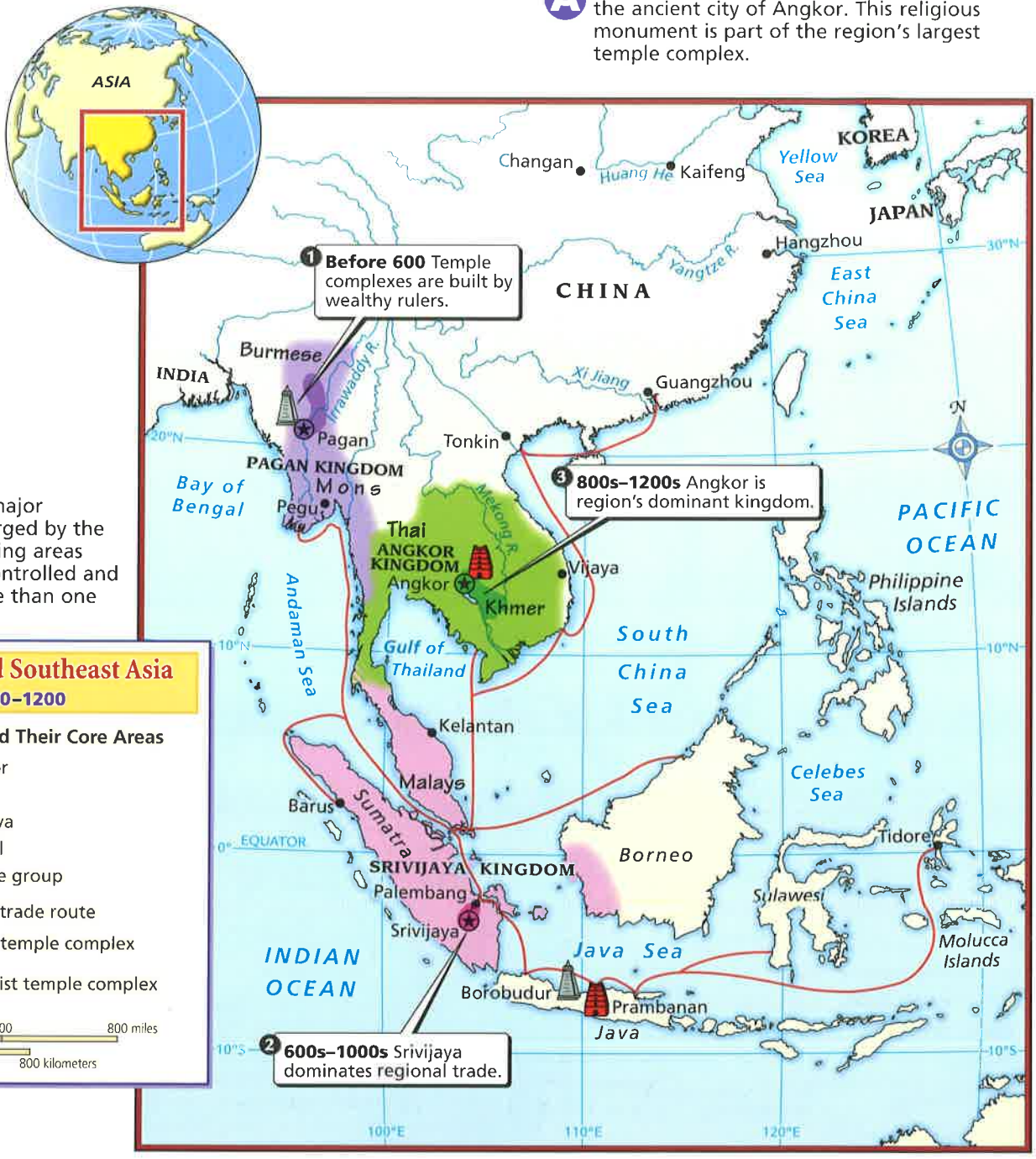
Kingdoms of Southeast Asia

Unlike its neighbors India and China, Southeast Asia did not develop large empires. The region was ruled by many small kingdoms.

- Many culture groups lived in Southeast Asia. Their kingdoms were often at war.
- Kingdoms were influenced by Indian and Chinese cultures. Hinduism and Buddhism spread through the region.
- The Khmer kingdom of Angkor developed one of the region's longest-lasting civilizations.



A Angkor Wat, built in the 1100s, is located in the ancient city of Angkor. This religious monument is part of the region's largest temple complex.



B Core areas of major kingdoms emerged by the 800s. Surrounding areas were loosely controlled and often had more than one ruler.

Angkor and Southeast Asia
600–1200

Kingdoms and Their Core Areas

- Angkor
- Pagan
- Srivijaya
- Capital
- Thai — Culture group
- Major trade route
- Hindu temple complex
- Buddhist temple complex

0 400 800 miles
0 400 800 kilometers

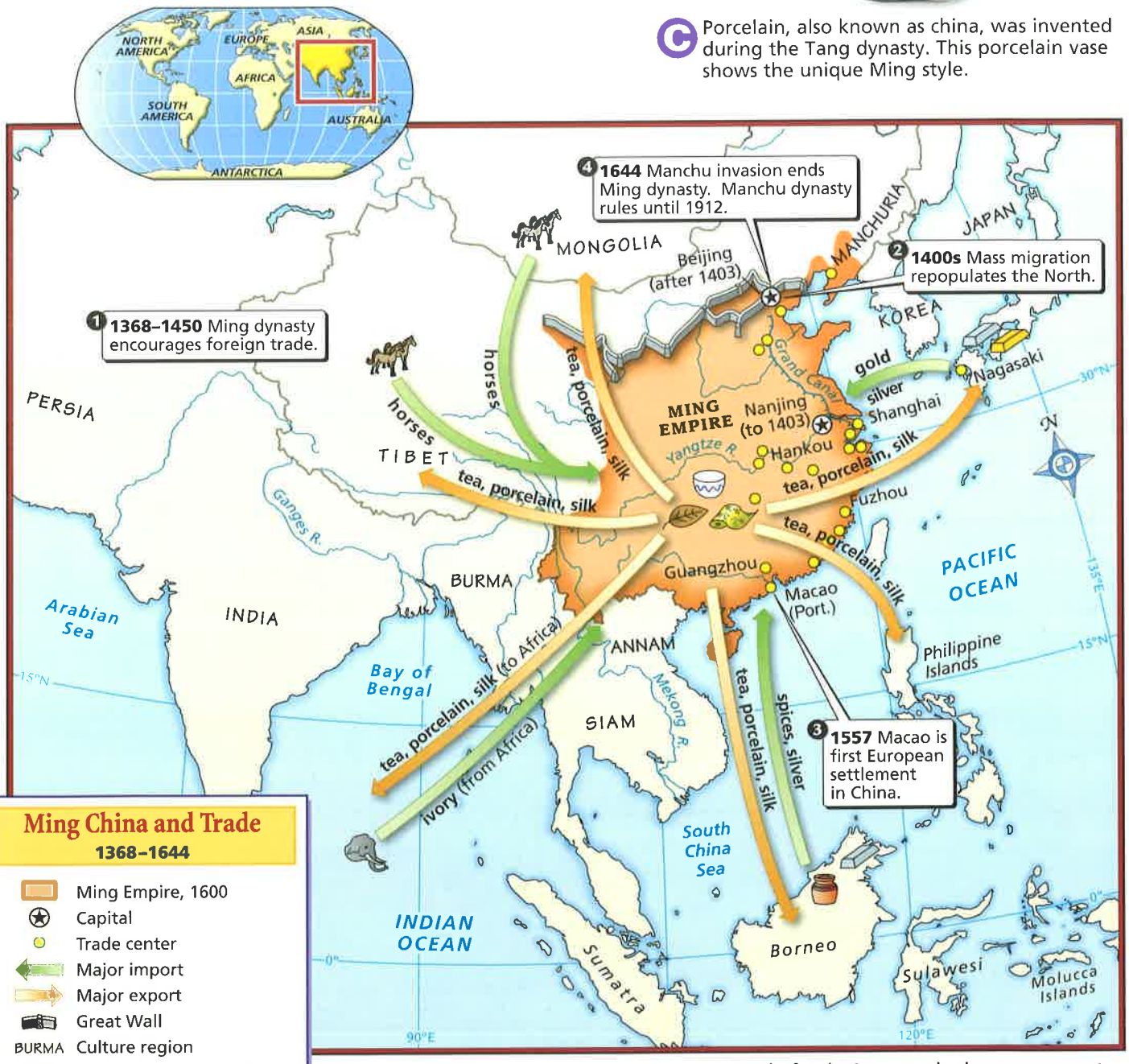
Ming Dynasty of China

After almost 100 years of foreign rule in China, the Ming dynasty restored Chinese control. Ming rulers brought political and economic growth to China.

- Ming emperors ended Mongol rule. They rebuilt regions of the empire damaged from years of war.
- To rebuild northern China, Ming rulers moved the capital to Beijing and encouraged people to move back north.
- In the 1600s rebellions and war weakened the Ming dynasty. Northern invaders then conquered China.



C Porcelain, also known as china, was invented during the Tang dynasty. This porcelain vase shows the unique Ming style.



D Early Ming rulers allowed merchants to trade freely. Later, only the government could legally trade outside China. What were China's main exports?

more at NWHatlas.com

From Imperial to Feudal Japan

Unlike mainland Asian civilizations, Japan was rarely threatened by invaders. However, it was influenced by neighboring cultures.

- Japan's religion, written language, and government were based on ideas from China and Korea.
- Strong emperors ruled early Japan. Over time, civil wars divided Japan into tiny kingdoms with their own rulers.
- As internal conflict decreased, a more unified Japan increased trade with neighboring regions.

Top 10 Cities, 900

City Locations

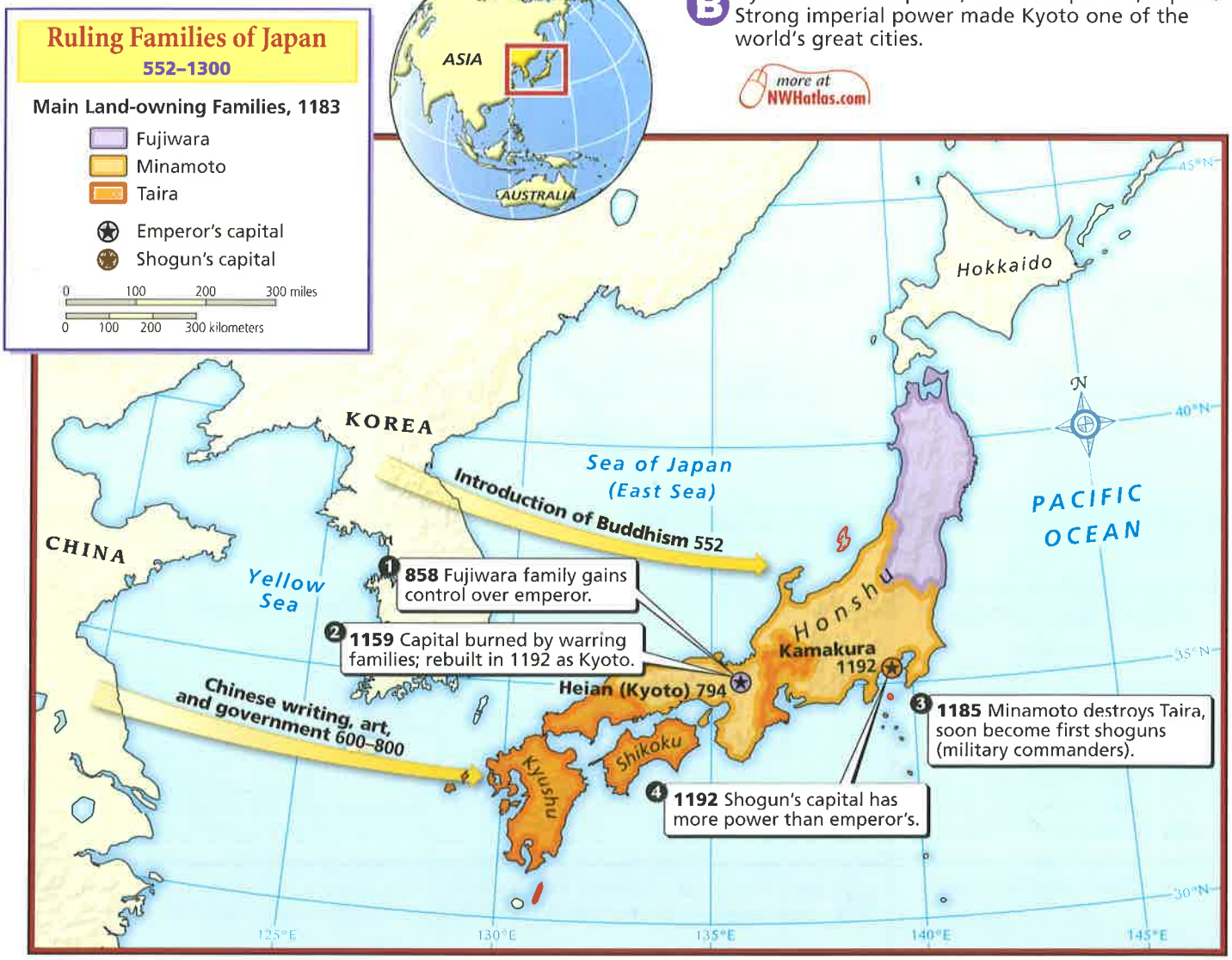


Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
1 Baghdad (Iraq)	900,000
2 Changan (China)	500,000
3 Constantinople (Turkey)	300,000
4 Kyoto (Japan)	200,000
5 Cordoba (Spain)	200,000
6 Alexandria (Egypt)	175,000
7 Luoyang (China)	150,000
8 Fustat (Egypt)	150,000
9 Manyakheta (India)	100,000
10 Kairwan (Tunisia)	100,000

A Conflicts between land-owning families weakened the emperor's political power. By 1192 **shoguns** (generals) took over as the true rulers of Japan.

B Kyoto was the imperial, or the emperor's, capital. Strong imperial power made Kyoto one of the world's great cities.

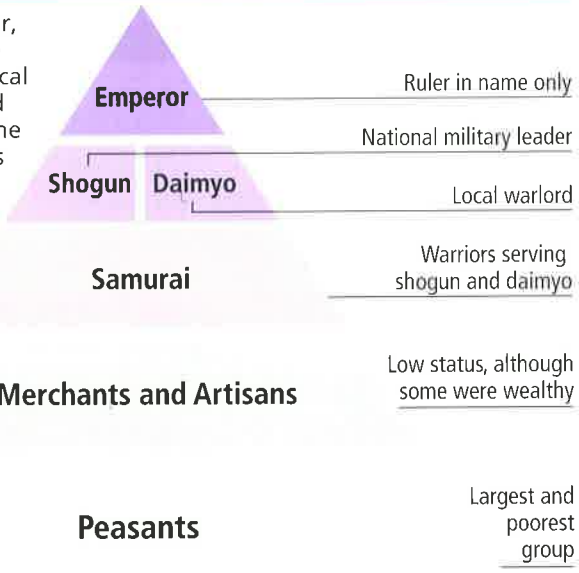
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SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Japanese Feudal Structure, 1467–1867

C After years of civil war, a new social structure emerged in Japan. Local military leaders, called *daimyo*, challenged the power of the shoguns with armies of paid samurai. Compare this chart with the chart on page 68.





D Samurai followed a strict honor code called **bushido**, or "way of the warrior." They valued honesty, courage, and fighting skills.

If they fought with swords, why were they called sho-*guns*?

Shogun means *great general* in Japanese. The first shogun, Yoritomo, received his title from the emperor in 1192. Yoritomo established a military government called a *shogunate*.

E In the late 1500s legal and illegal Japanese trade increased in East and Southeast Asia. About ten thousand Japanese lived outside of Japan, some as traders.



UNIT 5

African Empires

500 B.C. (B.C.E.) to A.D. (C.E.) 1600

A.D. 570
Axum loses control of Yemen.

500 B.C. (B.C.E.) | B.C. (B.C.E.) ◀ | ▶ A.D. (C.E.) | A.D. (C.E.) 500

500 B.C.
Bantu migration begins.

A.D. 321
Christianity is adopted by king of Axum.

A.D. 639
Muslim Arabs invade North Africa.

Early Civilizations of Africa

Many different cultures developed in Africa after Egypt and Kush (see pages 18–19).

- The Bantu people of western Africa spread east and south beginning around 500 B.C. They spread ironworking, farming, and herding across central and southern Africa.
- In the east, Axum became a strong empire. It defeated Kush and controlled trade on the Red Sea.
- Axum kings converted to Christianity, increasing contact between eastern Africa and the Mediterranean region.

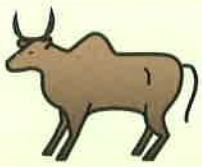
Science & Technology
Bantu Innovations



Iron
Produced iron tools such as axes, hoes, knives, and spears.



New Crops
Introduced plantains, creating a year-round supply of food.



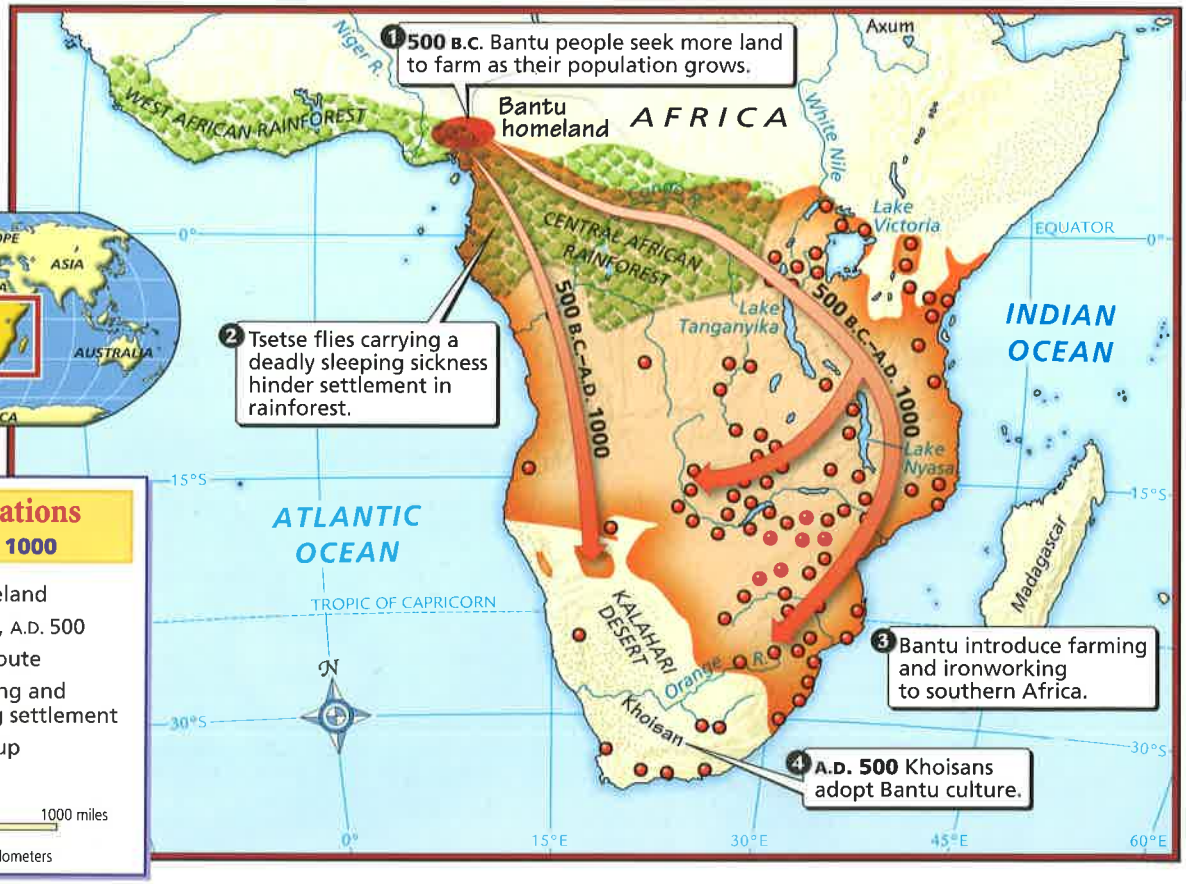
Pastoralism
Developed the practice of moving herds to fresh grazing land.

A Bantu-speaking farmers and herders migrated for about 1,500 years. They combined with local culture groups except in areas unsuitable for farming. Today there are more than 300 different Bantu culture groups.

B Horses and larger breeds of cattle died of sleeping sickness in central and southern Africa. As a result, Bantu farmers could not use plows. They also needed crops that could survive heat, floods, and drought.

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Bantu Migrations
500 B.C.–A.D. 1000

- Bantu homeland
- Bantu lands, A.D. 500
- Migration route
- Large farming and ironworking settlement
- Khoisan Culture group
- Desert

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

A.D. 700 **Ghana** becomes the first empire in West Africa.

A.D. 850 **Kilwa** is one of the earliest Swahili cities.

A.D. 919 **Fatamids** take over Tunisia.

A.D. 1076 **Almoravids** conquer Ghana.

A.D. 1187 **Ayyubid** sultan **Saladin** captures Jerusalem.

A.D. 1100 **Great Zimbabwe** controls southern trade routes.

A.D. 1240 **Mali Empire** is established.

A.D. 1335 **Songhai Empire** is established.

A.D. 1355 **Ibn Battuta** finishes his book *Travels*.

A.D. 1400 **Timbuktu** is the center of Mali culture.

A.D. 1500 **Swahili** city-states thrive on trade.

A.D. 1591 **Songhai** falls.

A.D. (C.E.) 1000

A.D. (C.E.) 1500

C

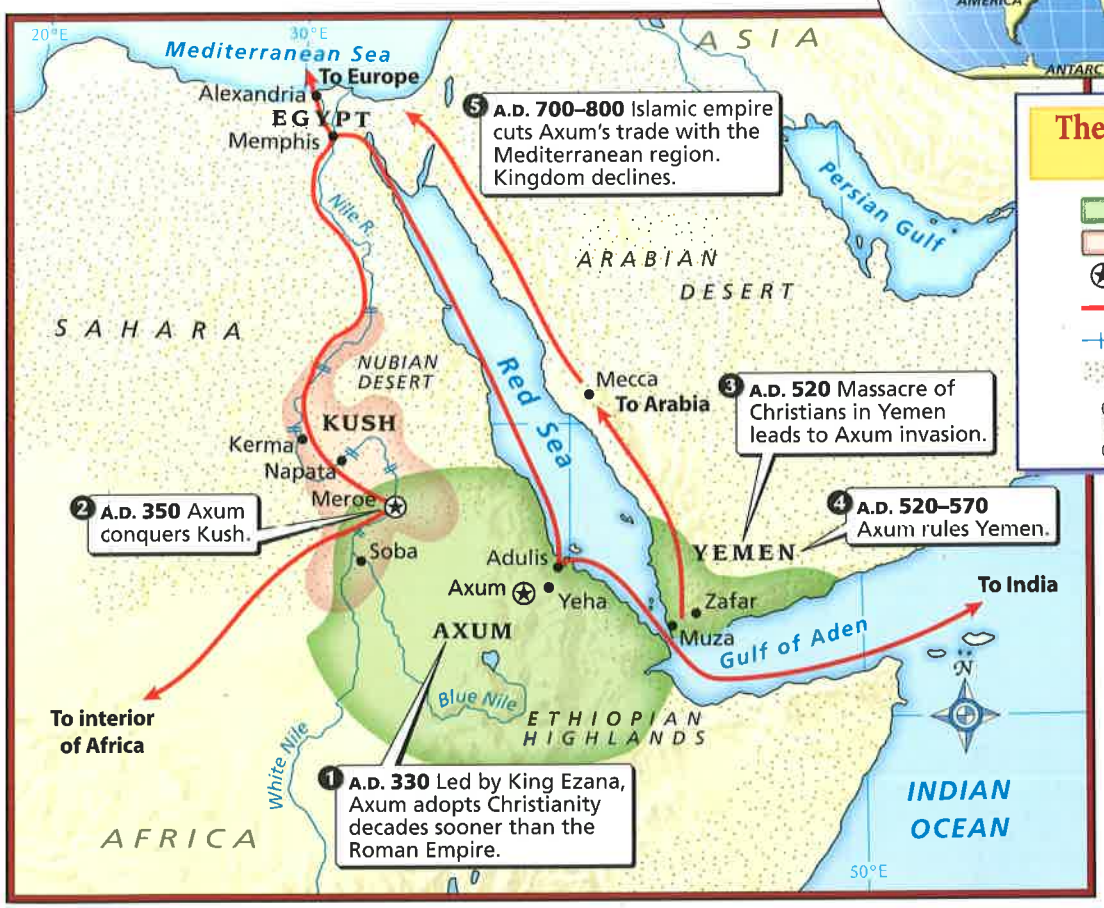
The royal tombs of Axum have large steles, or stone monuments, carved with false doors and windows. This stele is for the tomb of King Ezana, the first Christian king.



Where does it come from?

Both the Axum and Bantu cultures are **indigenous** to Africa, meaning they originally developed there. Christianity is not indigenous to Africa but was introduced to the continent by travelers.





The Kingdom of Axum
A.D. 100–800

- Kingdom of Axum
- Kingdom of Kush
- Capital
- Flow of trade
- Cataract (waterfall)
- Desert

0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers

D

Axum controlled the ivory and incense trade to India and the Byzantine Empire. Axum fought Persia for control of Yemen and Arabia just before Muhammad was born in Mecca (see page 46).

Islamic Kingdoms of North Africa

Muslims began conquering the Byzantines and Vandals in North Africa in 639 (see page 46). However, Muslim North Africans soon gained independence from the Islamic empires further east.

- Arab migrants and the indigenous Berber people formed new kingdoms. These kingdoms expanded into sub-Saharan Africa, Europe, and southwest Asia.
- North Africa grew as a center of learning. Muslim and Jewish scholars wrote books on mathematics, science, and philosophy (see page 66). These books later influenced Western European thought.
- North Africa also became a major center of trade. North African goods and merchants moved across Europe, Asia, and Africa.

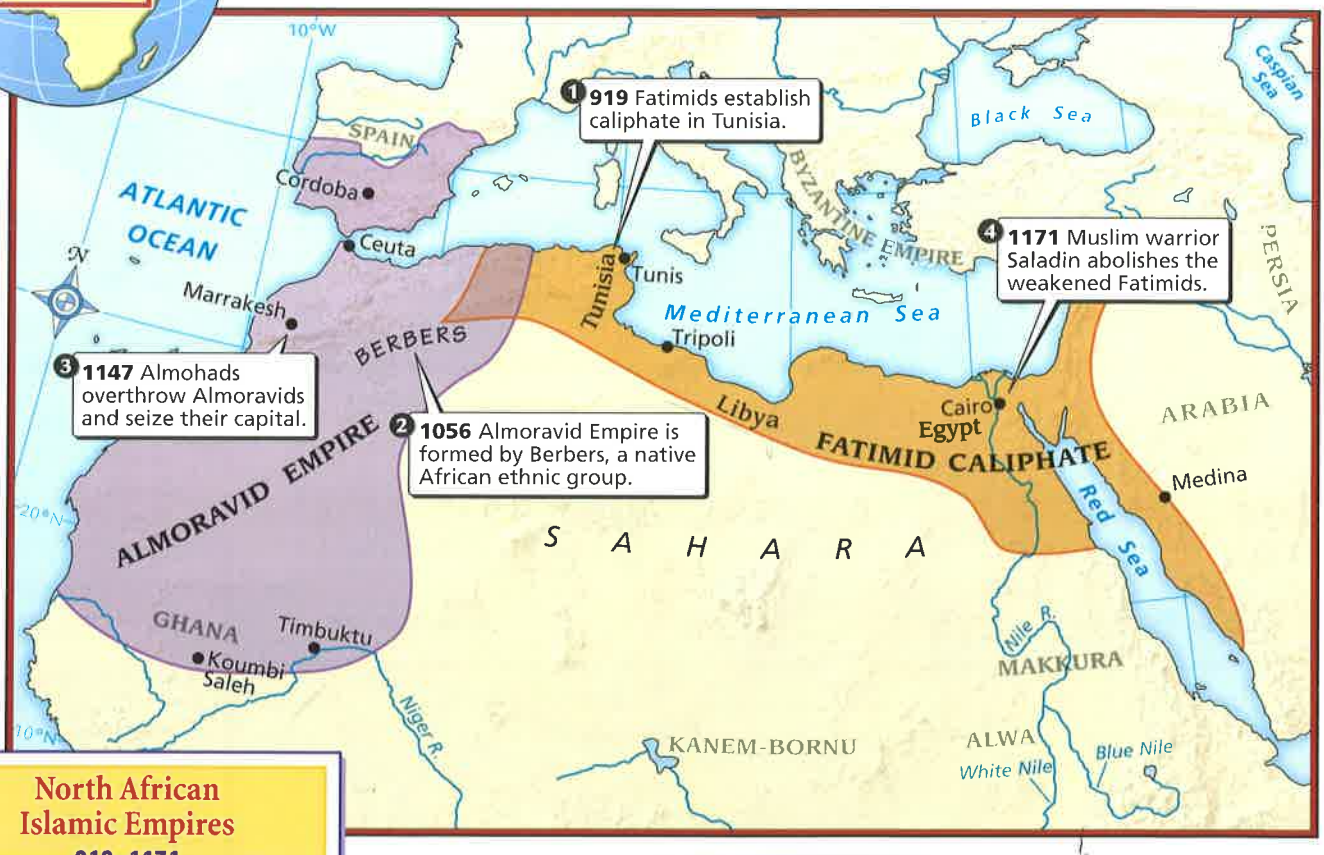
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A This illustration shows warriors from the Fatimid Caliphate. The Fatimids conquered Egypt and later founded Cairo.



B Anger against the greed of Muslim rulers in Spain and Arabia led the Fatimids and Almoravids to power. Their kingdoms faced continuous threats from Christians, other Muslims, and each other.



North African Islamic Empires
919–1171

Fatimid Caliphate, 969–1171
Almoravid Empire, 1056–1147

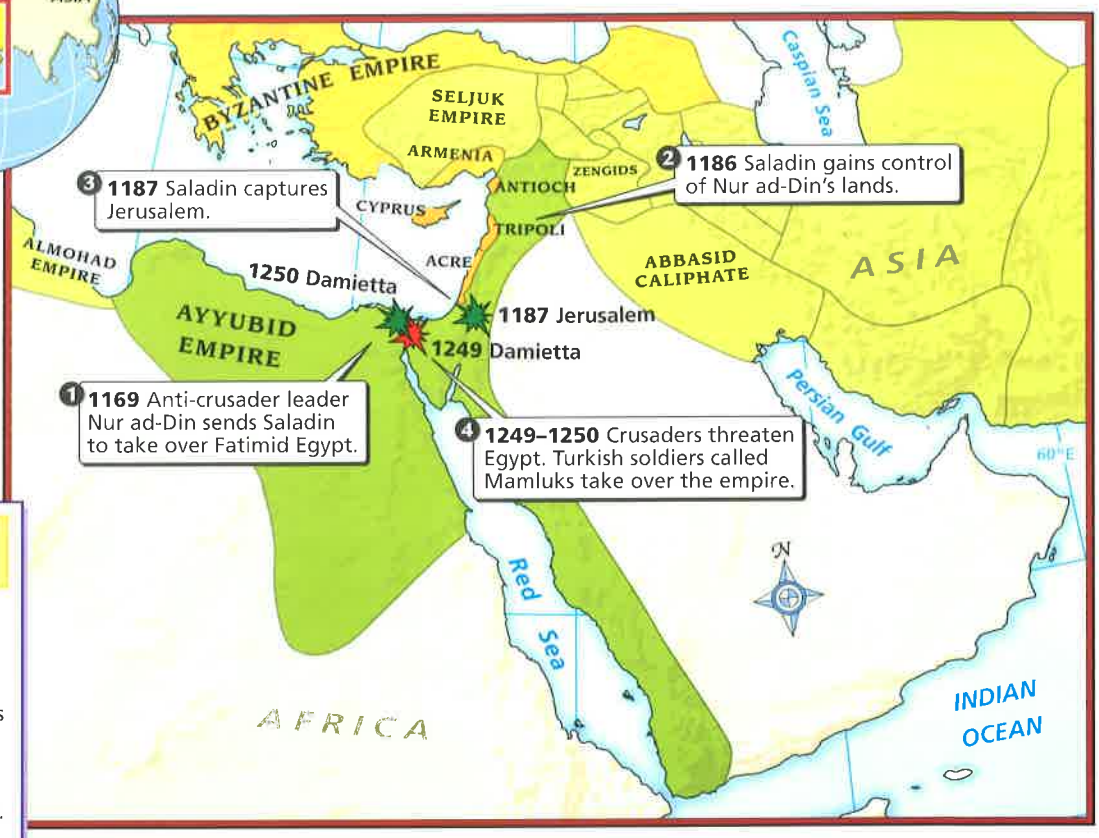
0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

What do algebra and syrup have in common?

Both words are from Arabic. When Europeans studied Arab science books, they found things they had never heard of. As a result, they incorporated Arabic words including *al-jabr* and *sarab* into their vocabulary.



C Kurdish commander Saladin conquered Fatimid Egypt as part of a larger war against Crusaders from Western Europe (see page 71). His dynasty, the Ayyubids, survived until a new crusade invaded Egypt.

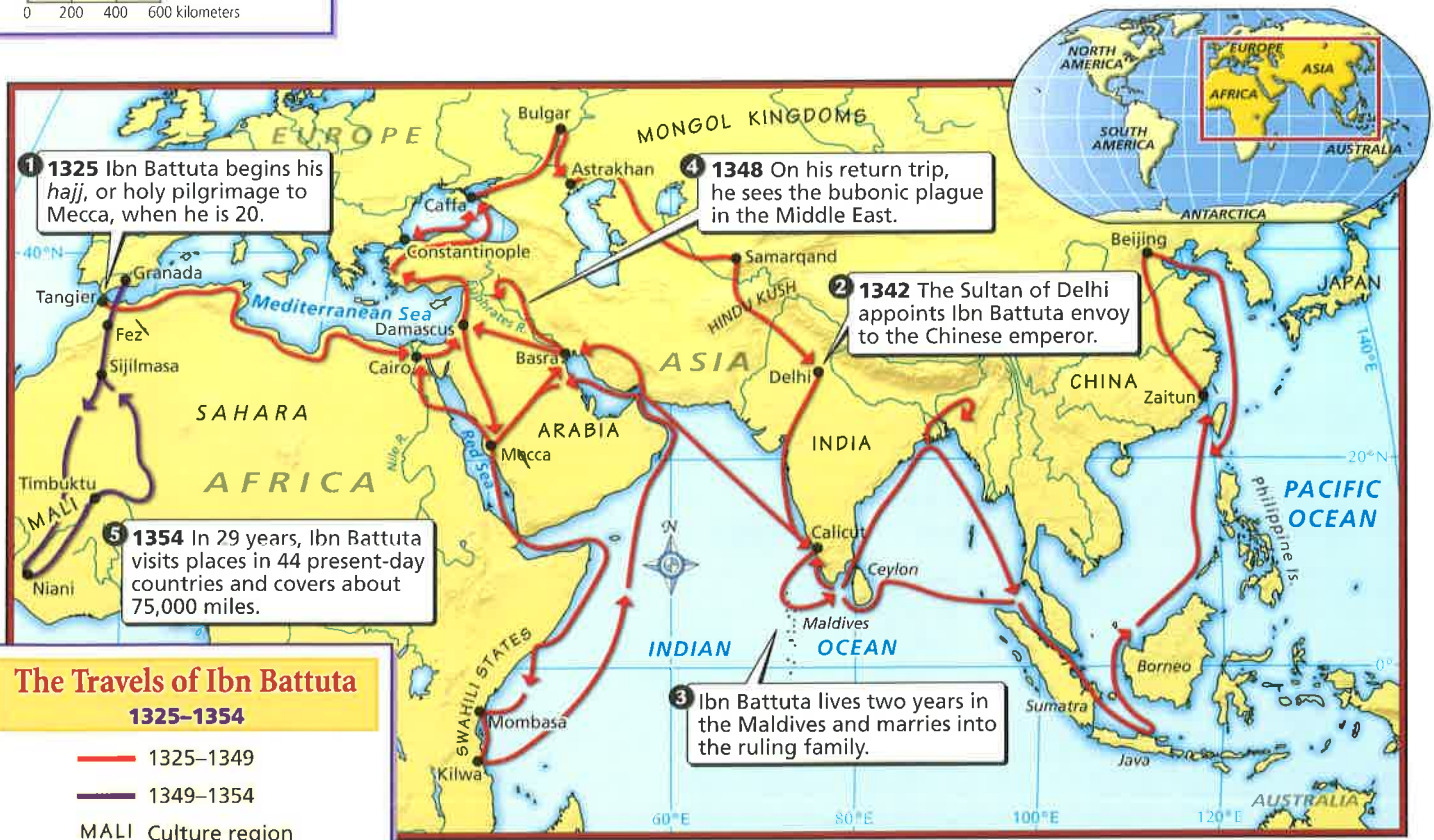


Ayyubid Empire
1169–1250

- Ayyubid Empire
- Other Muslim kingdoms
- Crusader kingdoms
- Other Christian kingdoms
- Islamic victory
- Christian victory

Map shows boundaries of 1200.

0 200 400 600 miles
0 200 400 600 kilometers



The Travels of Ibn Battuta
1325–1354

- 1325–1349
- 1349–1354
- MALI Culture region

0 1000 2000 miles
0 1000 2000 kilometers

D Ibn Battuta was born in Morocco. He visited nearly every Islamic country and several non-Islamic countries. His book *Rihlah* or *Travels* contains some of the best descriptions of life in the 1300s.

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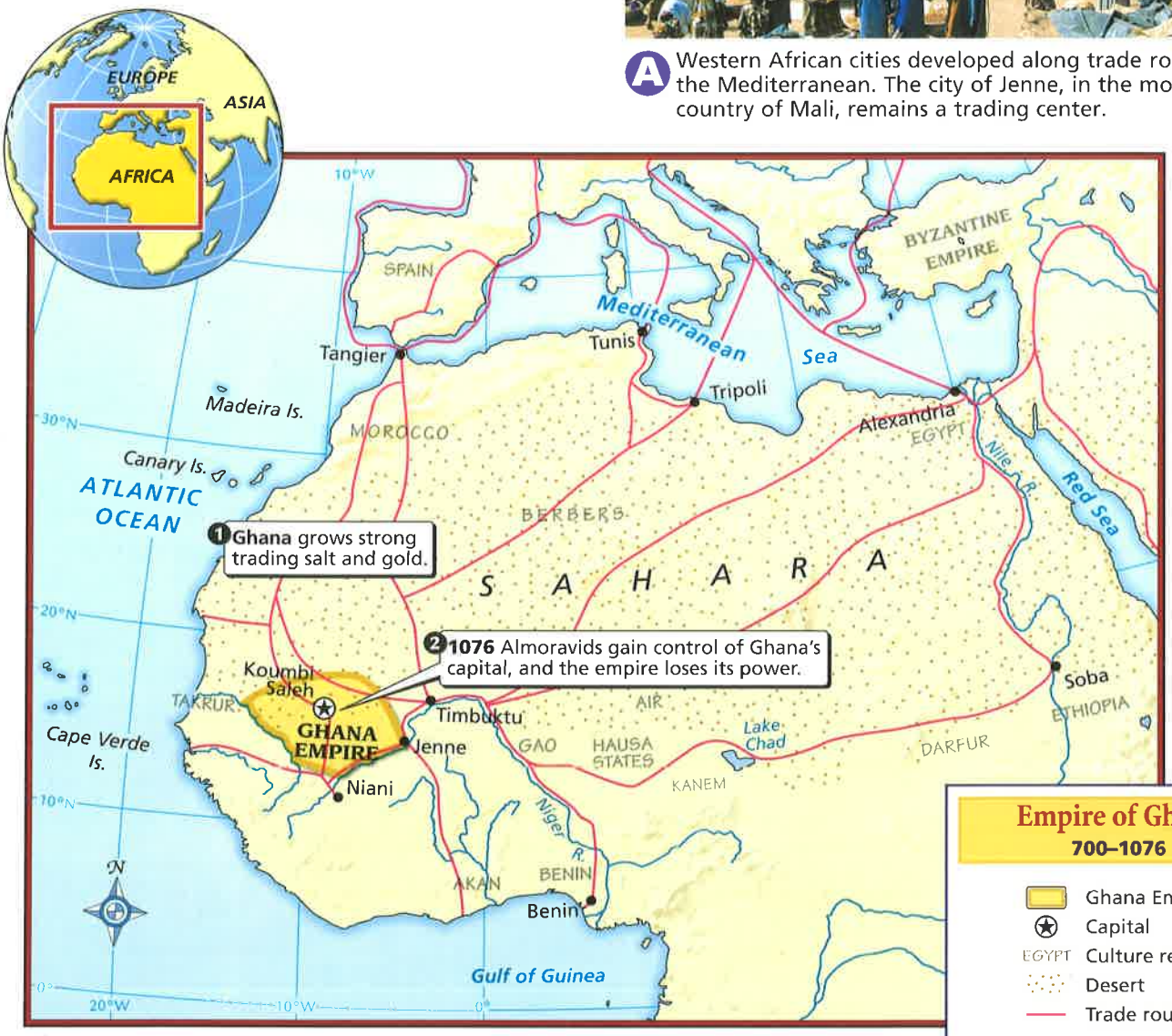
Empires of West Africa

Western African empires developed south of the Sahara, in the Sahel region. These kingdoms became wealthy through trade.

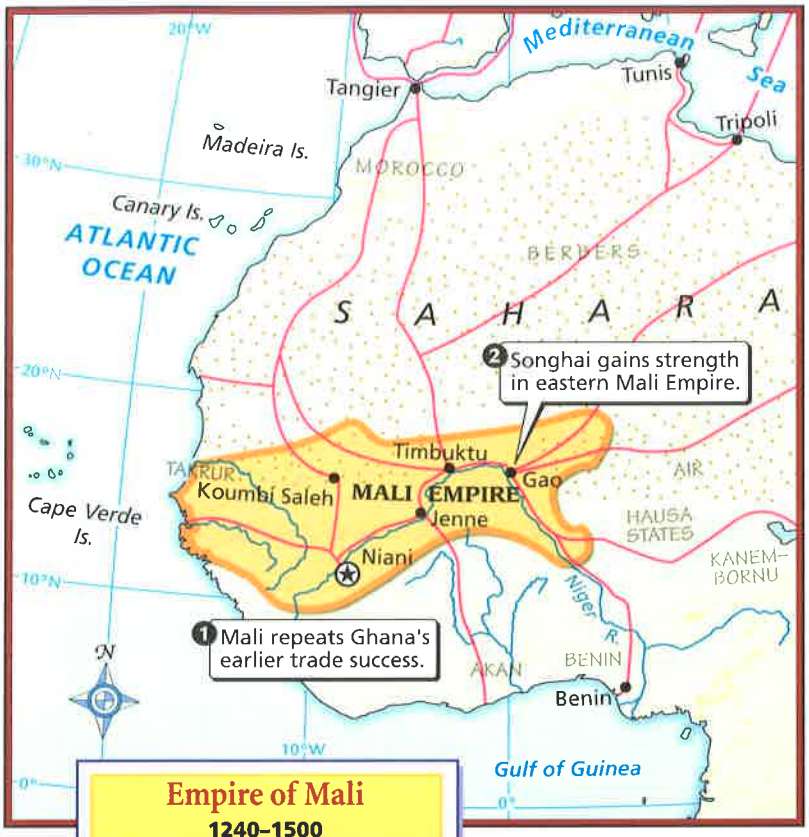
- Ghana first controlled the crucial gold-producing areas and the southern end of the Saharan trade routes.
- After Ghana fell, new Islamic empires grew in the same area. First Mali then Songhai controlled the gold and the southern trade route.
- Trade cities such as Jenne and Timbuktu were centers of West African learning for centuries.



A Western African cities developed along trade routes to the Mediterranean. The city of Jenne, in the modern country of Mali, remains a trading center.



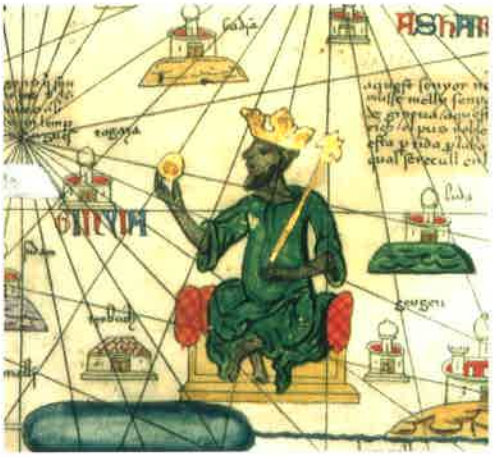
B No one is sure exactly when the Ghana Empire was established. By 700 Ghana was the most powerful kingdom in West Africa. The Almoravids (see page 58) probably weakened or destroyed the empire.



Empire of Mali
1240–1500

- Mali Empire
- Capital
- BENIN Culture region
- Desert
- Trade route

C Sundiata Keita founded the Mali Empire around 1230. The Mali Empire spread Islam throughout West Africa. New horse-riding armies were able to move quickly across the Sahel.



D Mansa Musa (King Moses) ruled Mali from 1307 to 1332. His wealth became legendary outside of Africa when he set off on his *hajj* with over 70,000 servants and 12 tons of gold.

Why salt?

Humans and animals need salt, especially in hot climates. People usually make salt by evaporating natural salt water. In West Africa, the humid climate made this difficult. As a result, West Africans traded their gold and ivory for salt mined or evaporated in the Sahara.



Empire of Songhai
1335–1591

- Songhai Empire
- Capital
- BENIN Culture region
- Desert
- Trade route

E Sunni Ali lead a revolt against Mali, establishing the Songhai Empire. Even as the empire grew, West African trade was shifting from the Sahara to the Atlantic Ocean.

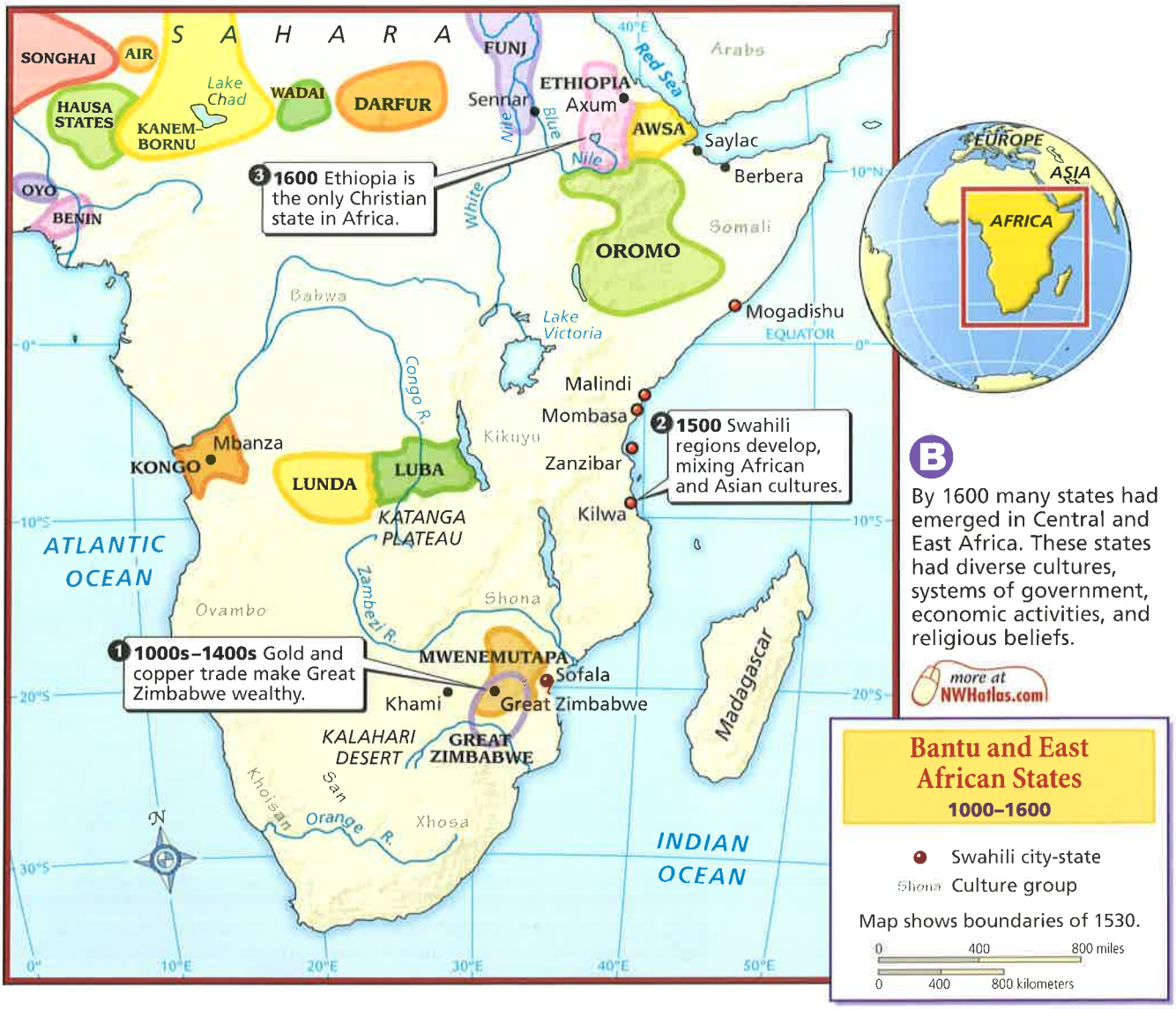
African States and Trade

Trade strengthened African states and empires as it linked the economies of Africa, Asia, and Europe.

- In East Africa, Islamic and indigeneous African cultures mixed to form a new culture called Swahili. Swahili city-states developed along the coast.
- Bantu farming villages grew into many different states throughout central and southern Africa.
- Before 1500 most African trade went across the Sahara or to the Indian Ocean.
- Salt and gold were the most important goods within Africa. Gold and ivory were valuable for trade with the rest of the world.



A The Shona of southeastern Africa built Great Zimbabwe as a trade center and capital. This walled area was designed to look like a cattle pen, probably as a sign of the king's wealth. Locate Great Zimbabwe on map B.



B By 1600 many states had emerged in Central and East Africa. These states had diverse cultures, systems of government, economic activities, and religious beliefs.

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Bantu and East African States
1000–1600

- Swahili city-state
- Shona Culture group

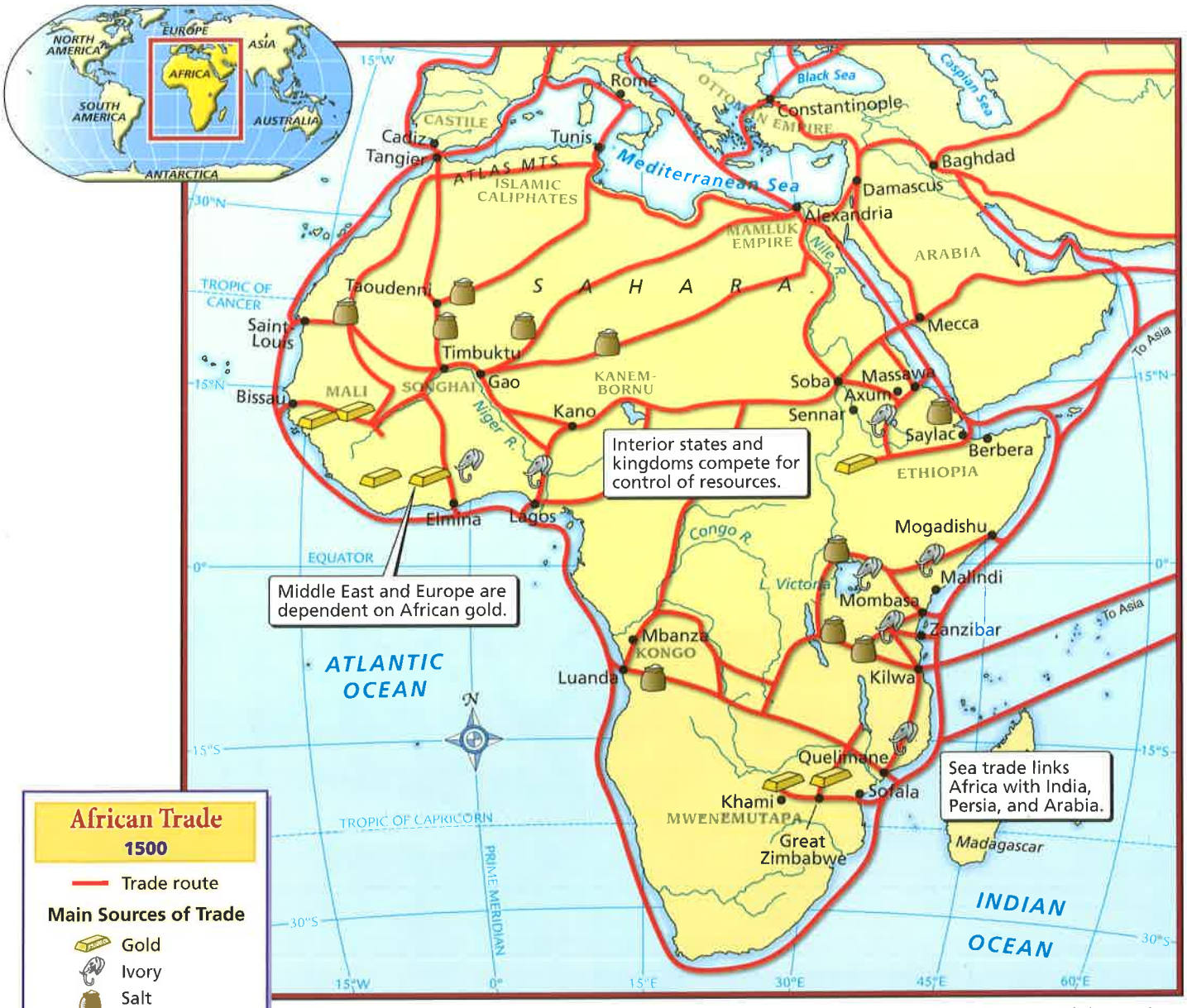
Map shows boundaries of 1530.

0 400 800 miles
0 400 800 kilometers

Top 10 Cities, 1200

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Hangzhou (China)	255,000
	2 Fez (Morocco)	200,000
	3 Cairo (Egypt)	200,000
	4 Pagan (Myanmar [Burma])	180,000
	5 Kamakura (Japan)	175,000
	6 Angkor (Cambodia)	150,000
	7 Constantinople (Turkey)	150,000
	8 Palermo (Italy)	150,000
	9 Marrakech (Morocco)	150,000
	10 Seville (Spain)	150,000

C In 1200 most of the largest cities were in East Asia and Africa. Where in Africa were the continent's largest cities?



D Gold, salt, and ivory were the most valuable African trade goods. Salt was widely used for preserving food. Gold was used for coins in Europe and the Middle East. Ivory was prized in eastern Asia for carved works of art.

UNIT 6

Europe in the Middle Ages

418 to 1492

711–1492
Moors rule Spain.

400 | 600 | 800

418
Visigoths start a kingdom in Spain.

432
St. Patrick introduces Christianity to Ireland.

789
Vikings' first raid strikes Portland, England.

800
Charlemagne is crowned "Emperor of the West."

Early Kingdoms of Medieval Europe

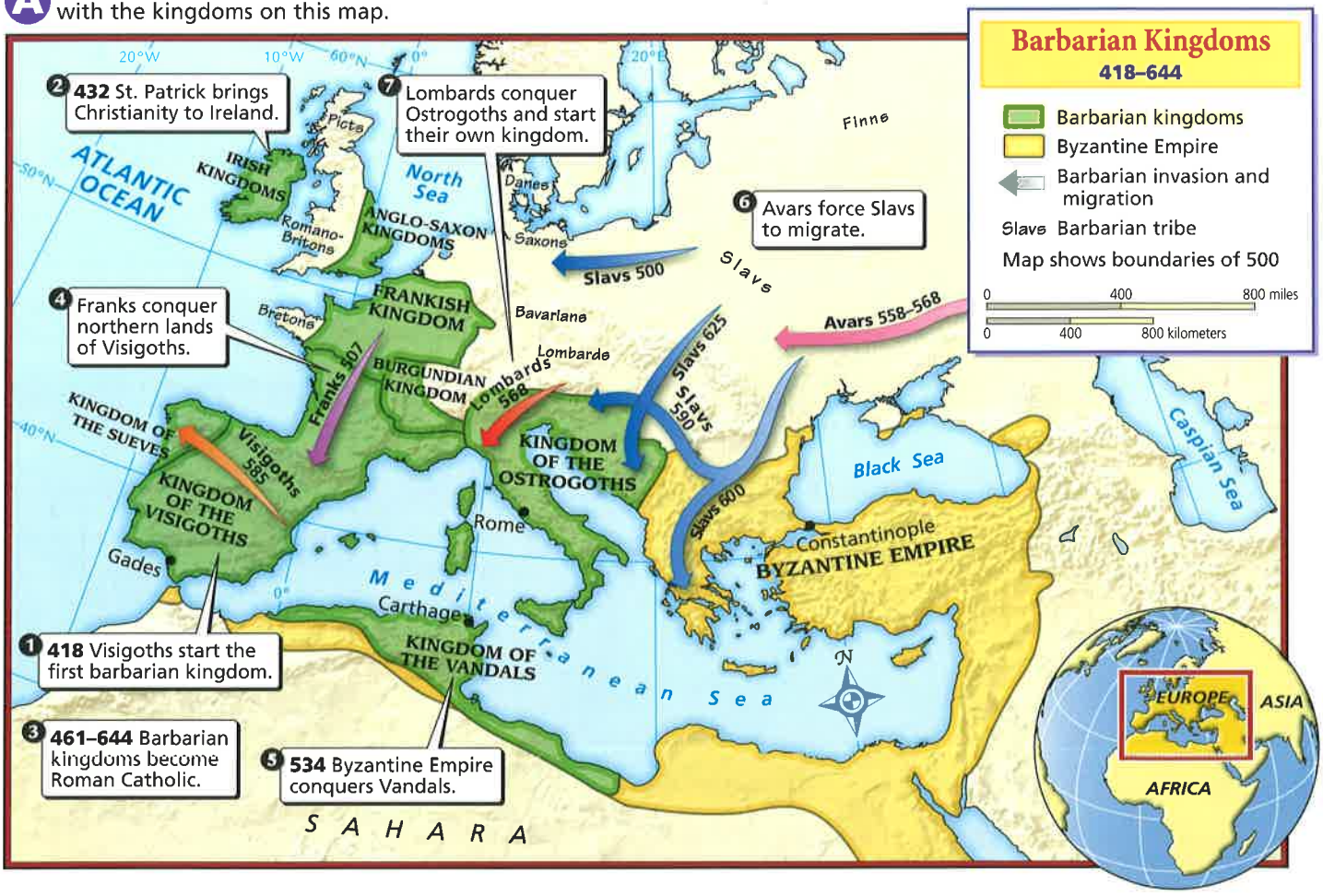
During the Middle Ages or medieval era, many Europeans were poor, uneducated, and violent.

- Early in the Middle Ages, barbarian tribes settled in Western Europe and established their own kingdoms.
- Barbarian kings, wanting to be as civilized as the Romans, became Roman Catholic.
- One Frankish king, Charlemagne, conquered much of Western Europe and launched education reforms.



B Charlemagne, a Frank, conquered the Bavarians, Lombards, and Avars. He hoped to restore the Roman Empire in the West. Here his army battles the Saxons.

A Compare the barbarian invasions on page 43 with the kingdoms on this map.



1066 **Normans** take control of England.

1095 **First Crusade** is called by Pope Urban II.

1347 **Plague**-infected rats arrive in Sicily.

1453 **Ottomans** conquer Constantinople.

1000 | 1200 | 1400 | 1600

936 **Otto I** creates what will be the Holy Roman Empire.

1215 **Magna Carta** gives rights to free men in England.

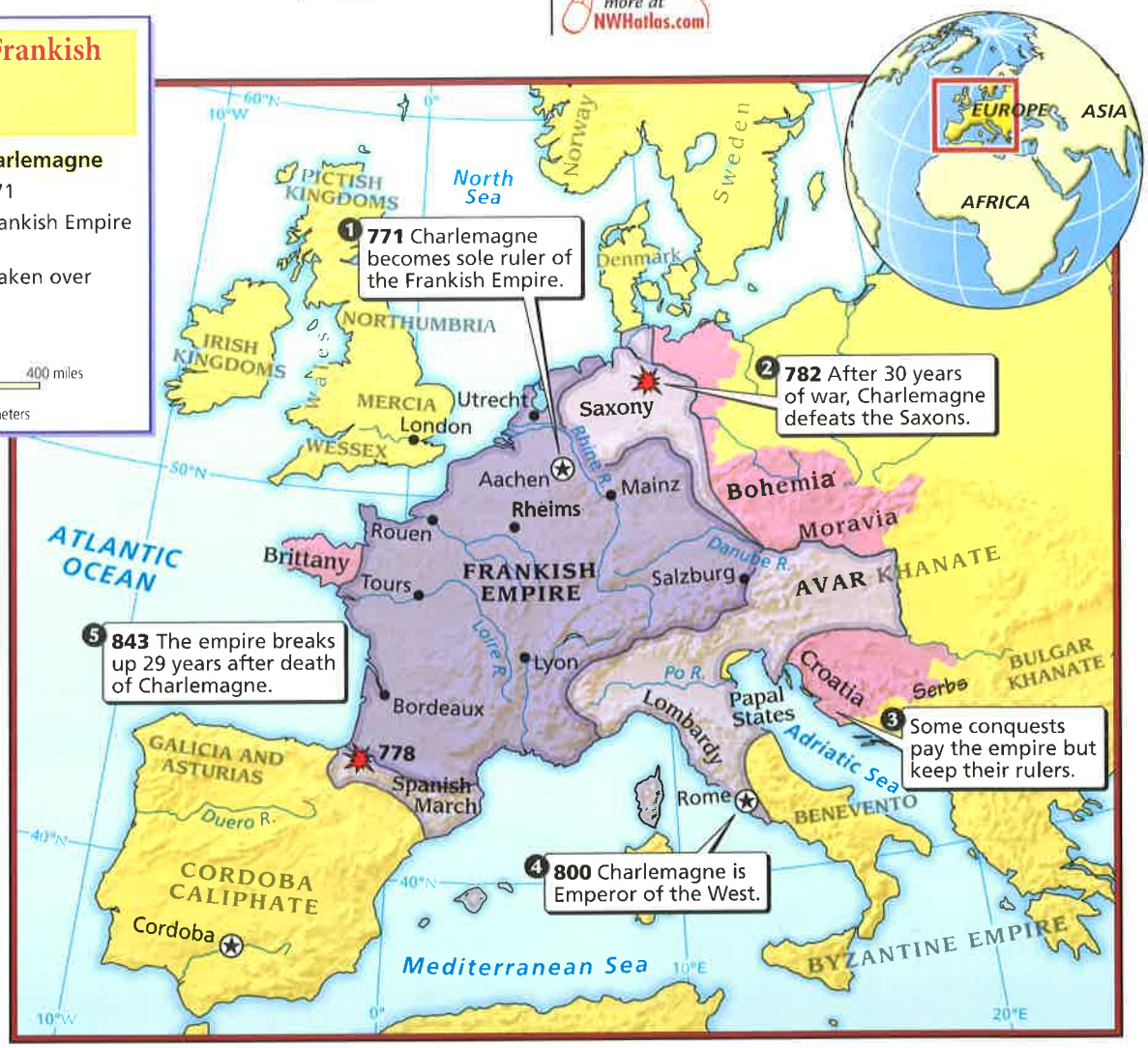
1337–1453 **Hundred Years' War** fought between England and France.

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Charlemagne's Frankish Empire
771–814

Expansion Under Charlemagne
- Frankish Empire, 771
- Additions to the Frankish Empire by 814
- Defeated but not taken over
- Battle
- Capital

0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers



C Charlemagne's empire extended beyond what is now France into lands that are now Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and the Netherlands. His empire spread Christianity into new areas.

Who can read?

After the fall of Rome, education in most of Western Europe collapsed. Monks saved and copied books and taught a few students to read. Monasteries remained the center of European learning for almost 1000 years.

CULTURE

Education in the Frankish Empire

Before Charlemagne		Charlemagne's Education Reform
Boys studying to be clergy Some children of aristocrats	Students	All boys
Grammar, Rhetoric*	Subjects taught	Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Geometry, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Music
Monasteries Schools founded by bishops	Location of schools	Palace School in Aachen Primary schools in every city and village

*involved reading, rereading, commenting on, and imitating the classics

D At that time, lessons were taught in Latin. Charlemagne brought in teachers from England, Ireland, Spain, and Italy. But, without money or enough teachers, Charlemagne's education reform was largely a dream.

Moorish Spain

In 711 the Moors, Muslims from northwestern Africa, invaded Spain. Their Islamic kingdoms survived in Spain and Portugal for 800 years.

- The Moors brought learning back to Spain with ancient Greek and new Arab books on science, math, and philosophy.
- Many Moorish kingdoms were tolerant of Christians and Jews.
- Over the centuries, Christians from northern Spain, France, and England fought to push the Moors out of Europe.



A The Moors quickly fought their way across Spain and Portugal. Christian forces retreated and held out in Asturias.



B This mosque in Cordoba, the Mezquita, was once a Visigoth Christian church. The Moors started rebuilding it in 784, using materials from an old Roman temple on the site. Today the building is used as a Roman Catholic cathedral.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Islamic Contributions

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Mathematics

$$x = \frac{(y-z)}{b^2}$$

- Introduced a number system from India, now known as Arabic numerals, to the West
- Invented the decimal point
- Developed fractions
- Developed and applied algebra

Medicine



- Invented surgical instruments, including the forceps, syringe, and scalpel
- Wrote leading textbooks on surgery and medicine, used in Europe for 500 years

Navigation



- Developed an accurate astrolabe

Industry



- Built the first windmill

C The Moors improved upon mathematics, medicine, and technology from the East (see pages 44–45). The rest of Western Europe was significantly behind Spain in these areas.

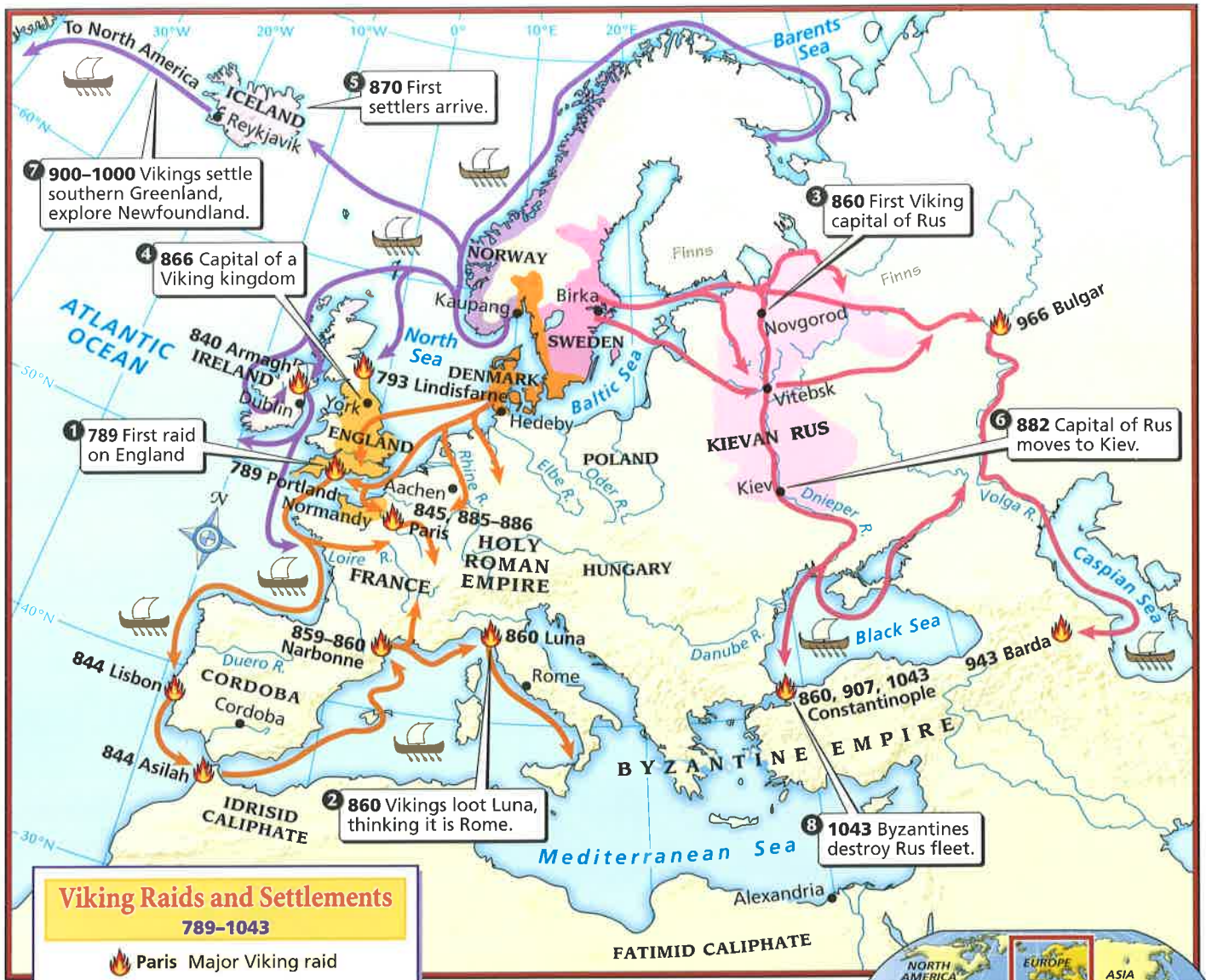
Viking Impact on Europe

Vikings came from Scandinavia—Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. They were fierce warriors and superb sailors.

- Vikings terrorized towns along the coasts and rivers of Europe. They murdered villagers and looted and burned their towns.
- Vikings also built settlements in Europe as well as in Iceland and Greenland.
- Viking sailors reached North America, becoming the first Europeans to see the Americas.



D Viking ships used sails and oars to cross open water and move up rivers. Vikings landed quickly and left before defenders could gather.



E Vikings usually raided and settled near water routes. Which Vikings established settlements farthest east? Farthest west?

Feudalism and the Holy Roman Empire

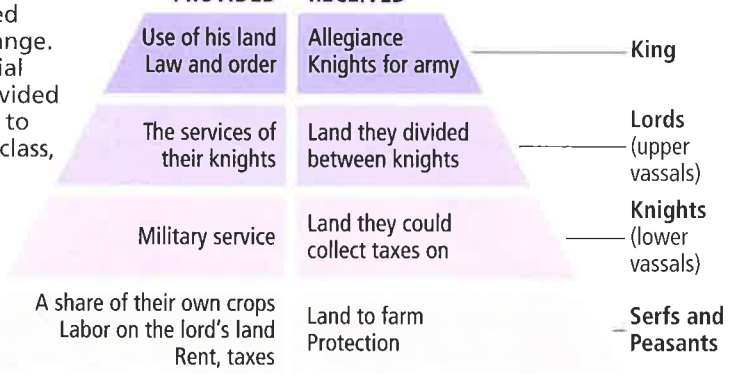
Although there were kings during the Middle Ages, power was held by local leaders.

- To govern his land and protect it from invaders, each local leader—usually a noble—needed his own soldiers, supplies, and fortified castles. The result was a system known as **feudalism**.
- One leader, Otto I, created a feudal empire later called the Holy Roman Empire. In the empire, local leaders held the real power.
- The Holy Roman Empire survived for over 800 years.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Feudalism in the Middle Ages

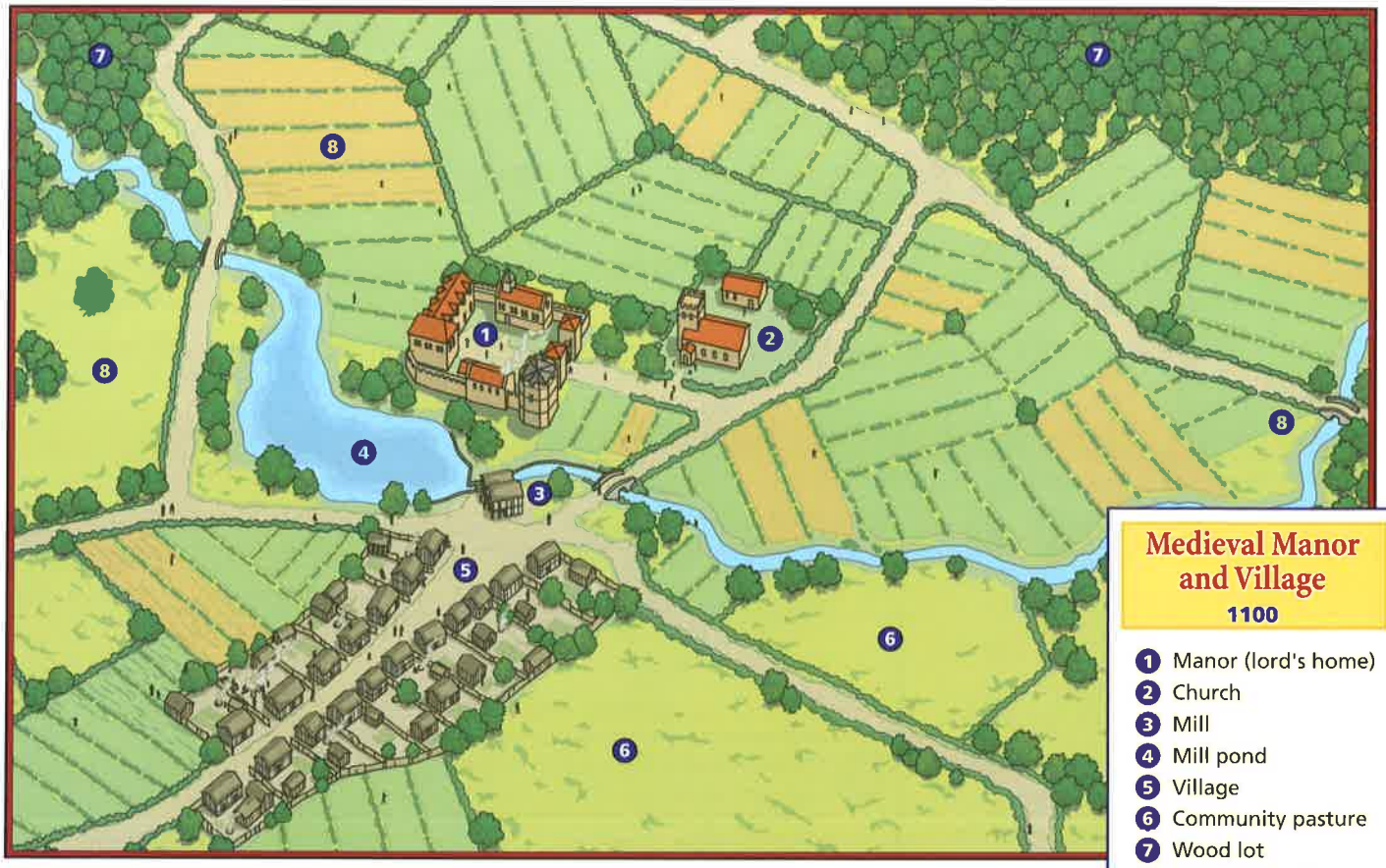
A Feudalism was based on exchange. Each social class provided a service to another class, in return for land or a service.



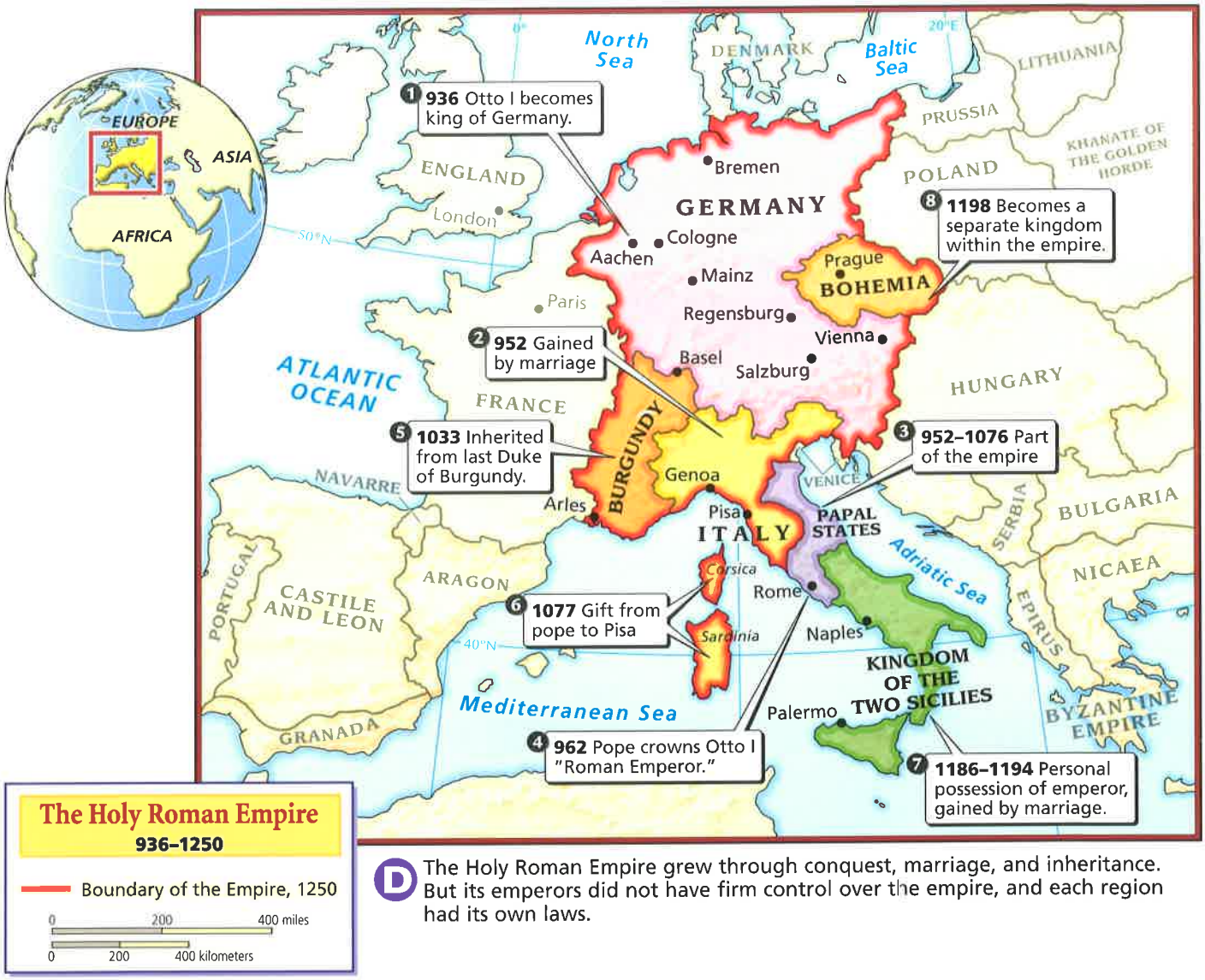


B In 1215 English barons (lords) forced King John to sign the Magna Carta or Great Charter. This document limited the power of the king and is still considered part of the English constitution.

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C In much of Europe, lords owned manors like this one. Peasants who were the property of their lords were called **serfs**. Serfs farmed land both for their lords, who were usually nobles, and for themselves.

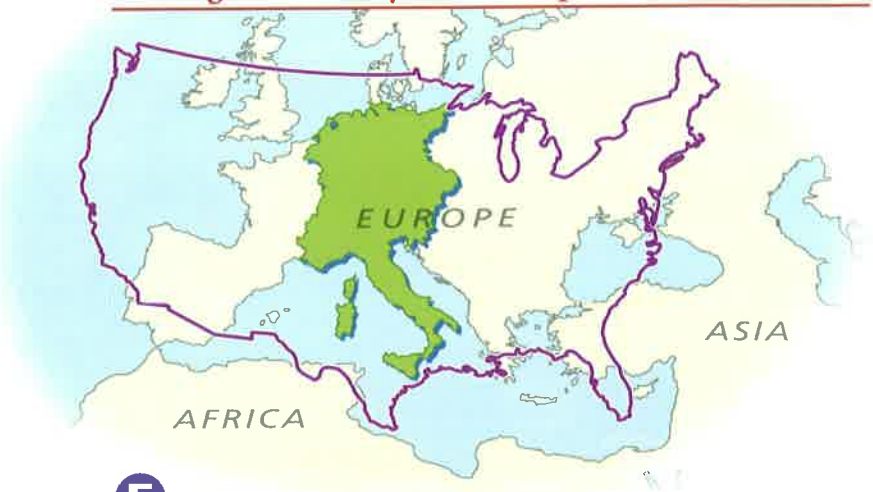


D The Holy Roman Empire grew through conquest, marriage, and inheritance. But its emperors did not have firm control over the empire, and each region had its own laws.

Holy? Roman? Empire?

Otto I united northern Europe with the Roman Catholic Church. Later emperors named this territory the Holy Roman Empire. Like Otto, they were violent, German, and did not have much real power.

How Big Was the Holy Roman Empire?



E The Holy Roman Empire included almost all of central Europe. Compare this empire with the original Roman Empire on page 39. Also compare it to the size of the United States.

Crusades to the Holy Land

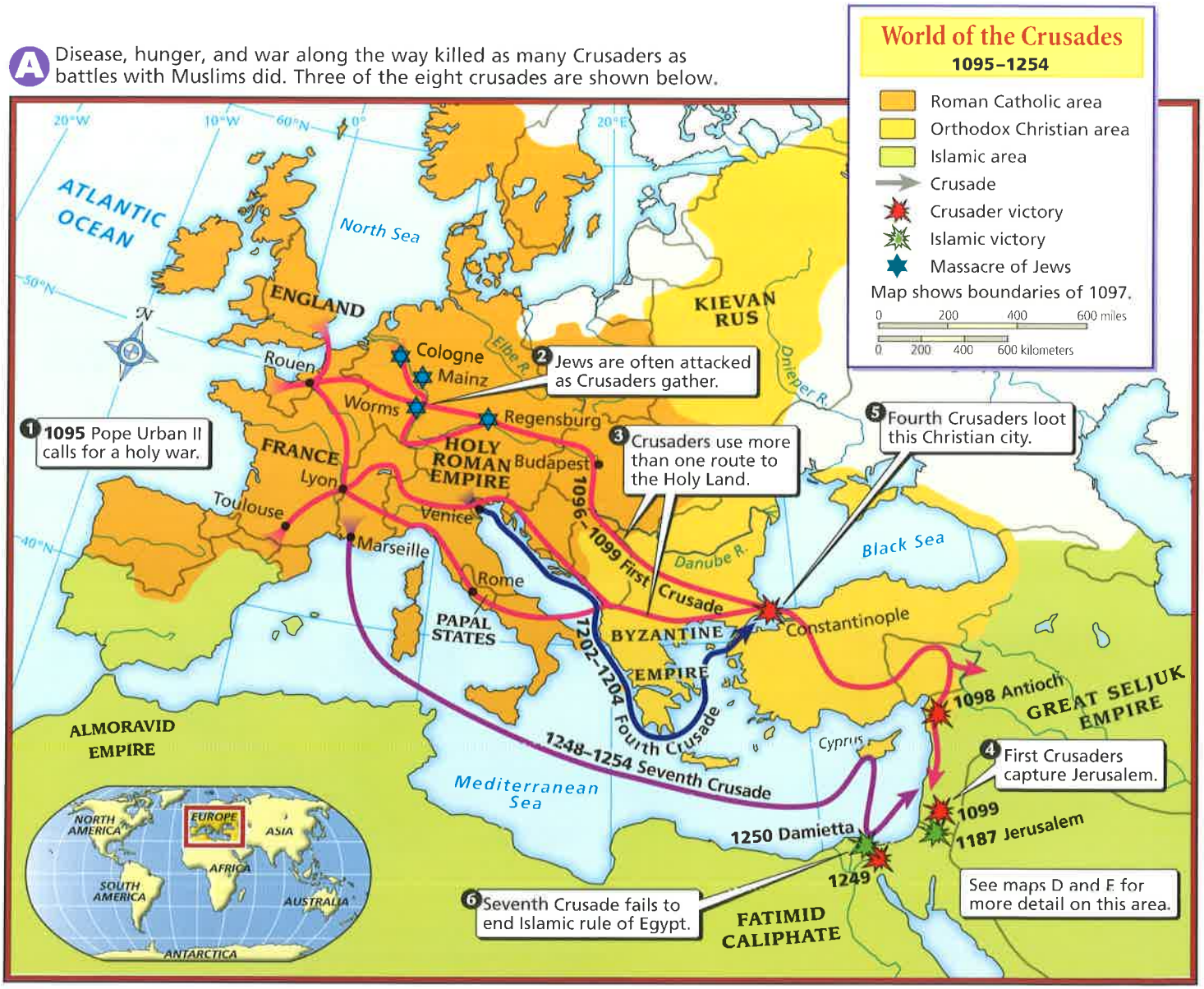
In 1095 the Byzantine emperor asked the pope for help in defending his empire from Muslim attacks. The pope agreed and called on European Catholics to join in a crusade against the Muslims.

- It was the first of eight crusades in which Europe sent huge armies to drive Muslims from the Holy Land, especially from Jerusalem.
- Thousands of Muslims, Jews, pagans, and Christians died in the brutal fighting.
- The crusades did not win permanent Christian control over the Holy Land. But they had the accidental benefit of increasing trade and knowledge of other cultures.

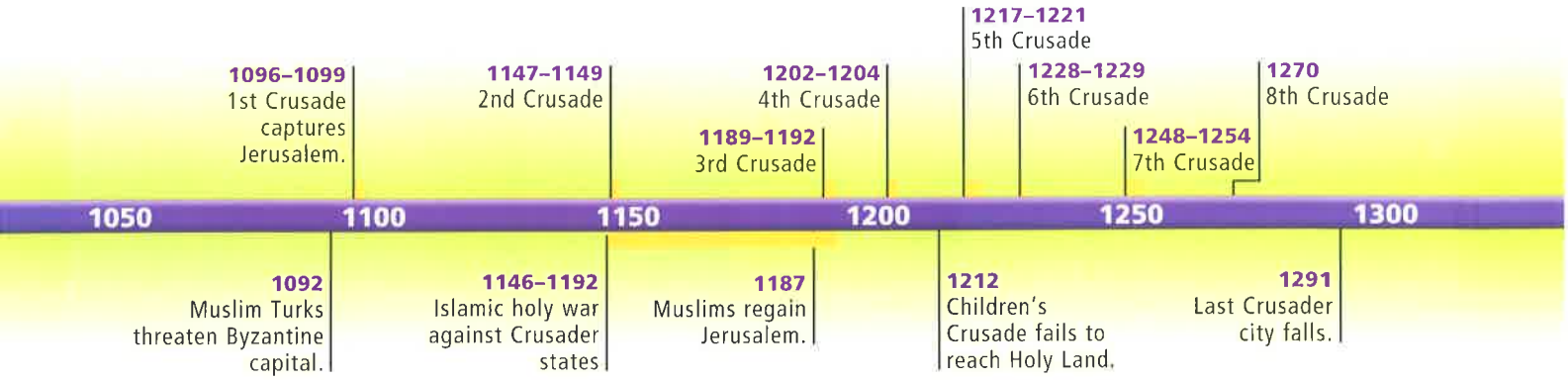


B When the First Crusaders captured Jerusalem, they massacred 40,000 Muslims and Jews.

A Disease, hunger, and war along the way killed as many Crusaders as battles with Muslims did. Three of the eight crusades are shown below.

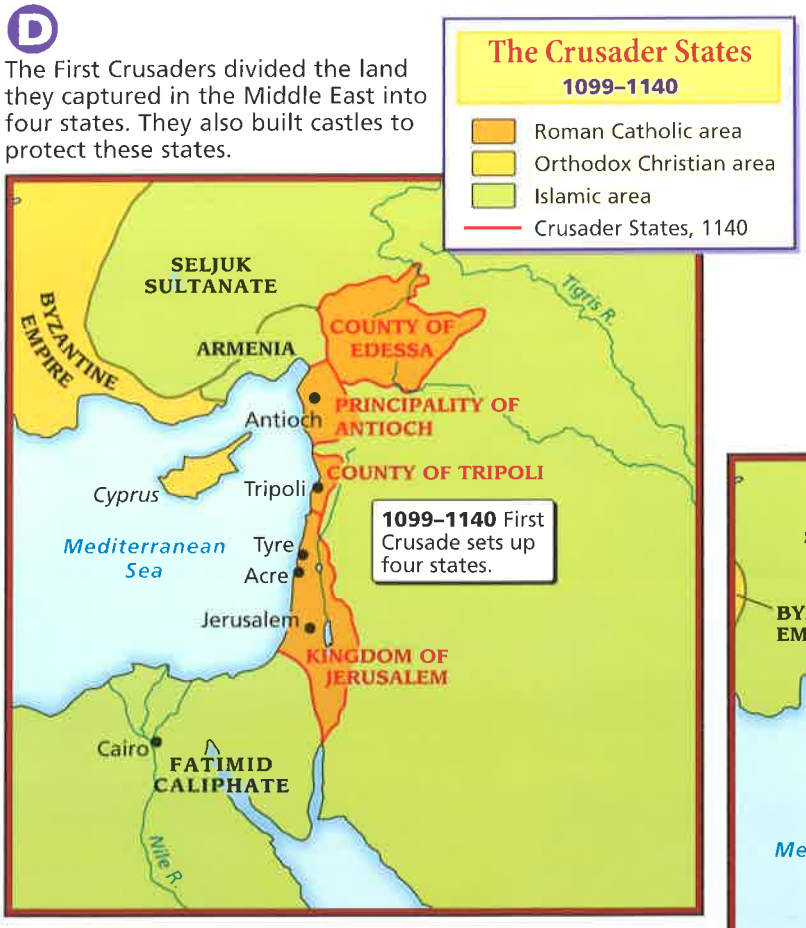


The Crusades, 1092–1291



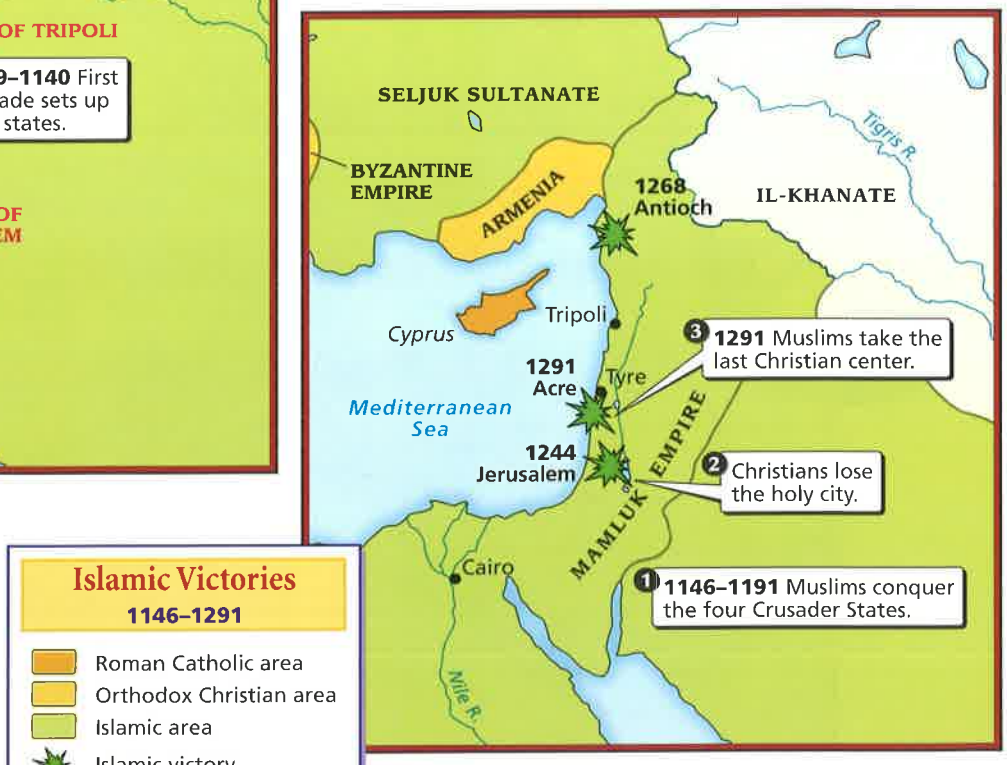
C Over a span of two centuries, Crusaders left for the Holy Land eight times. Which crusade was the longest?

D The First Crusaders divided the land they captured in the Middle East into four states. They also built castles to protect these states.



Crusade or jihad?

Christians viewed crusades as armed pilgrimages—wars for a religious cause. Muslims viewed these wars as **jihads** or armed struggles against enemies of Islam. Both Christians and Muslims believed dying in these wars would get them directly into heaven.



E After the eight crusades, who controlled the Middle East—Christians or Muslims? Compare this map with map A.

Trade Routes and Plague

Increased trade spread new goods across Europe. However, it also spread the worst disease in European history—the bubonic plague.

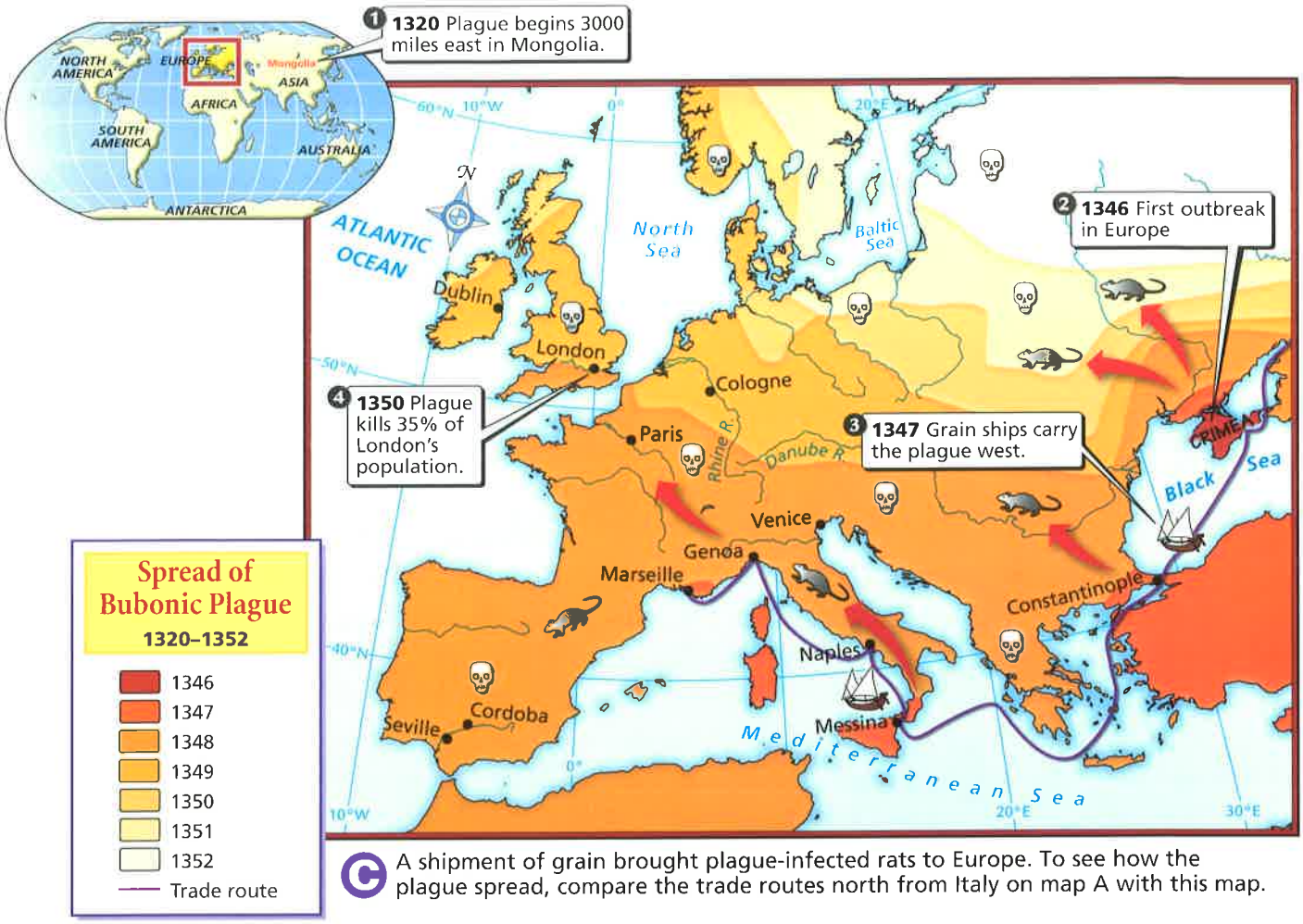
- Northern Europeans traded wool cloth, grain, wine, and silver for silk, perfume, and spices from Asia.
- Goods from Asia passed through the Mediterranean, and so did the bubonic plague. Rats, fleas, and people spread the plague along trade routes.
- In five years the bubonic plague killed a quarter of the people in Europe.



B Trade from the eastern Mediterranean made Venice rich. But it also brought the plague. Worsened by overcrowding and poor sanitation, the plague devastated the city.

A As trade increased, European cities grew. To protect their trade routes, a number of northern cities formed an alliance called the Hanseatic League.

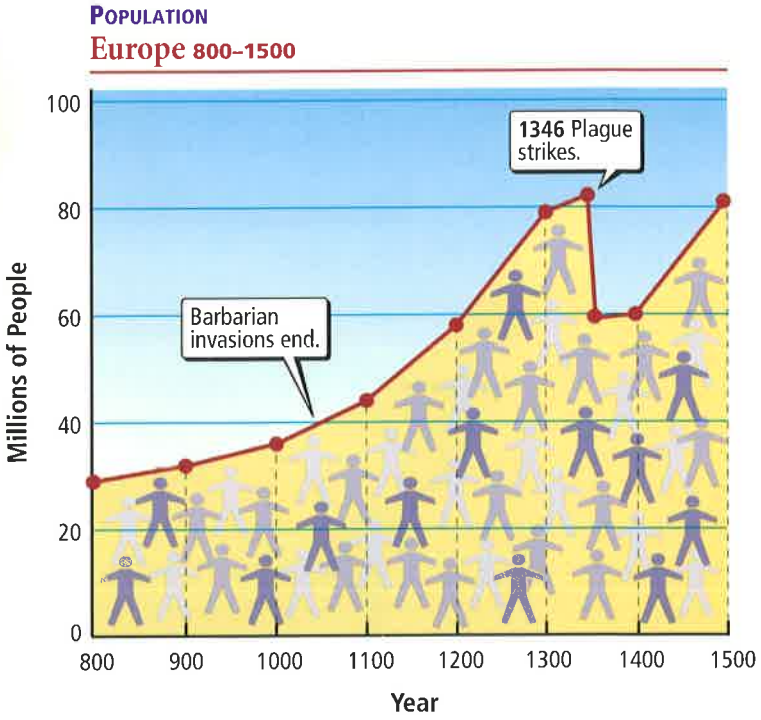




C A shipment of grain brought plague-infected rats to Europe. To see how the plague spread, compare the trade routes north from Italy on map A with this map.

How did the plague change Europe?

The bubonic plague altered European society. After the plague, surviving peasants demanded higher wages and lower taxes. Nobles had to accept their demands because so few workers were left.



D Relatively peaceful times allowed Europe's population to rise—until the plague struck. How many years did it take for the population of Europe to recover?

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Reconquest of Spain

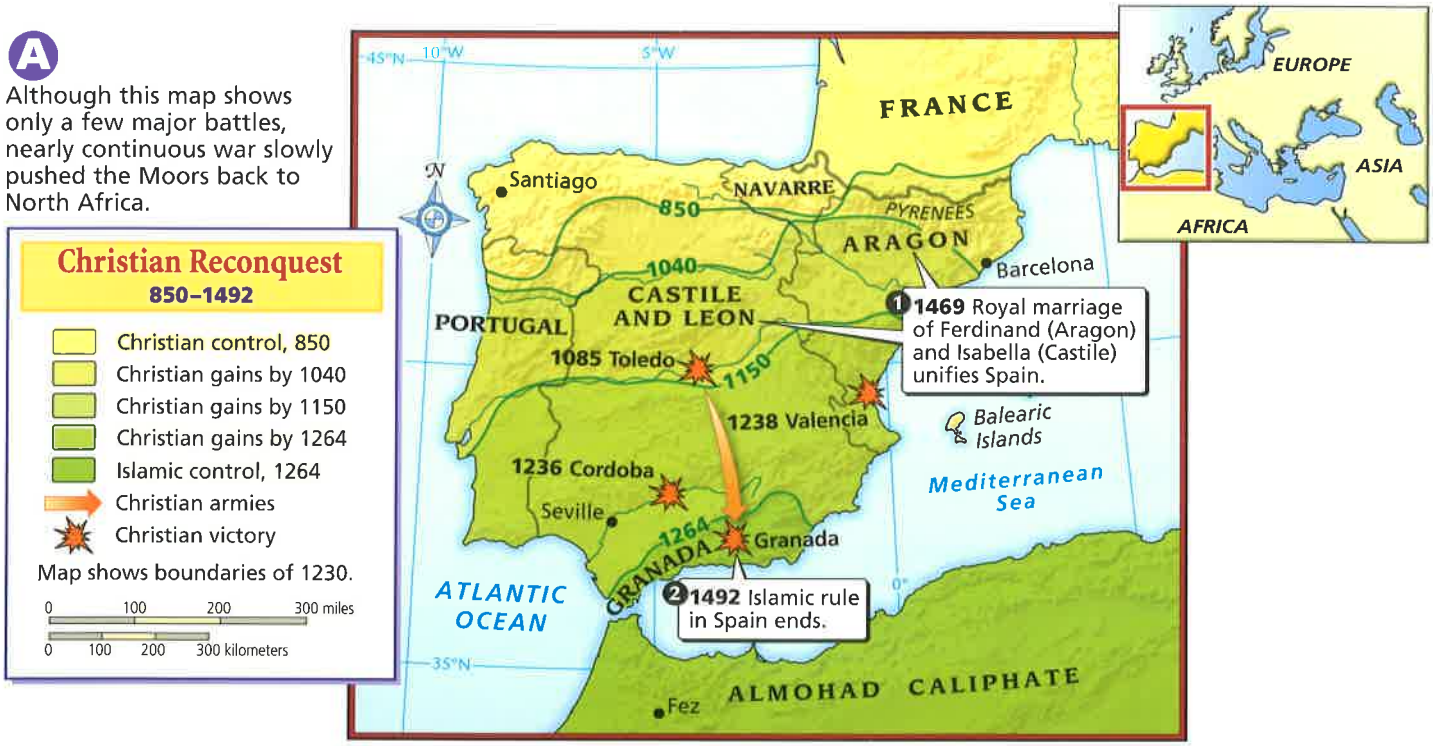
For almost 800 years, Christians fought to regain Spain and Portugal.

- Far northern Spain was the only region that remained independent throughout Moorish rule.
- From there, Christian kingdoms gradually fought their way south.
- In 1469 the marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile united most of Spain. They completed the reconquest in 1492.
- These rulers began the Spanish Inquisition in 1480 to imprison, expel, or kill Jews and Muslims left in Spain.



B Boabdil (left), the last Moorish king in Spain, surrendered Granada to Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492. This ended almost 800 years of Moorish rule.

A Although this map shows only a few major battles, nearly continuous war slowly pushed the Moors back to North Africa.



Top 10 Cities, 1400



Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
1 Nanjing (China)	487,000
2 Vijayanagar (India)	400,000
3 Cairo (Egypt)	360,000
4 Paris (France)	280,000
5 Hangzhou (China)	235,000
6 Tabriz (Iran)	150,000
7 Guangzhou (China)	150,000
8 Kyoto (Japan)	150,000
9 Beijing (China)	150,000
10 Samarqand (Uzbekistan)	130,000

C In 1400 most of the largest cities in the world were in Asia. Why do you think only one was in Europe? (Look again at page 73.)

Rise of the Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire began as a small kingdom in the region known as Anatolia, near the Black Sea.

- The Ottomans were Muslim Turks who warred with neighboring Islamic kingdoms and European Christians.
- In the 1300s, the Ottomans organized the Janissaries. These were slaves, prisoners of war, and children trained as professional soldiers.
- Under Sultan Mehmet II, the Ottomans conquered Constantinople.
- After conquering the Byzantine Empire, the Ottomans gained power and wealth by controlling important trade routes.



D This illustration from an old text shows a European army battling Ottoman invaders. Europeans feared that the invaders would conquer all of Europe and put an end to Christianity.

Who were the Ottomans?

Groups of Turkish nomads migrated from Central Asia to Anatolia. In 1300 one of these groups began to expand its territory and build an empire. Its leader was named **Osman**, and his followers and successors came to be known as **Ottomans**.



E As the Ottoman Empire grew, its Turkish rulers gained control of trade routes connecting Asia, Africa, and Europe. They charged high taxes on goods that were carried through their territory.

UNIT 7

The Age of Global Contact

1200 to 1800

1420 **Portuguese** begin exploring western Africa.

1492 **Columbus** reaches the Americas.

1500 Cabral claims **Brazil** for Portugal.

1521 **Cortés** conquers Aztecs.

1300 | 1400 | 1500

1275 **Marco Polo** leaves Venice for China.

1325 **Aztec** people settle at Tenochtitlan.

1405 **Zheng He** begins his first voyage.

1438–1471 **Inca Empire** rises to power in South America.

1505 **First slaves** arrive at Hispaniola.

Trade in the Indies

Exotic trade goods from southeast Asia—the **Indies**—and from East Asia were highly desired by Western Europeans. These goods were extremely expensive.

- Travellers from Europe brought back stories of wealth and technology from the East.
- Travel on the Silk Road became dangerous as the Mongol Empire fell apart (see page 51). People began to look for another route.
- Middlemen in Central Asia and the Mediterranean region marked up the price of goods, making them too expensive for all but the richest people.
- Zheng He, a Chinese captain, lead seven voyages to expand Chinese power and find a replacement trade route for the Silk Road.



A Marco Polo travelled the Silk Road and across the Indian Ocean. His stories excited European interest in Asia. This illustration from his *Book of Marvels* shows him in India with pepper farmers.

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B Merchants in Central Asia and the Middle East controlled trade between the Indies and Europe (see pages 44–45 and 75). Merchants and rulers in China and Western Europe wanted to by-pass them and increase their own profits.



The Riches of the Indies 1400–1500

- Gold
- Silver
- Precious stones
- Ivory
- Porcelain
- Perfume
- Spices
- Cotton
- Silk
- Trade route

1535 **New Spain** extends from Mexico to Chile.

1600 **Horses** from Spain are first raised by Native Americans.

1667 **French Guiana** becomes a French colony.

1721 Recolonization of **Greenland** begins.

1788 **Australia** is colonized by the British.

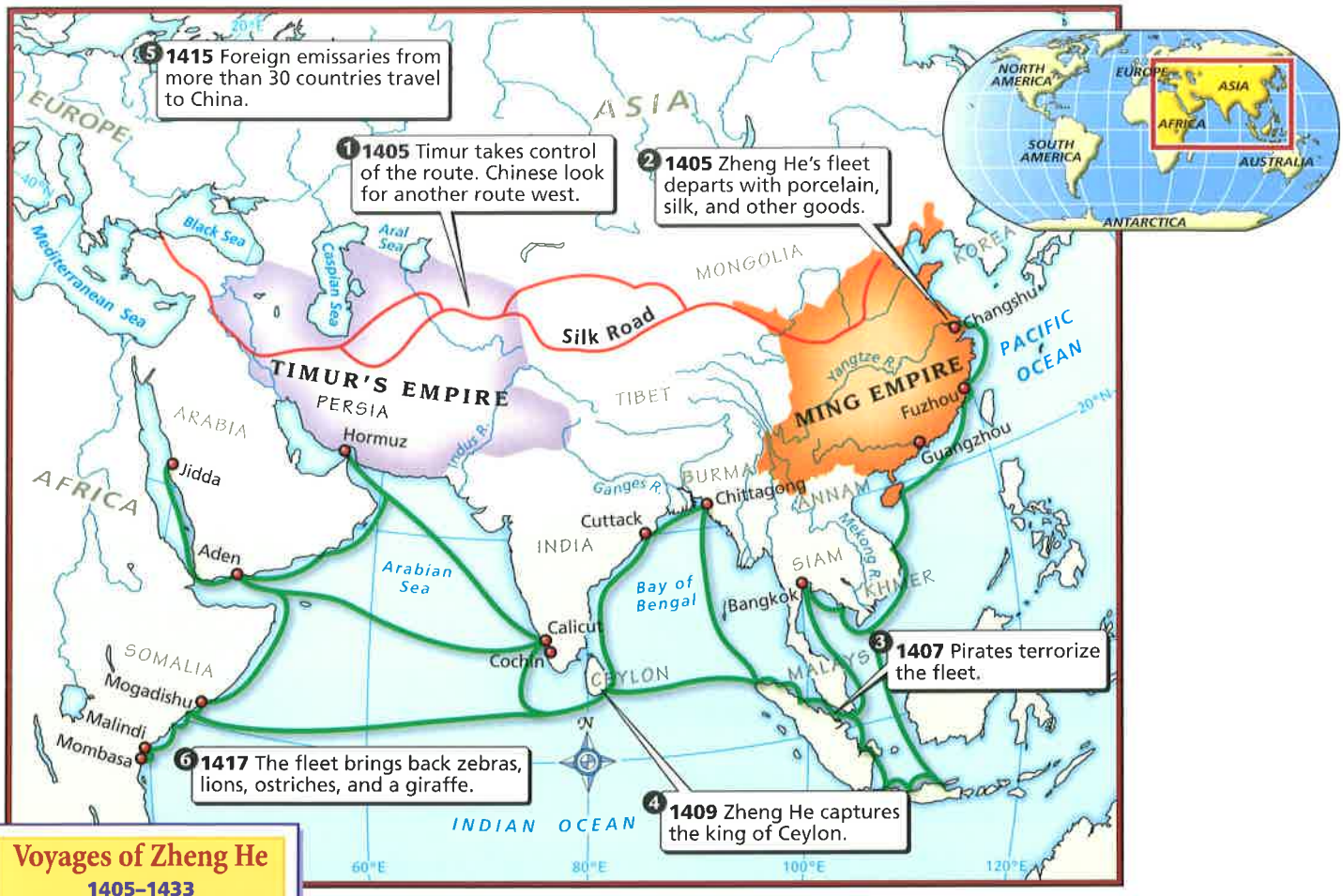
1600 | 1700 | 1800

1550 **Taino Indians** of Hispaniola die out.

1607 **Jamestown** is established by the English.

1750 **European powers** claim most lands in the Americas.

1763 **France** loses its largest colonies in North America.



C The new Ming dynasty in China (see page 53) wanted to demonstrate its power and find sea routes to the west. Using the largest sailing ships ever built, Zheng He commanded 27,000 men on seven voyages.

Why stop?

After several of Zheng He's expeditions, many officials felt they cost too much and produced too little. As a result, the ships were left to rot and Zheng's journals were burned.



D Spices from the Indies, such as cloves, cinnamon, and pepper, were worth as much as gold to Western Europeans. Kings sponsored explorations to win control of the spice trade.

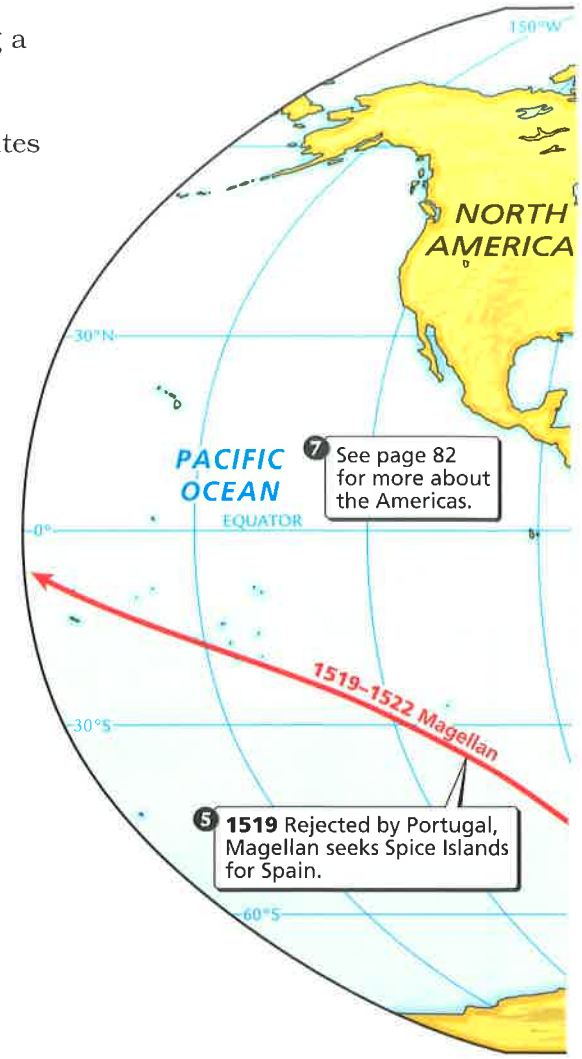
Age of European Exploration

Beginning in 1420, Europeans began to explore the lands around the Atlantic Ocean. They hoped to to find new sources of wealth including a route to the Indies.

- Competing European powers developed new technologies in shipbuilding and navigation that allowed them to explore new routes to the Indies.
- Europeans encountered American, African, and Asian cultures they had never known before.
- Often the European power that first explored an area later returned to conquer it.



A New ships such as the caravel were faster and safer than earlier ships. This Japanese screen shows a Portuguese trading caravel. By the 1500s more goods were being moved by sea than by land.



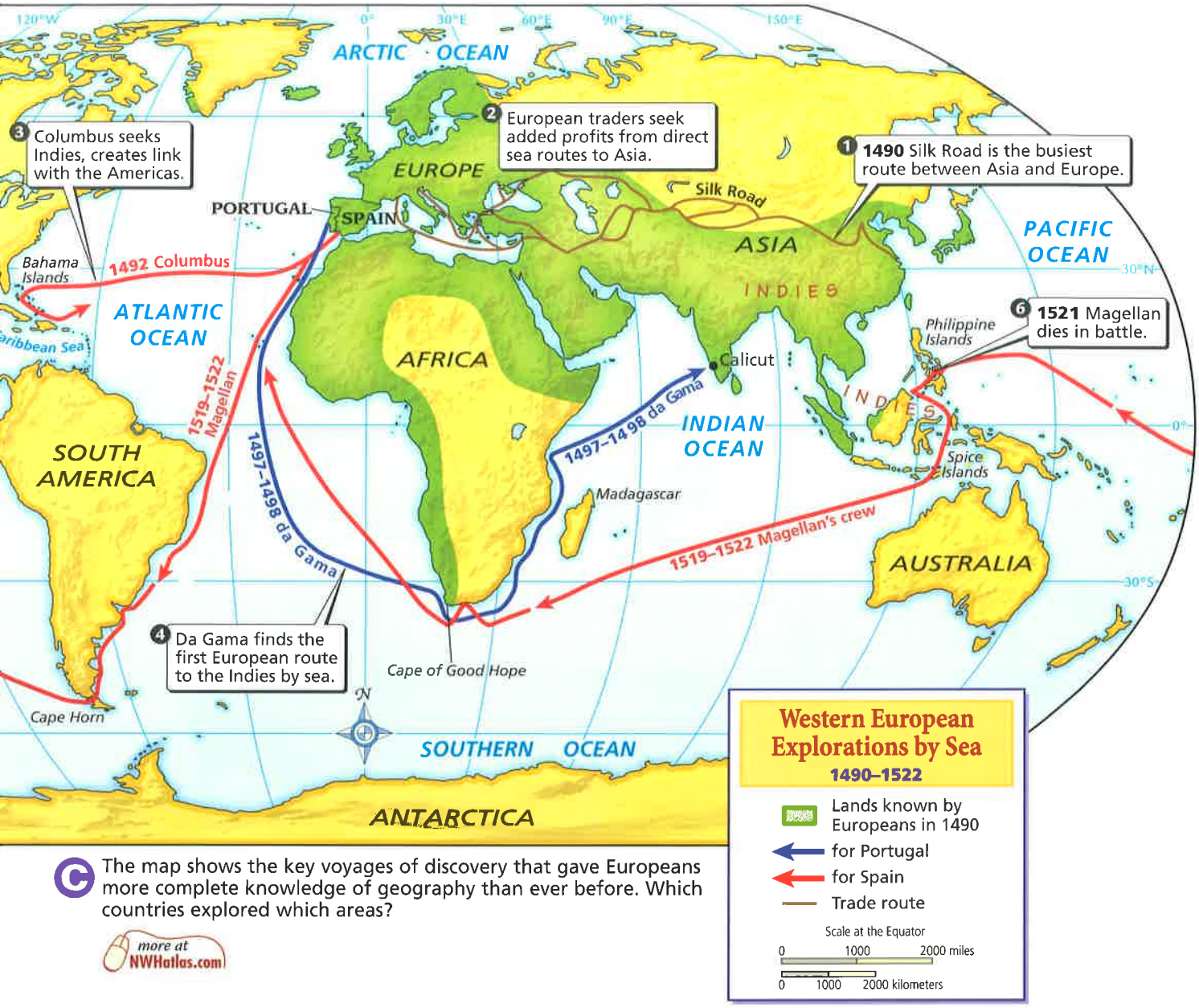
Where are we?

Inventions from Asia allowed Europeans to sail farther than ever before. The **compass**, from China, showed direction and the **astrolabe**, from the Middle East, showed latitude. The triangular **lanteen sail**, also from the Middle East, allowed ships to sail almost straight into the wind.



B From 1420 on, Prince Henry of Portugal (in black) sponsored expeditions along the African coast, urging his captains to "go back and go still further." Although he never sailed a ship, he is called "Henry the Navigator."

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C The map shows the key voyages of discovery that gave Europeans more complete knowledge of geography than ever before. Which countries explored which areas?

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Top 10 Cities, 1600



City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Beijing (China)	706,000
	2 Constantinople (Turkey)	700,000
	3 Agra (India)	500,000
	4 Osaka (Japan)	360,000
	5 Kyoto (Japan)	300,000
	6 Hangzhou (China)	270,000
	7 Paris (France)	245,000
	8 Naples (Italy)	224,000
	9 Cairo (Egypt)	200,000
	10 Bijapur (India)	200,000

D Most of the largest cities in 1600 were still in the Mediterranean, India, and East Asia. Western European cities remained smaller, but trade and colonies increased their wealth.

Aztec Empire

The Aztec migrated from the north to a small island in the Valley of Mexico. They built one of the largest empires of Middle America.

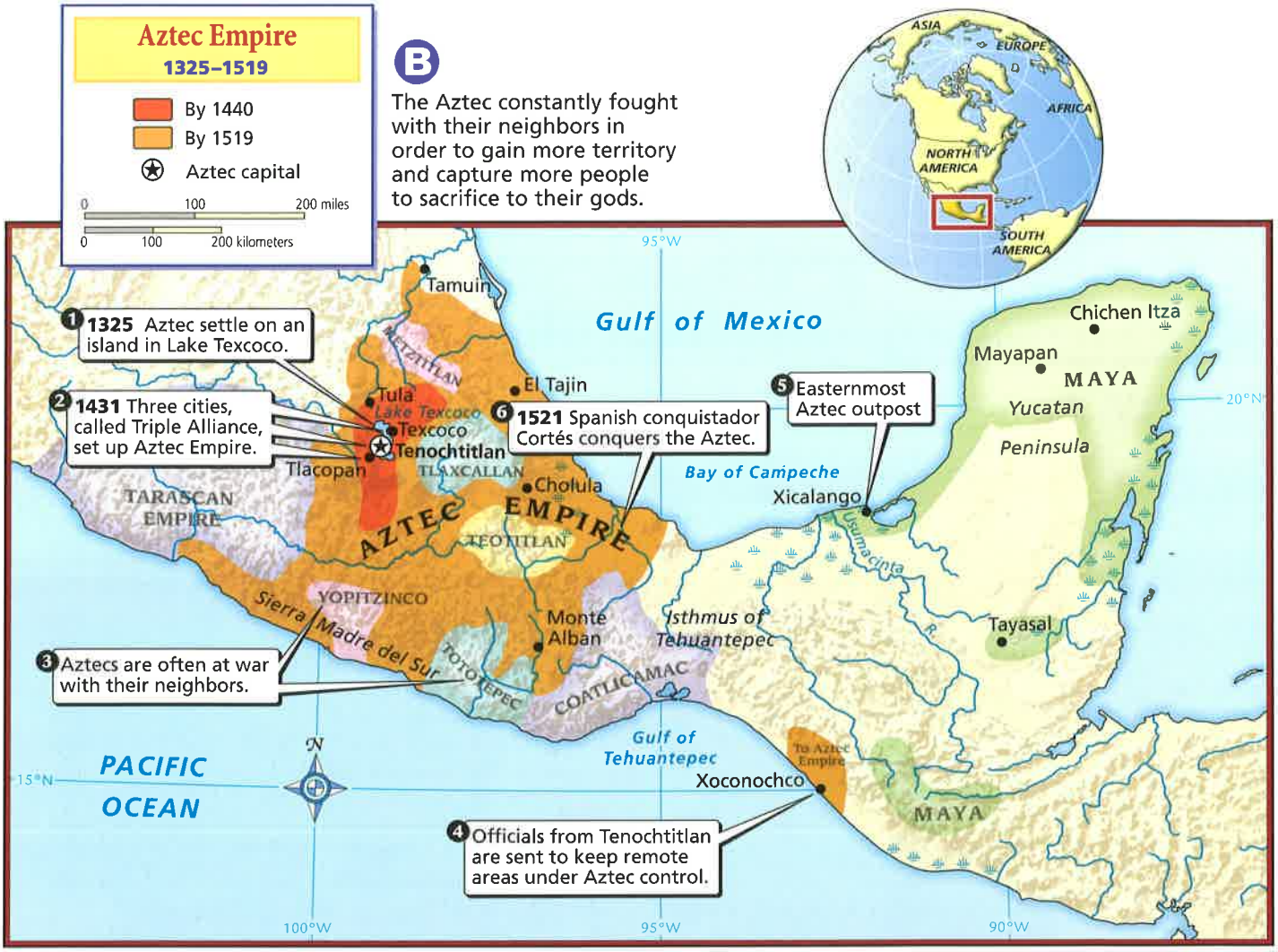
- Religion dominated every part of Aztec life. The Aztec worshipped hundreds of gods and performed many kinds of religious ceremonies.
- The Aztec were fierce warriors. They waged war to expand their empire.
- The Spanish came to Mexico in 1519. They conquered the Aztec Empire in 1521 and destroyed its capital.



A Built on a lake, Tenochtitlan was larger than most cities in Europe. Its palaces, markets, and temple pyramids amazed the Spanish. Hernan Cortés, the commander of the Spanish, said, "It is hardly possible to describe their beauty."

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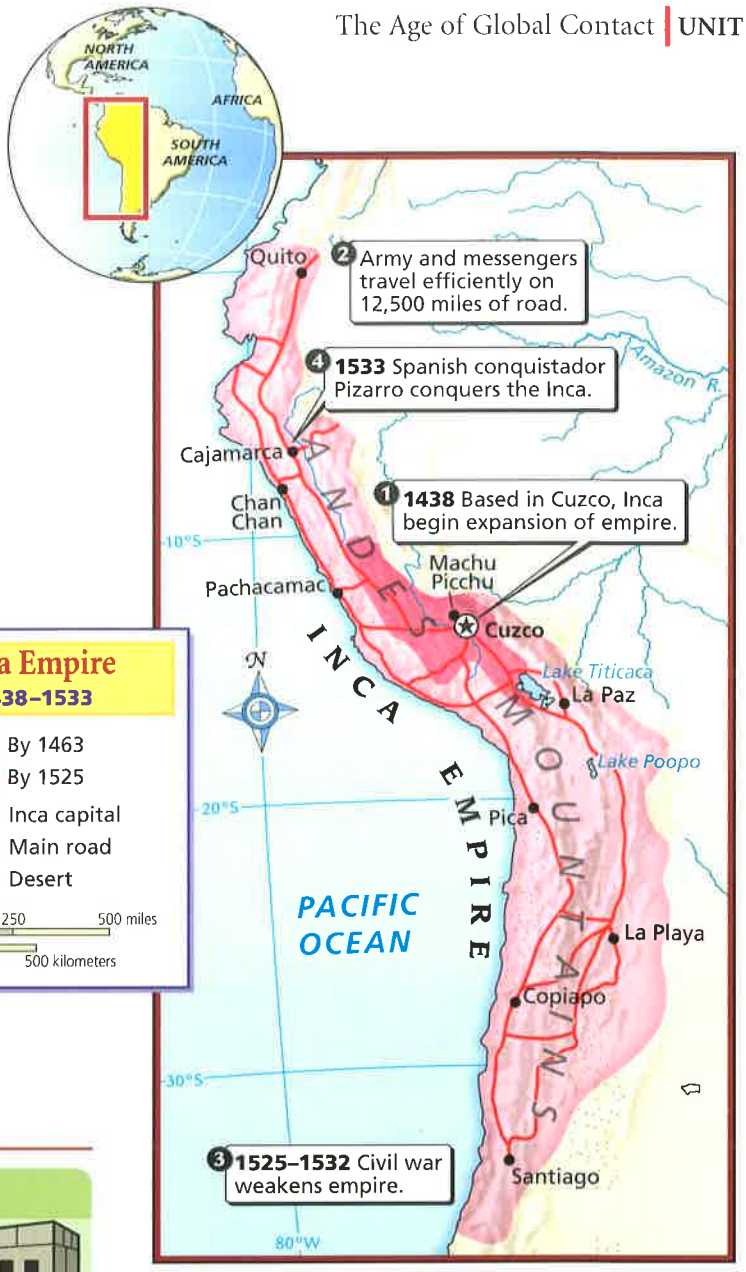
B The Aztec constantly fought with their neighbors in order to gain more territory and capture more people to sacrifice to their gods.



Inca Empire

Around the same time the Aztec were building their empire, the Inca developed a large empire in South America.

- The Inca built an empire that extended through the Andes Mountains and along the west coast.
- They were excellent architects and engineers and built a vast network of roads and bridges. These helped their strong central government control even the most remote parts of the empire.
- The Spanish came to South America in 1532. They killed the Inca emperor and took over the empire.



C Powerful emperors greatly expanded Inca territory in less than 100 years. By 1525 the empire stretched 2,600 miles.

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Science & Technology
Aztec and Inca Contributions

AZTEC	INCA
Architecture Built large limestone pyramids for religious ceremonies.	**Architecture** Built enormous stone buildings with great precision.
Calendar Developed accurate 365-day solar calendar.	**Medicine** Successfully operated on skull injuries.
Agriculture Created floating island gardens with lake mud to grow food.	**Transportation** Built an extensive network of roads and suspension bridges.

D Use this chart and the one on page 29 to compare and contrast Aztec, Inca, and Maya contributions.



E Francisco Pizarro, a Spanish conquistador, captured Atahualpa, the Inca emperor, and held him for ransom. When the ransom was paid, Pizarro had Atahualpa killed anyway. This was drawn by a native Peruvian in 1615.

Europeans Explore and Settle the Americas

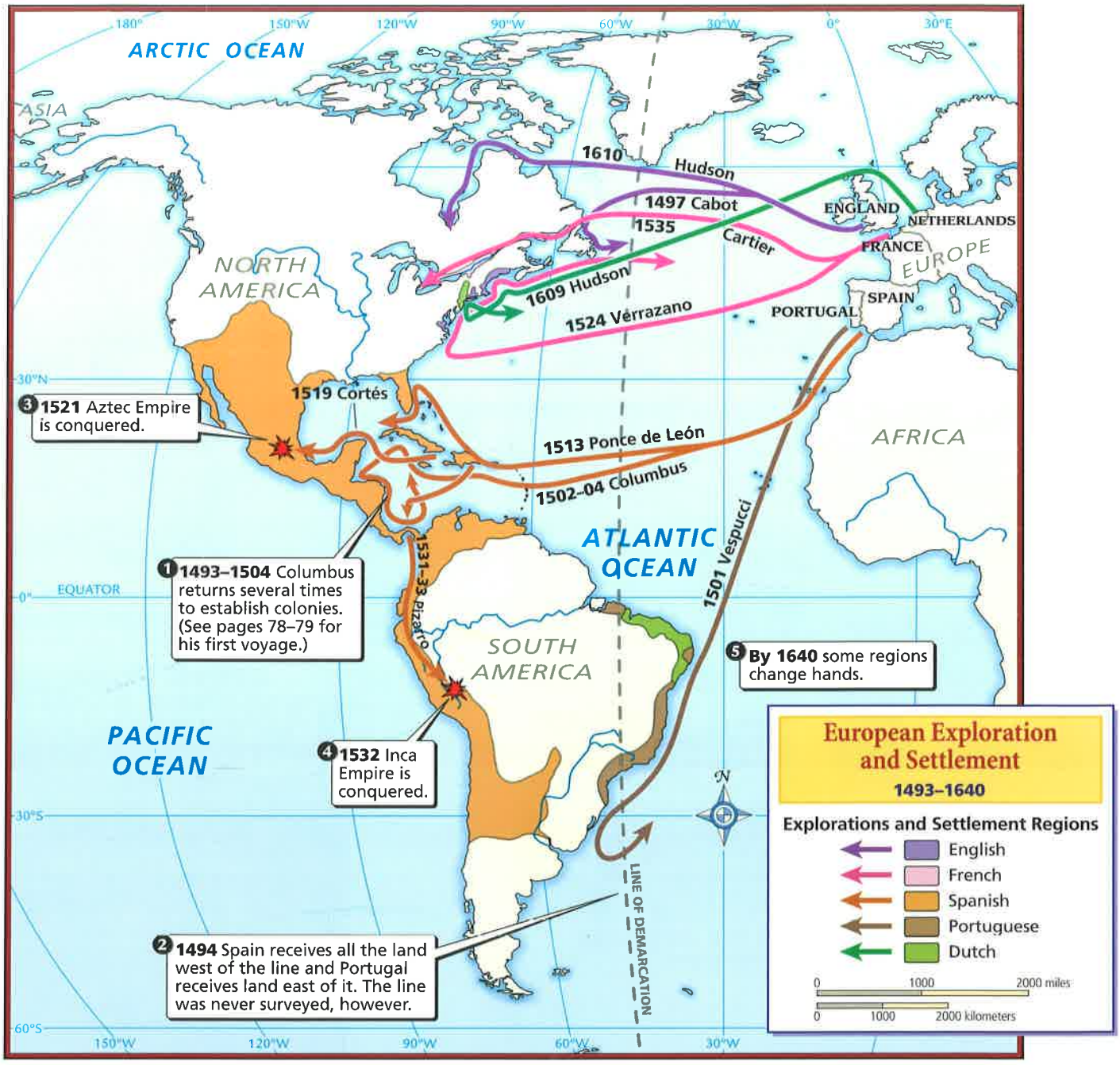
Early European explorers searching for the Indies found unexpected opportunities in the Americas. By 1750 Europeans controlled most of the Americas.

- Europeans established colonies in the Americas and looked for ways to make a profit from the land and its resources.
- European colonization led to the conquest of Native American peoples, including the Aztec and Inca Empires.
- As European land claims expanded, Native Americans lost control of their traditional lands.

What about Australia?

Australia wasn't settled by Europeans until the late 1700s. At the time, **transportation** (deportation) was a common punishment for crimes. Between 1787 and 1868, about 162,000 convicts were shipped from Great Britain to Australia.

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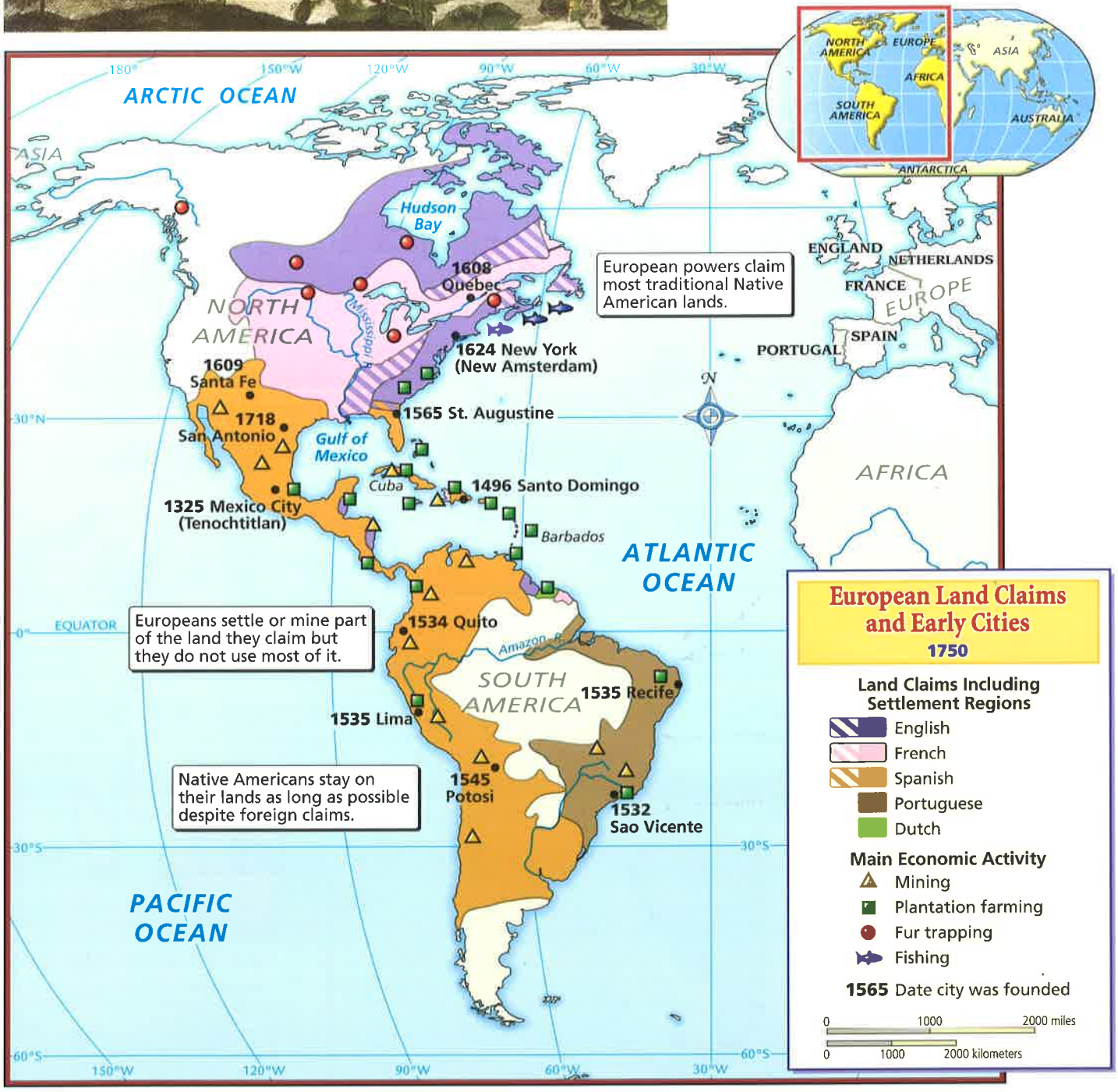
A Exploration of the Americas led to the establishment of European land claims and settlement regions. By 1640 which European country had the largest settlement regions?

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B Caribbean plantation owners used African slaves to plant and harvest sugar cane, extract its juices, and boil it into sugar. Life for these slaves was especially brutal. They rarely survived more than seven years on a sugar plantation.

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C Europeans in Middle and South America made money through activities such as sugar production and silver mining. An estimated one third of Europe's economy came from sugar.

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UNIT 8

From Renaissance to Enlightenment

1300 to 1800

1450 **Gutenberg** perfects the printing press.

1517 **Martin Luther** begins the Reformation.

1300 | 1400 | 1500

1350–1600 **Renaissance** flourishes in Western Europe.

1420 Work begins on **Brunelleschi's** dome in Florence.

1503 **Leonardo da Vinci** paints the *Mona Lisa.*

1543 **Copernicus** publishes theory on planets.

Europe During the Renaissance

Near the end of the Middle Ages, the **Renaissance**, a "rebirth" of European learning and art, transformed Western Europe.

- The Renaissance began in Italy. Scholars there rediscovered Greek and Roman art, science, and philosophy.
- The great works of the past inspired new artistic styles.
- Wealthy Italian city-states gave money to support new works of art based on Renaissance ideas.

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A Plays by William Shakespeare are still performed around the world today. Other Renaissance playwrights included Marlowe, Moliere, and Vega.

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B Johannes Gutenberg invented uniform movable metal type. His improvements to the printing press made books and pamphlets less expensive and helped ideas spread.



Scholars, merchants, and bankers spread Renaissance ideas across Europe.

The Renaissance Spreads Across Europe
1350–1600

Flow of Renaissance ideas

A Home of Renaissance artist

Map shows boundaries of 1470.

0 250 500 miles

0 250 500 kilometers

SCOTLAND

North Sea

IRELAND

ENGLAND

London A

NETHERLANDS

B Mainz

Paris

ATLANTIC OCEAN

FRANCE

ARAGON

PORTUGAL

Madrid C

Lisbon

CASTILE AND LEON

Seville

Soldiers returning home spread Renaissance ideas from Italy to France, Castile and Leon, and the Holy Roman Empire.

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C Miguel de Cervantes' *Don Quixote* was the first western novel. It was written in the **vernacular**, or language of the people, not in Latin, and in prose, not poetry. Other Renaissance novelists included More and Rabelais.



1618–1648
Thirty Years' War is fought by religious rivals.

1683
Ottomans defeated at Vienna.

1784
Russia starts building trading forts in North America.

1600 | 1700 | 1800

1605
Cervantes publishes *Don Quixote*.

1650
Dutch control most European trade in Asia.

1762
Rousseau publishes *The Social Contract*.

1770
Colonial powers control most of the Americas.



D Balance, harmony, and perspective were key elements of Renaissance paintings. Compare Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* with the medieval painting on page 70. Other Renaissance painters included Raphael, Van Eyck, Durer, and Brueghel.



E Renaissance architects admired the symmetry, proportion, columns, domes, and round arches of buildings from ancient Greece and Rome. This dome was designed by Filippo Brunelleschi. Other Renaissance architects included Palladio and Alberti.

F Renaissance sculptors were influenced by the realistic works of ancient Greece and Rome. Compare Michelangelo's *La Pieta* here with the Greek carvings on pages 33–34. Other Renaissance sculptors included Donatello, Cellini, and Verrocchio.

Reformation and Counter Reformation

During the Reformation, Western Christianity split into two groups: Roman Catholics and Protestants.

- In 1517 Martin Luther, a Catholic monk, began the **Reformation**, a movement to reform the Roman Catholic Church.
- Luther disapproved of the Church's practice of indulgences, the pardoning of sins for money. This and other criticisms led to the creation of separate **Protestant** churches.
- Conflicts between Catholics and Protestants caused wars throughout Europe.

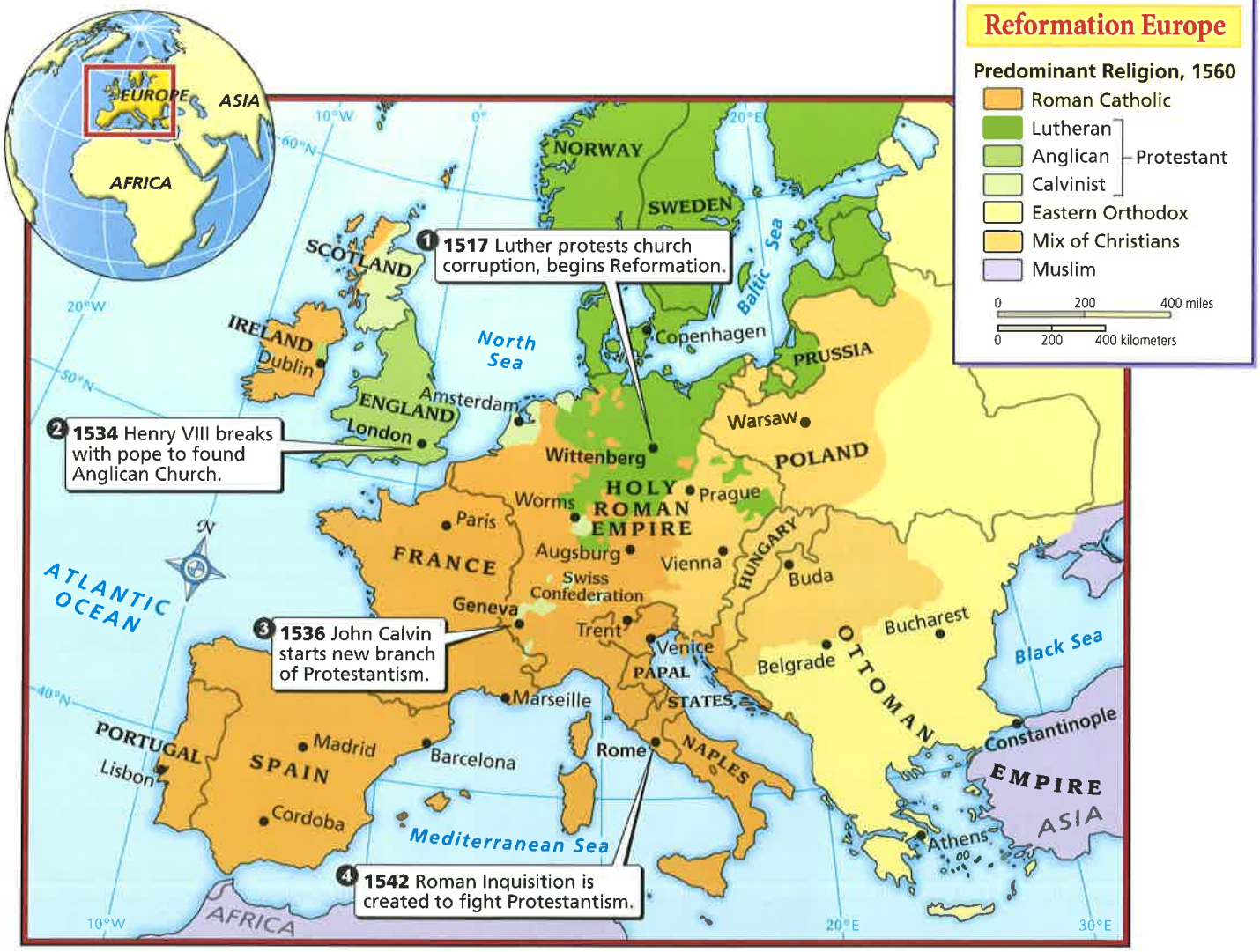
Why are they called Protestants?

Protestants got their name from protesting, or speaking out against, the authority of the Catholic Church. Protestantism is the name for most non-Catholic and non-Orthodox Christian churches.

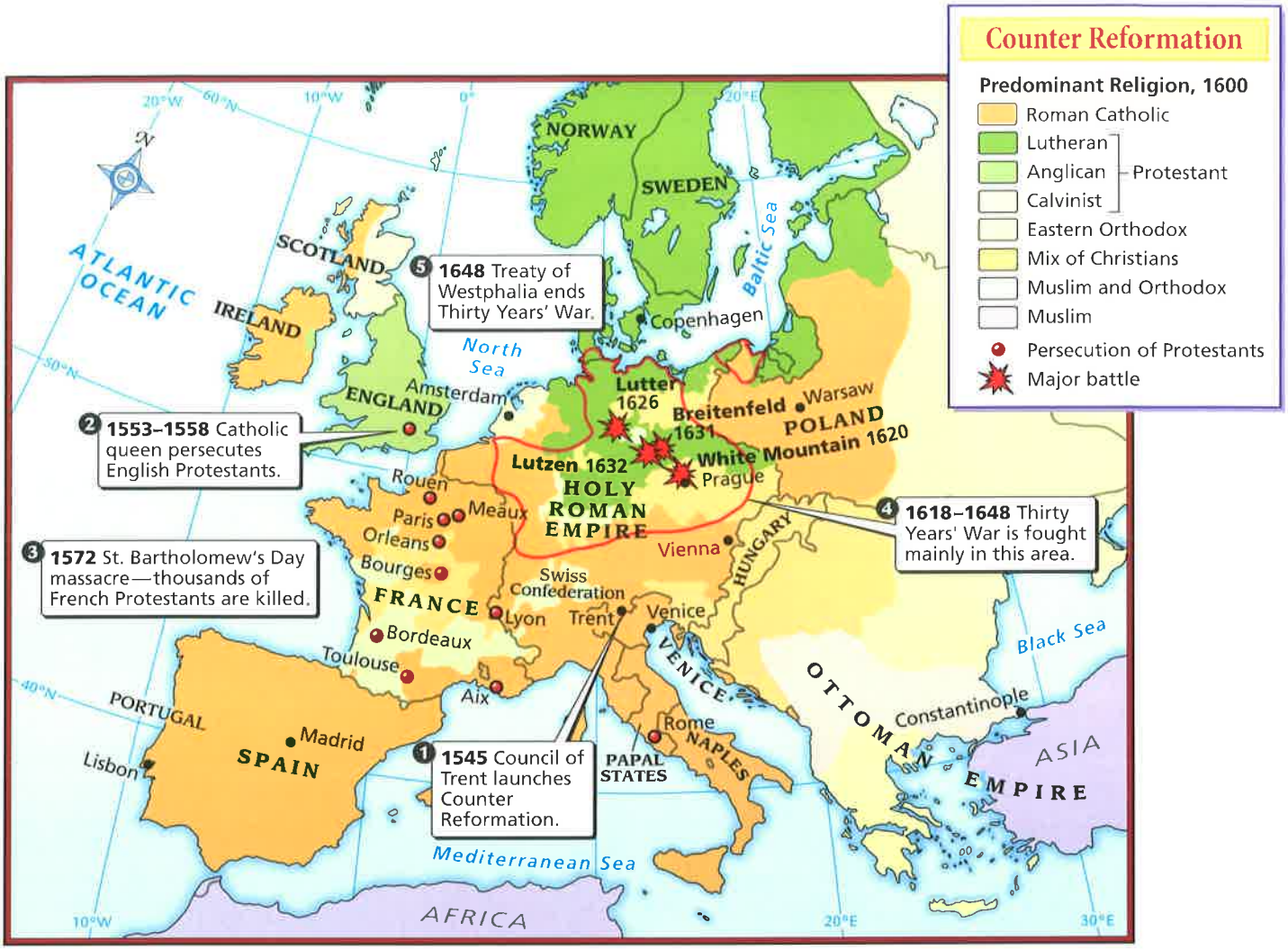


A Martin Luther, shown preaching here, thought sermons should be given in the congregation's native language, rather than Latin. He also wrote and translated hymns and the Christian Bible into his native language, German.

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B Lutheran, Calvinist, Anglican, and other Protestant churches rapidly gained followers. Which regions had become mostly Protestant by 1560?



C Catholic efforts to stop the spread of Protestantism became known as the Counter Reformation. Religious conflicts and land disputes erupted into the Thirty Years' War.



D Catholic leaders made it a crime to print or read Protestant books. Forbidden books were burned in public.

CULTURE

Major Christian Churches, 1600

	Church	Began	Key Figure	Leadership
	Roman Catholic	1st century*	Peter	Pope, Cardinals, Bishops
	Eastern Orthodox	1st century*	Peter	Patriarchs and Bishops
PROTESTANT	Lutheran	1530	Martin Luther	Pastors
PROTESTANT	Anglican	1534	Henry VIII	King of England
PROTESTANT	Calvinist	1536	John Calvin	Elected councils

*1054 Christianity splits into two churches: Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic.

E The major Christian churches survived the Reformation and Counter Reformation. They still exist today, either with the same names or as the foundations of more recent churches.

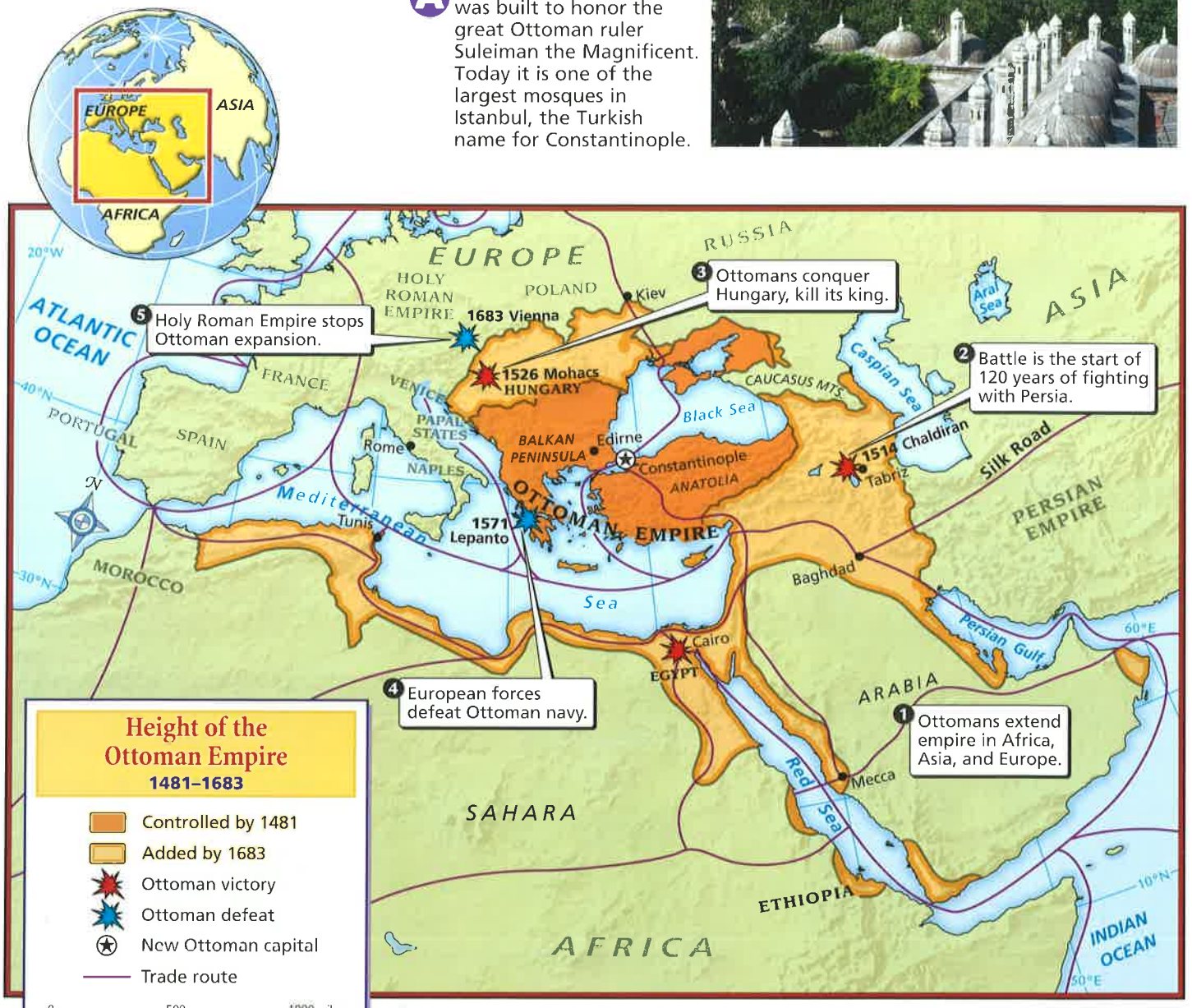
Growth of Eastern Empires

In the 1600s the Ottoman Empire was the world's strongest and wealthiest empire. Around that same time Russia was growing into the world's largest country.

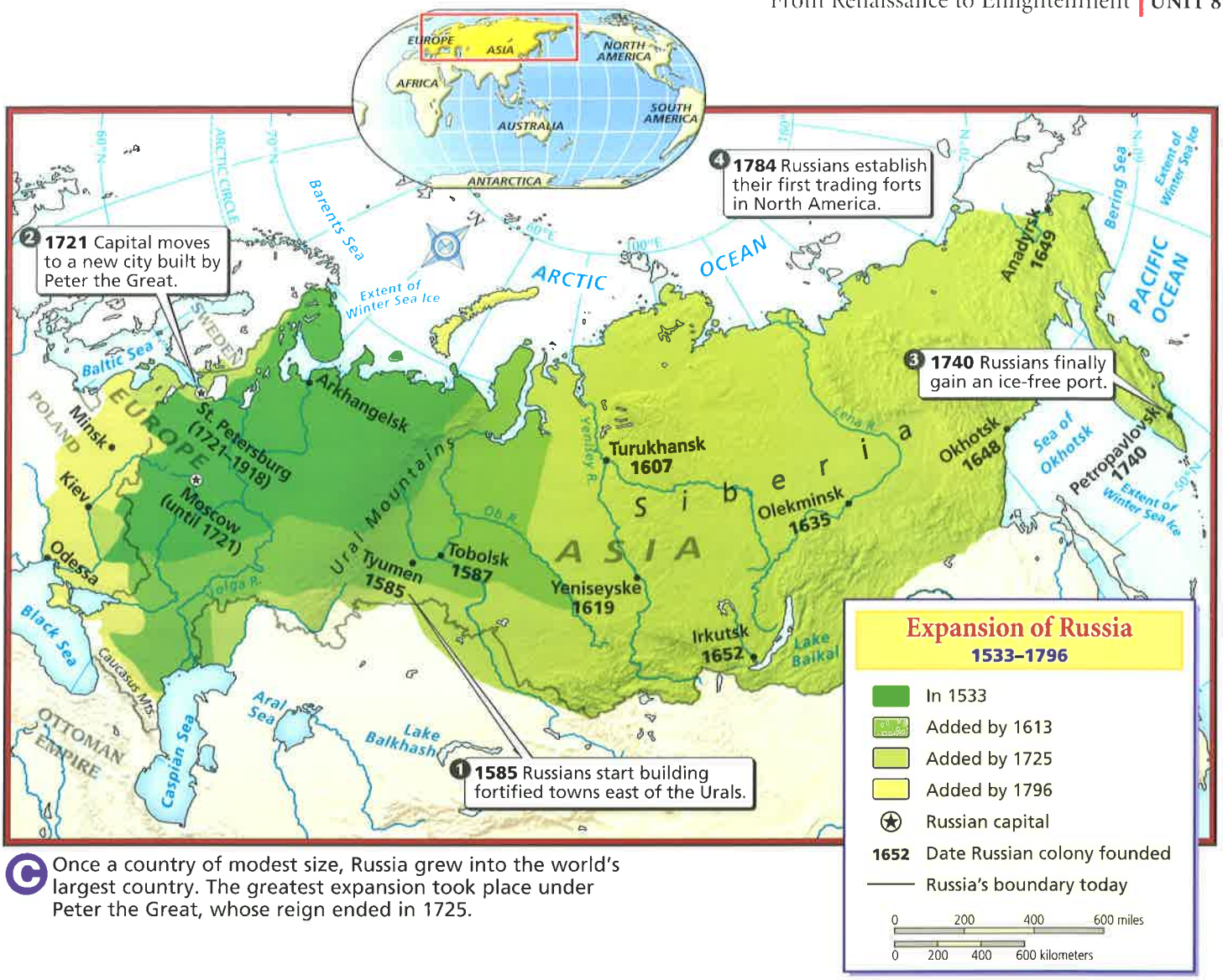
- Under Ottoman rule, Islam spread into Eastern Europe. However, the Ottomans allowed their non-Muslim subjects to practice other religions.
- In 1547 Ivan the Terrible became the first czar of Russia. The czars would remain in power until 1917.
- Under the rule of Peter the Great and then Catherine the Great, Russia grew in power and adopted many customs of Western Europe.



A The Suleimaniye Mosque was built to honor the great Ottoman ruler Suleiman the Magnificent. Today it is one of the largest mosques in Istanbul, the Turkish name for Constantinople.



B The Ottoman Empire continued to expand for over 200 years. Compare this map with map E on page 75. What new areas were conquered after 1481?



C Once a country of modest size, Russia grew into the world's largest country. The greatest expansion took place under Peter the Great, whose reign ended in 1725.

GOVERNMENT

Types of Monarchies

LIMITED		ABSOLUTE
• Have a constitution • Have laws written by parliament	Limits on Monarch's Power	• None Have no constitution Have no working parliament Have laws created by monarch alone
• Have legal rights and privileges • Are members of parliament	Aristocrats	• Are controlled by monarch
• Henry IV, France, 1589–1610 • William and Mary, England, 1689–1702 • Maria Theresa, Austria 1740–1780	Examples of Monarchies	• Suleiman I, Ottoman Empire, 1522–1566 • Louis XIV, France, 1654–1715 • Peter the Great, Russia 1689–1725

D In the Ottoman Empire and Russia, many sultans and czars were absolute monarchs. Over generations, many absolute monarchies became limited monarchies.



E Catherine the Great was not Russian, yet she ruled Russia for over 30 years. During her reign she promoted religious tolerance, improved medical care, and promoted the arts.

Dawn of the Global Economy

As Europeans formed colonies overseas, most of the world became linked through trade.

- Based on the voyages of early explorers, Europeans claimed land in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.
- These regions were sources of valuable trade goods. European countries competed for access to these goods.
- As European trade expanded, more and more goods were exchanged among different regions of the world. A world economy began to form.

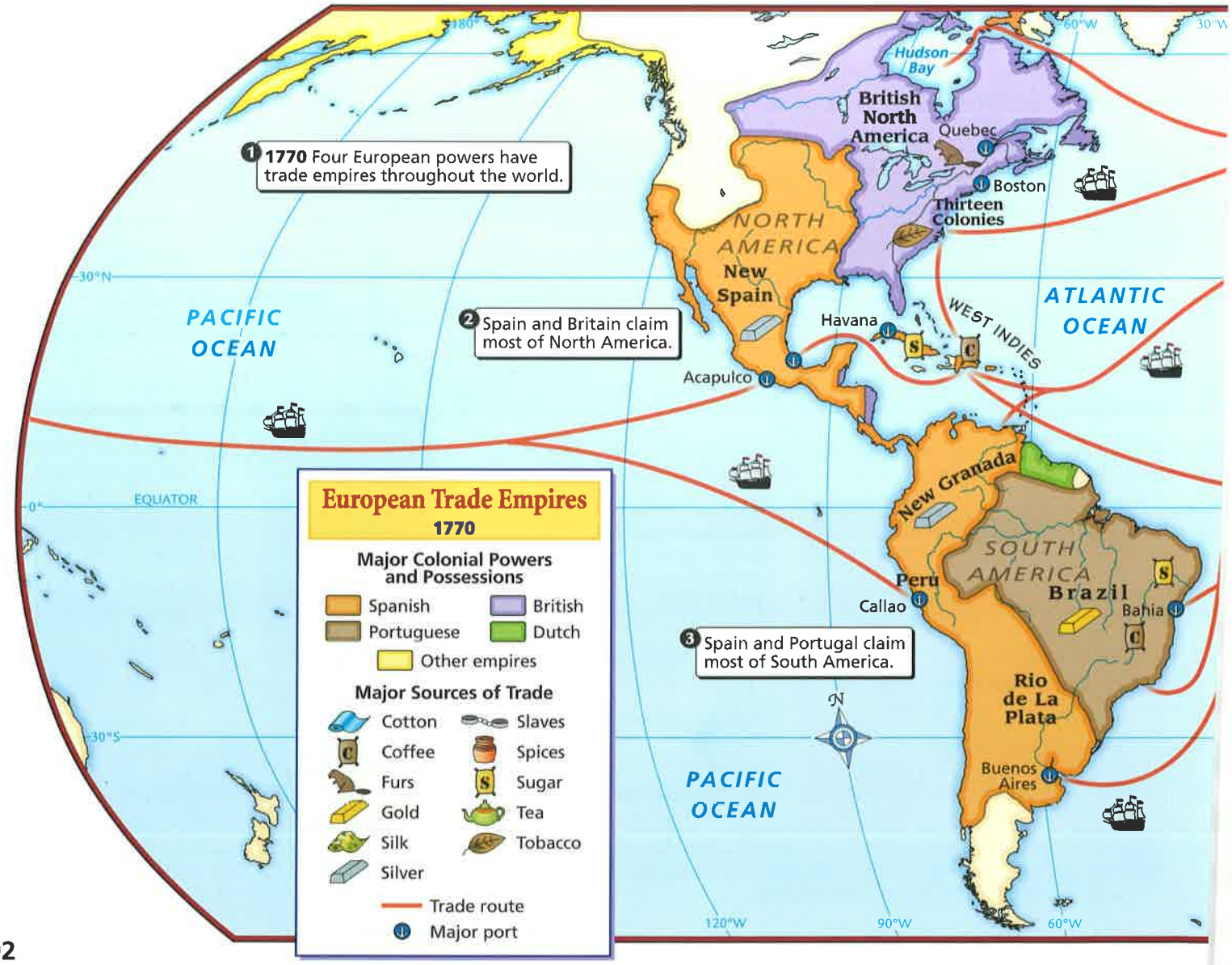
ECONOMICS

Mercantilism and Free Trade

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Mercantilism		Free Trade
• Gold and silver for government • More exports than imports (favorable balance of trade)	Goals	• Easy access to goods and services • High standard of living
• Government monopolies on trade • Colonies to provide raw materials and a market for goods • High taxes on imports (tariffs)	Methods	• Little or no government involvement in the economy • Raw materials from cheapest source • Colonies unimportant economically • Competitive prices force efficient production and cheap goods
• Thomas Mun • Jean-Baptiste Colbert	Advocates	• Adam Smith

A Trade was an important issue for both colonists and colonial powers. While colonists preferred free trade, colonial powers benefitted from the control that mercantilism offered.



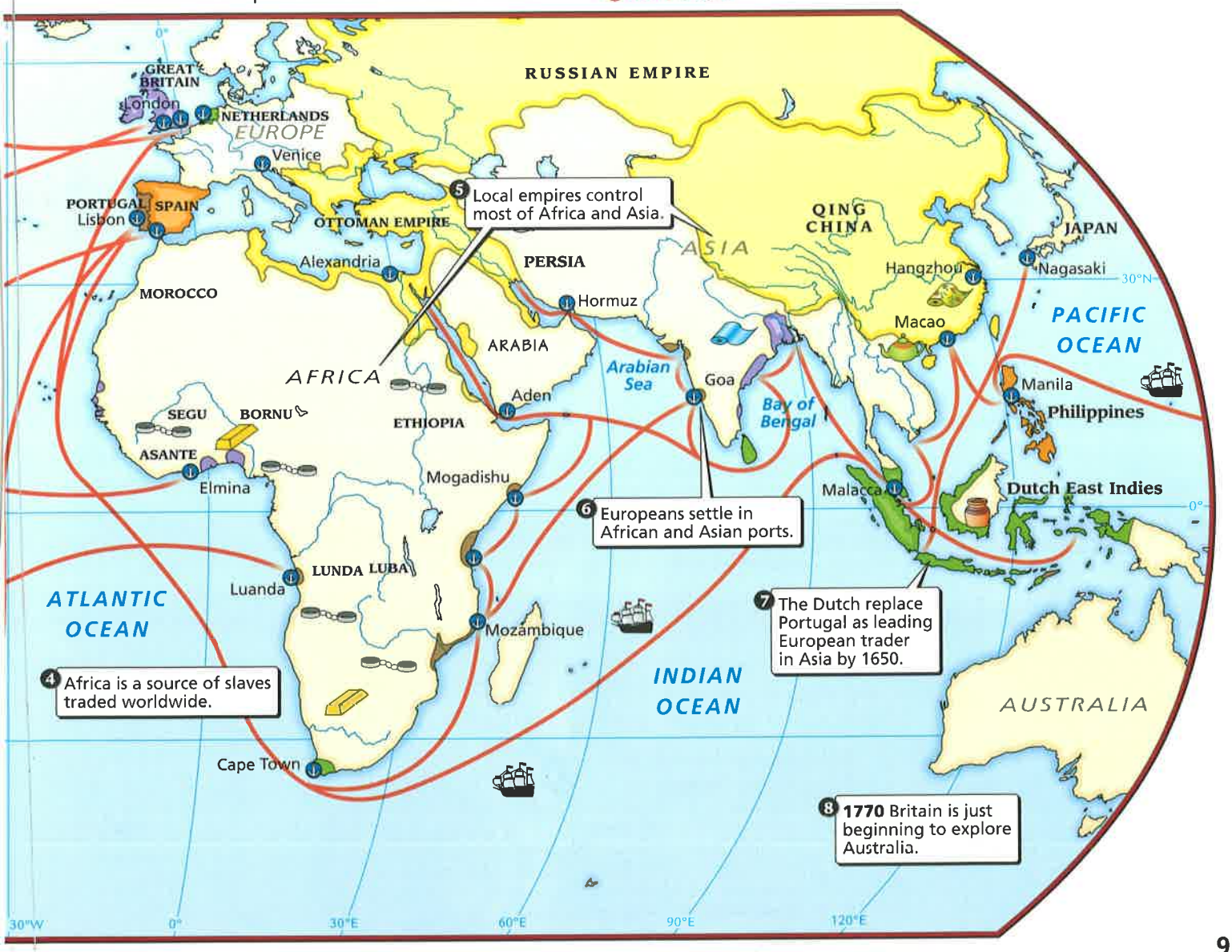
Top 10 Cities, 1800

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Beijing (China)	1,100,000
	2 London (United Kingdom)	861,000
	3 Canton (China)	800,000
	4 Edo (Japan)	685,000
	5 Constantinople (Turkey)	570,000
	6 Paris (France)	547,000
	7 Naples (Italy)	430,000
	8 Hangzhou (China)	387,000
	9 Osaka (Japan)	383,000
	10 Kyoto (Japan)	377,000

C Most of the largest cities in 1800 were trade centers. As the global trade network grew, the world became more interconnected.

B Europeans traded in goods, such as coffee and silk, as well as in slaves. Usually European trading powers controlled the ports near the sources of trade.

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Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment

The 17th and 18th centuries have been called the **Age of Reason**. People began to question religion, science, and government.

- Scientists developed the scientific method, testing old ideas against new observations made with more precise instruments.
- The resulting **Scientific Revolution** completely changed how people saw the world.
- Philosophers and governments hoped to replace older ideas of government and society with new ones that worked better. This movement was called the **Enlightenment**.
- Enlightenment philosophers concluded that society was a voluntary group of free and equal people. This encouraged people to fight for freedom and equality.



B Marie Anne and Antoine Lavoisier conducted experiments together. She recorded the results, translated them into English, and drew illustrations of the equipment used.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Scientific Revolution, 1543–1800

A Some of these scientists, particularly Copernicus and Galileo, were denounced by religious authorities. Their discoveries contradicted the Bible.

Astronomy · Chemistry · Biology

1543 **Nicolaus Copernicus** (Polish) publishes theory that 7 planets revolve around sun.



1609 **Johannes Kepler** (German) finds planets follow an elliptical orbit around the sun.



1610 **Galileo Galilei** (Italian) discovers Jupiter's moons with his telescope.

more at NWHatlas.com

1674 **Anton van Leeuwenhoek** (Dutch) improves the microscope and observes bacteria.

1687 **Isaac Newton** (English) publishes theory of gravity explaining why planets stay in orbit.

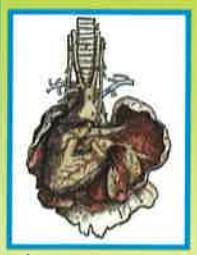
more at NWHatlas.com

1772–1774 **Antoine Lavoisier** (French) proves that matter cannot be created or destroyed—it only changes in form.

1774 **Joseph Priestley** (English) and **Carl Scheele** (Swedish) isolate oxygen.

1781 **William Herschel** (English) discovers the planet Uranus.

1550 · 1600 · 1650 · 1700 · 1750 · 1800



1543 **Andreas Vesalius** (Flemish) publishes the first illustrated manual of human anatomy.

1628 **William Harvey** (English) publishes his findings on how blood circulates through the body.

1662 **Robert Boyle** (Irish) discovers a relationship between pressure and volume of a gas.



1665 **Robert Hooke** (English) studies plants under a microscope and discovers cells.



1753 **Carl von Linne** (Swedish) establishes a method for naming and classifying plants.

1782 **James Watt** (Scottish) invents a new steam engine.

1 **A multitude of laws often only hampers justice.**

—René Descartes
Discourse on Method, 1637

2 **Sovereign power is conferred by the consent of the people.**

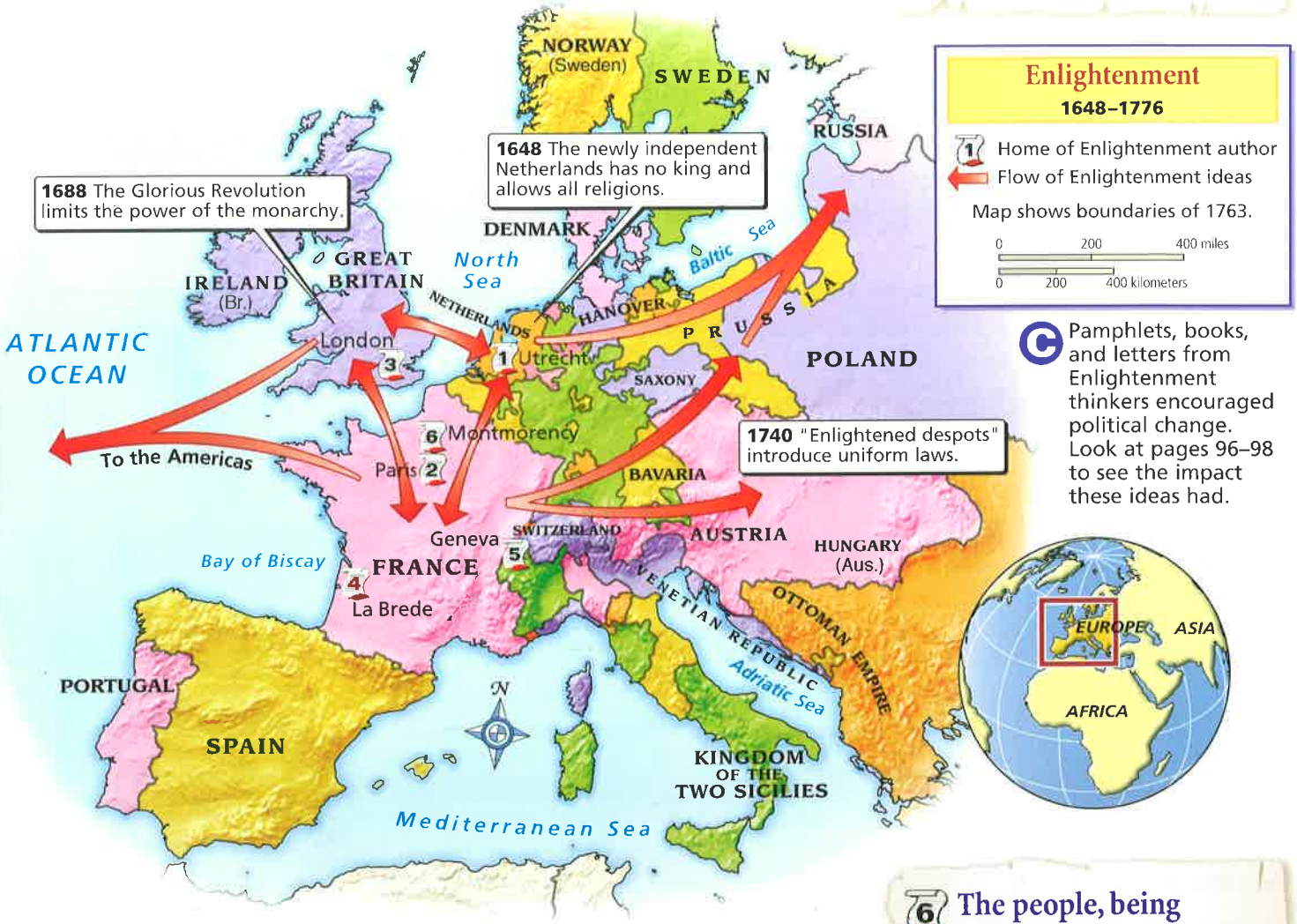
—Thomas Hobbes
Leviathan, 1651

more at NWHatlas.com

3 **[People] unite, for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties and...property.**

—John Locke
Two Treatises of Government, 1689

more at NWHatlas.com



C Pamphlets, books, and letters from Enlightenment thinkers encouraged political change. Look at pages 96–98 to see the impact these ideas had.

4 **It is necessary...that power should be a check to power.**

—Charles de Secondat Baron de Montesquieu
The Spirit of the Laws, 1748

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5 **All men are by nature free.**

—Voltaire
Candide, 1759

6 **The people, being subject to the laws, ought to be their author.**

—Jean-Jacques Rousseau
The Social Contract, 1762

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UNIT 9

Revolutions and Imperialism

1775 to 1914

1775
1775–1781 **American Revolution** frees United States from Britain.
1785 **Steam-powered loom** is invented.
1789 **French Revolution** begins.
1800
1815 **Napoleon** is defeated at Waterloo.
1819 **Bolívar** becomes first president of Gran Colombia.
1821 **Mexico** wins independence from Spain.
1825

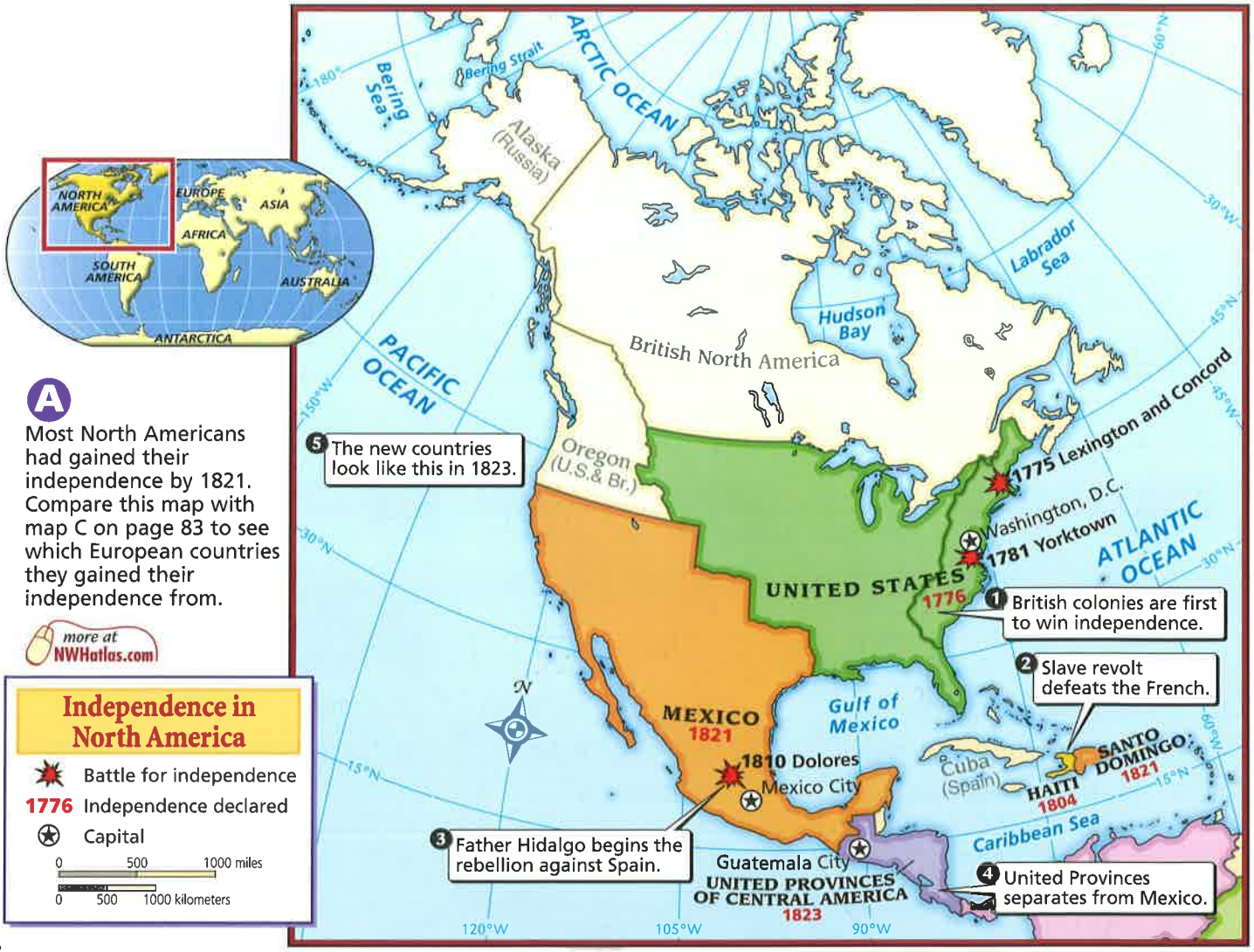
Independence in the Americas

Most colonies in the Americas—British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese—won their independence over a period of just 50 years.

- Colonists throughout the Americas resented European rule. They could not govern themselves. Their businesses were hurt by taxes and trade limits. Their protests were ignored by European governments.
- In 1776 colonists in 13 British colonies rebelled. Their struggle encouraged colonists in other parts of the Americas to fight for independence.

How does a revolution turn things around?

When King George III of England took away some of his colonists' rights, they declared a **revolution** (a circular movement) to get them back. The result was American independence. Now a "revolution" means an extraordinary change.



A Most North Americans had gained their independence by 1821. Compare this map with map C on page 83 to see which European countries they gained their independence from.

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Independence in North America

- Battle for independence
- 1776 Independence declared
- Capital

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

1848 **Revolutions** erupt throughout Europe.

1853 **Perry's fleet** opens the way to U.S.-Japanese trade.

1857 **Indian troops** mutiny against British commanders.

1867 **Japanese emperor** regains power from shoguns.

1869 **Suez Canal** links Red and Mediterranean Seas.

1884–1914 **Control of Africa** is seized by European powers.

1895 **Sino-Japanese War** ends.

1898 **Spanish-American War**

1900 **Boxer Rebellion** pits Chinese against foreigners.

1910 **Japan** annexes Korea.

1850 | 1875 | 1900 | 1925

B Simón Bolívar, the "George Washington of South America," fought the Spanish for six years. He succeeded in gaining independence for South American countries, but his plan for a United States of South America failed.





Independence in South America

- Battle for independence
- 1811 Year of independence
- Capital
- Liberating army

0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

C Colonies in the south fought for their independence about the same time colonies in the north were being liberated. Who led South Americans in their battles for freedom?

French Revolution

French kings had complete power. By 1789, however, France was bankrupt and the French people wanted a new government.

- The people of Paris revolted and formed a new revolutionary government that took power away from the king.
- The new government promised freedom and equality to all people in France. By 1791 France was a republic.
- King Louis XVI plotted to overthrow the new government. Instead, the government overthrew the king, tried him for treason, and had him beheaded.

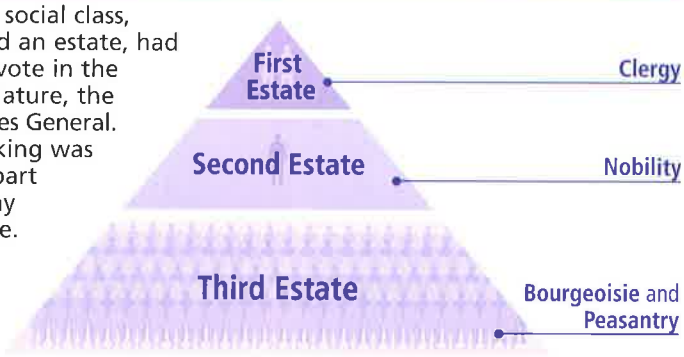


B The people of Paris were determined to protect their new government. Mobs seized weapons to prevent royal troops from arresting the revolutionaries.

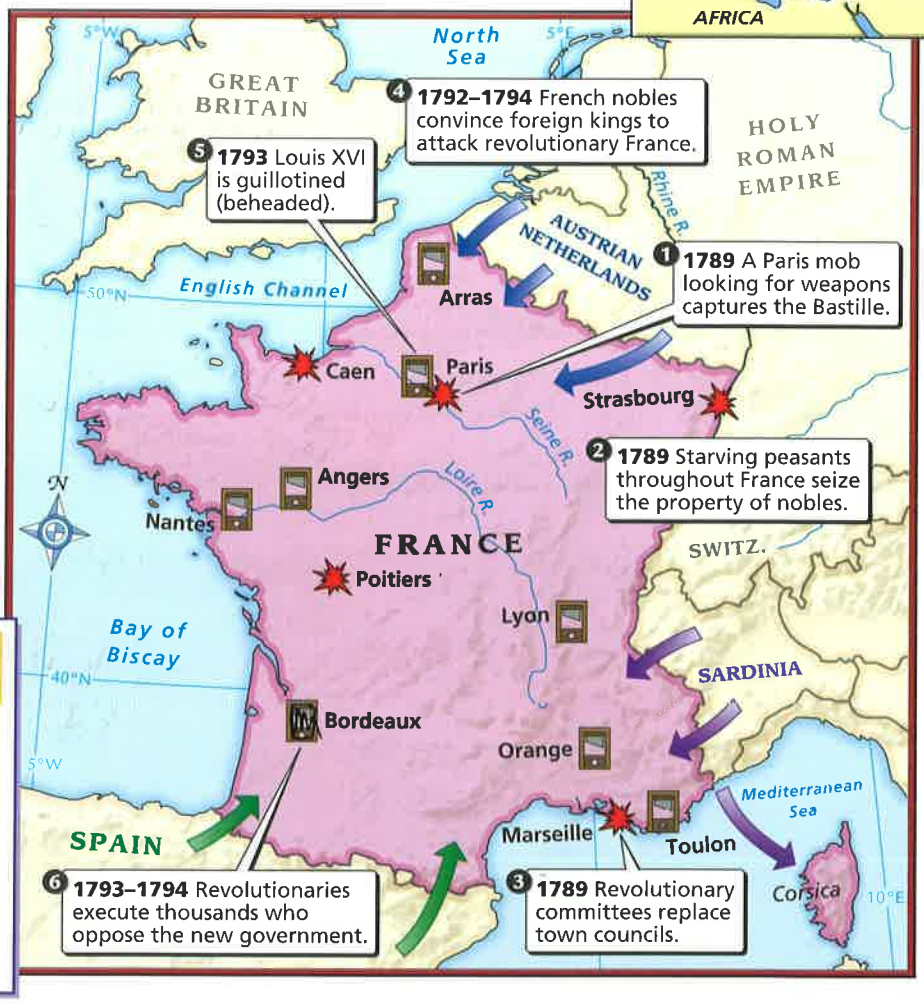
SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Three Estates, 1789

A Each social class, called an estate, had one vote in the legislature, the Estates General. The king was not part of any estate.







C The French Revolution began with the capture of the Bastille, a prison in Paris. Four years later the revolutionary government executed its enemies, including the king, queen, and nobles. This violent time is known as the "Reign of Terror."

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French Revolution
1789–1794

- Urban uprising
- Reign of Terror execution, 1793–1794
- Foreign invasion

Map shows boundaries of 1789.

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

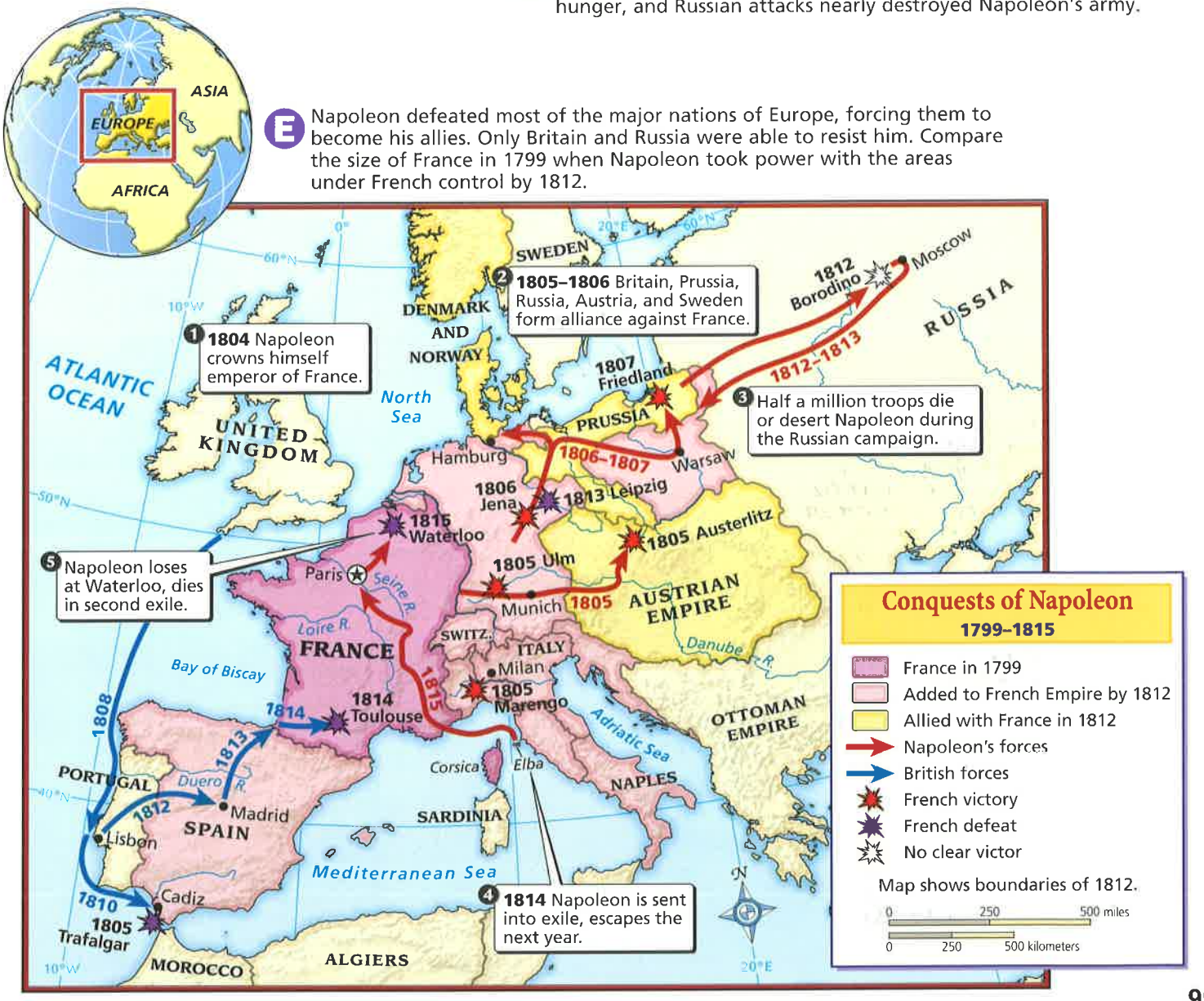
Empire of Napoleon

Napoleon Bonaparte was a young, popular, and very successful general during the French Revolution.

- In 1799 Napoleon seized power from the French government. Five years later, he crowned himself emperor.
- Napoleon expanded the French Empire with conquests across Europe. He placed his relatives and friends on thrones in Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany, and Poland.
- After terrible losses in Russia and again at Waterloo, Napoleon's enemies removed him from power and sent him into exile.



D Napoleon invaded Russia with 600,000 men. They reached Moscow, but winter forced them to retreat. Disease, cold, hunger, and Russian attacks nearly destroyed Napoleon's army.



E Napoleon defeated most of the major nations of Europe, forcing them to become his allies. Only Britain and Russia were able to resist him. Compare the size of France in 1799 when Napoleon took power with the areas under French control by 1812.

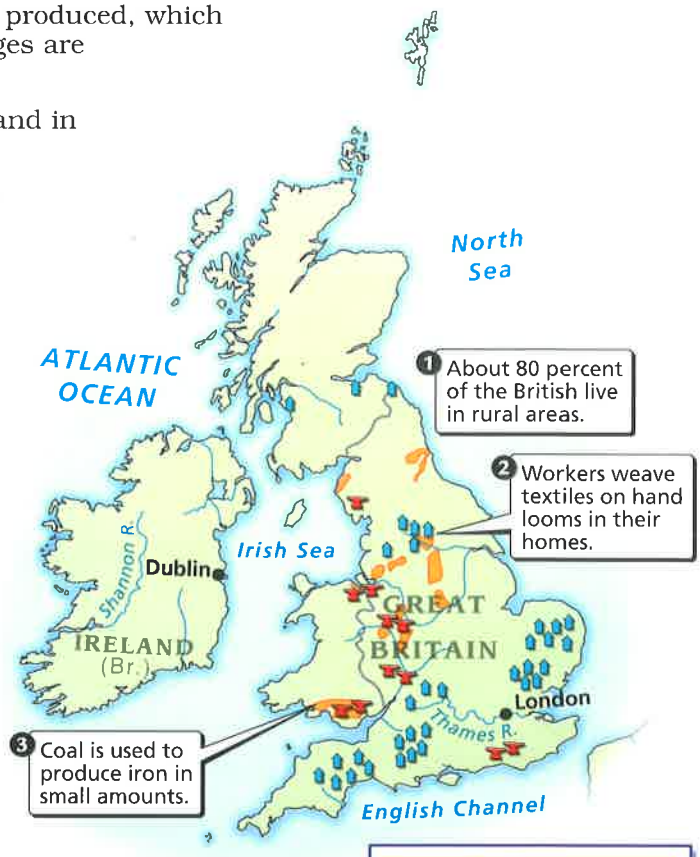
Industrial Revolution Changes Europe

The Industrial Revolution changed the way goods were produced, which changed the way people lived and worked. These changes are known as **industrialization**.

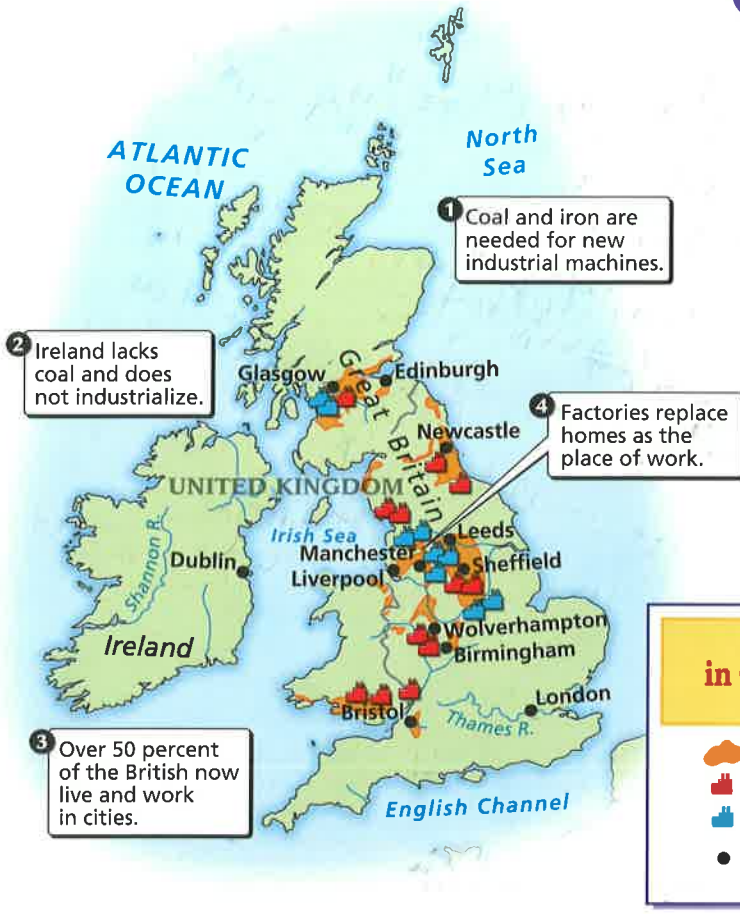
- Machines were developed to produce goods faster and in greater quantities. Coal powered these machines.
- Factories were built near coal deposits. Cities near the new industrial areas grew larger and larger.
- The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain. But industrialization quickly spread to other parts of Europe and to North America.

How did industrialization affect people's lives?

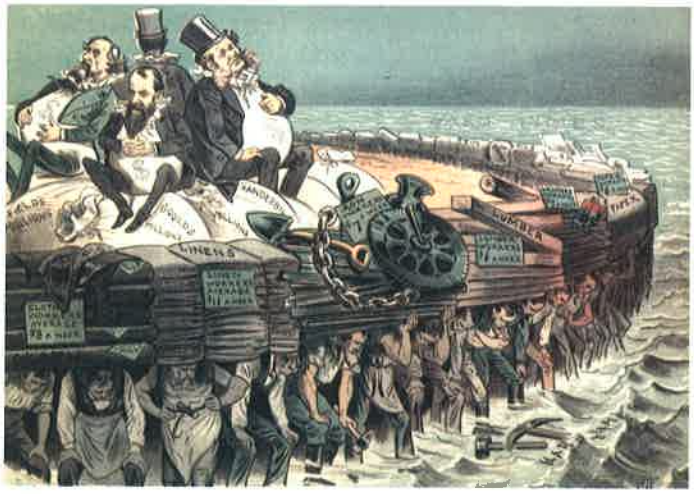
The use of machines to manufacture goods changed where people worked, in factories rather than at home. It also changed where they lived, in cities rather than on farms.



A In 1750 most British products were still made by hand. A few years later, most textiles were machine-made in factories.



B As Britain became industrialized, cities grew larger. Compare map B with map A. How many more cities with over 100,000 people were there in Britain (now the United Kingdom) by 1850?



C The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain, but it soon spread throughout the world. This political cartoon from the United States shows heads of industry benefiting from their workers, while offering little in return.

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ECONOMICS

Quality of Life Changes

	1760	1850
Average annual earnings (in present-day dollars)	$2,900	$3,200
Life expectancy	34.2 years	39.5 years
Average schooling	1.4 years	2.7 years

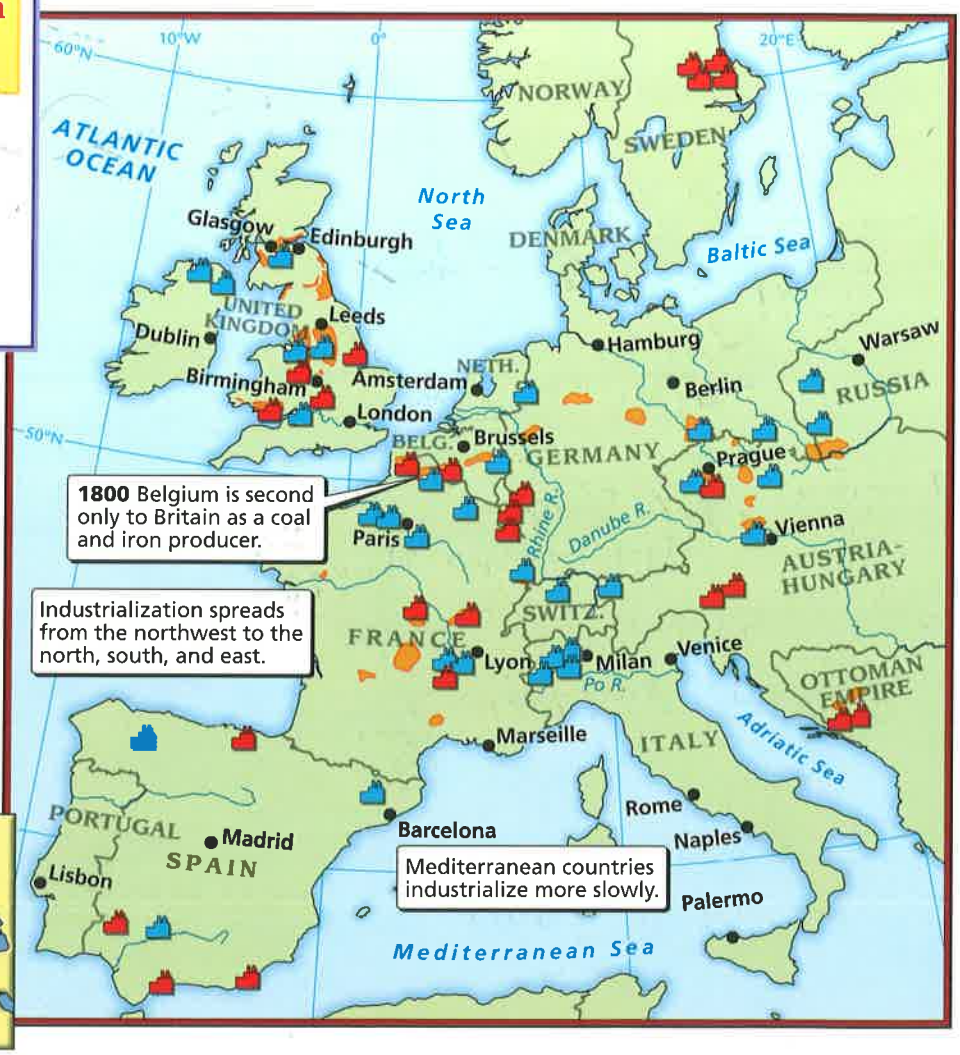
D The quality of workers' lives improved in some ways during the Industrial Revolution, even though industrial jobs were often menial and dangerous.

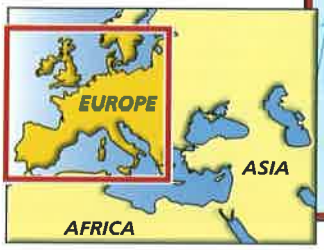
Industrial Revolution Spreads in Europe

1871

- Coal mining
- Iron factories
- Textile factories
- City with over 100,000 people

0 200 400 miles
0 200 400 kilometers





E The Industrial Revolution spread more quickly in some countries than in others. Industrial development depended on having enough natural resources, government support, and money for new factories and technologies.

Nationalism Sweeps Europe

After the fall of Napoleon, kings tried to return Europe to its condition before the French Revolution.

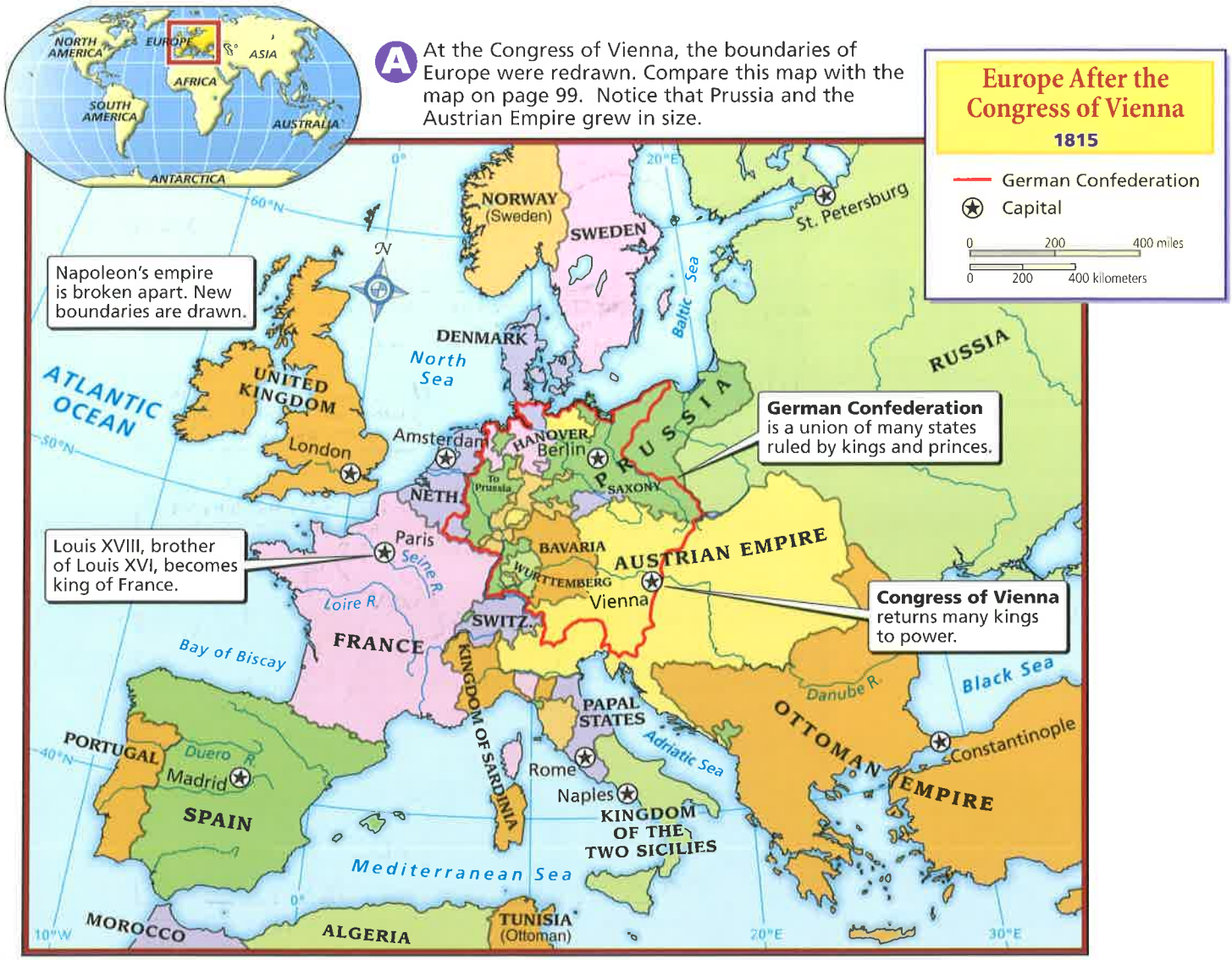
- In 1815 many kings and princes of Europe met at the Congress of Vienna. They returned power to kings who had been removed by Napoleon.
- In 1848 uprisings erupted across Europe. Many people were unhappy with their rulers and governments.
- By 1878 the map of Europe had changed again. New countries and boundaries were created.

Whose country is this?

The Austrian Empire ruled Hungarians, Italians, Czechs, and others. Supporters of **nationalism** argued that their own groups should have their own countries with democratic constitutions.

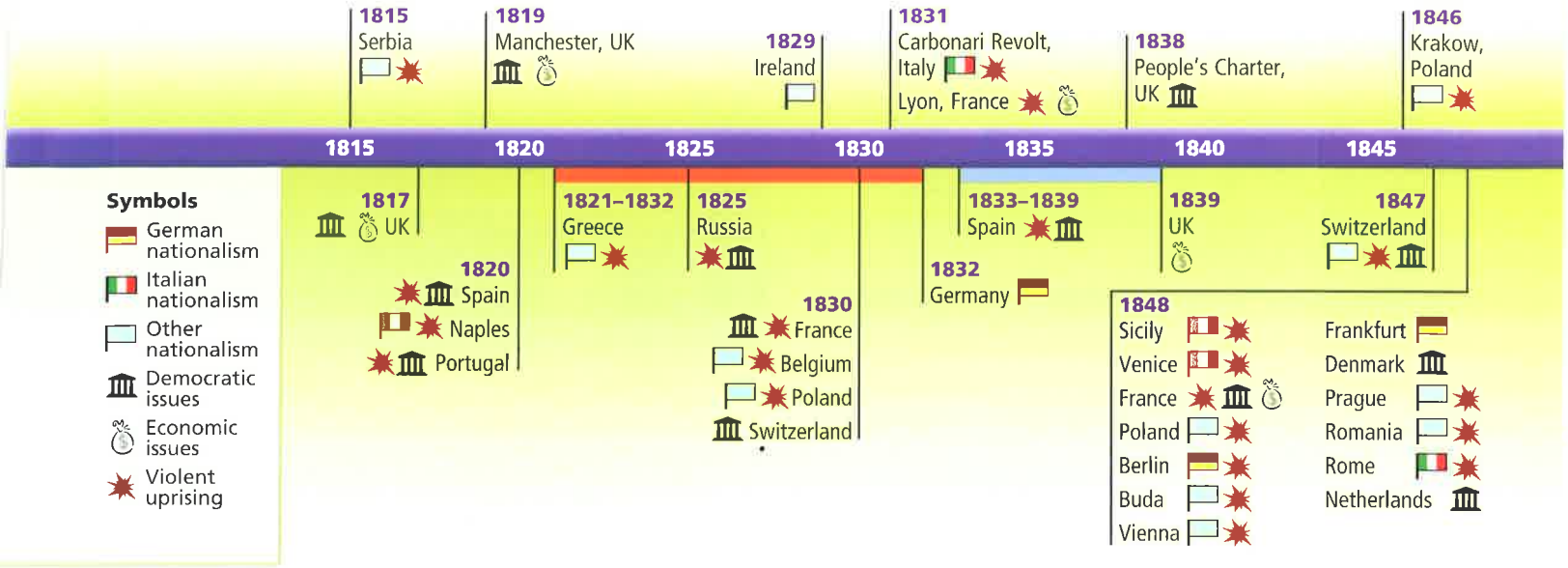


B Revolution swept Europe in 1848. German workers, such as those pictured here in Berlin, fought for social reform, democracy, and nationalism.



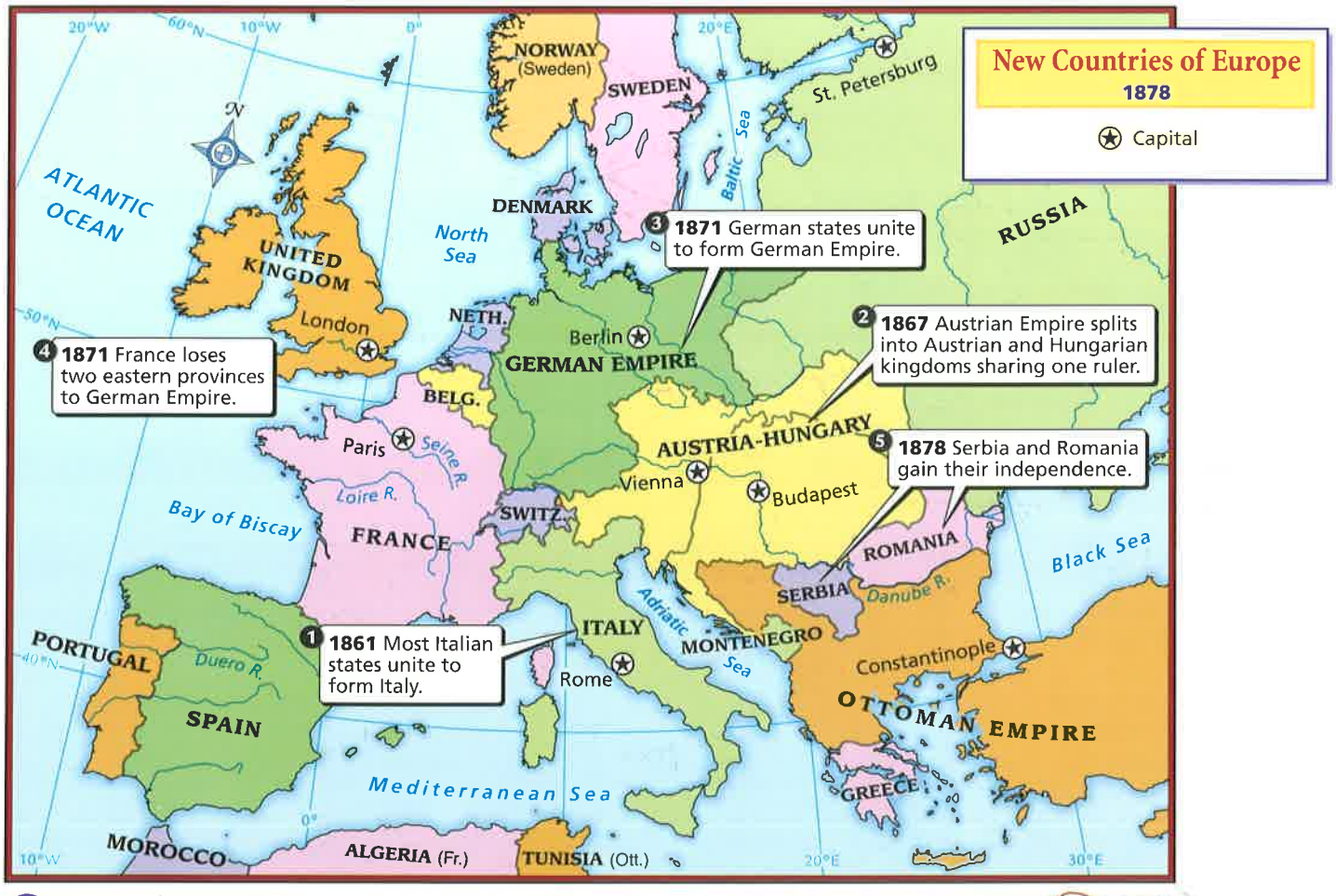
A At the Congress of Vienna, the boundaries of Europe were redrawn. Compare this map with the map on page 99. Notice that Prussia and the Austrian Empire grew in size.

Revolutions in Europe, 1815–1850



C The early 1800s was a time of great social unrest in Europe. There were many causes for upheaval, and it was clear to many that the time for change had arrived.

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D In some places nationalism united countries, while in other places it divided them. Compare this map with map A. Where did the revolutions in the timeline lead to new nations?

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Imperialism in Asia and the Pacific

For centuries European imperialists had claimed land in Asia and the Pacific for the purpose of controlling trade.

- Asian products such as tea, porcelain, and silk were very popular and valuable in Europe and the Americas.
- Most of Japan's and China's ports, however, were closed to European ships and goods. By 1860 American and British troops had forced them to open.
- Rebel lords overthrew Japan's ruling shogun for not protecting the country from foreigners.



B Commodore Matthew Perry of the United States (center) threatened to attack Edo, the capital of Japan, unless government officials agreed to meet with him. Perry forced them to sign a treaty opening Japan to trade with the United States.



A European countries controlled vast territories from northern Asia to the South Pacific. Which countries in eastern Asia were not under European control?

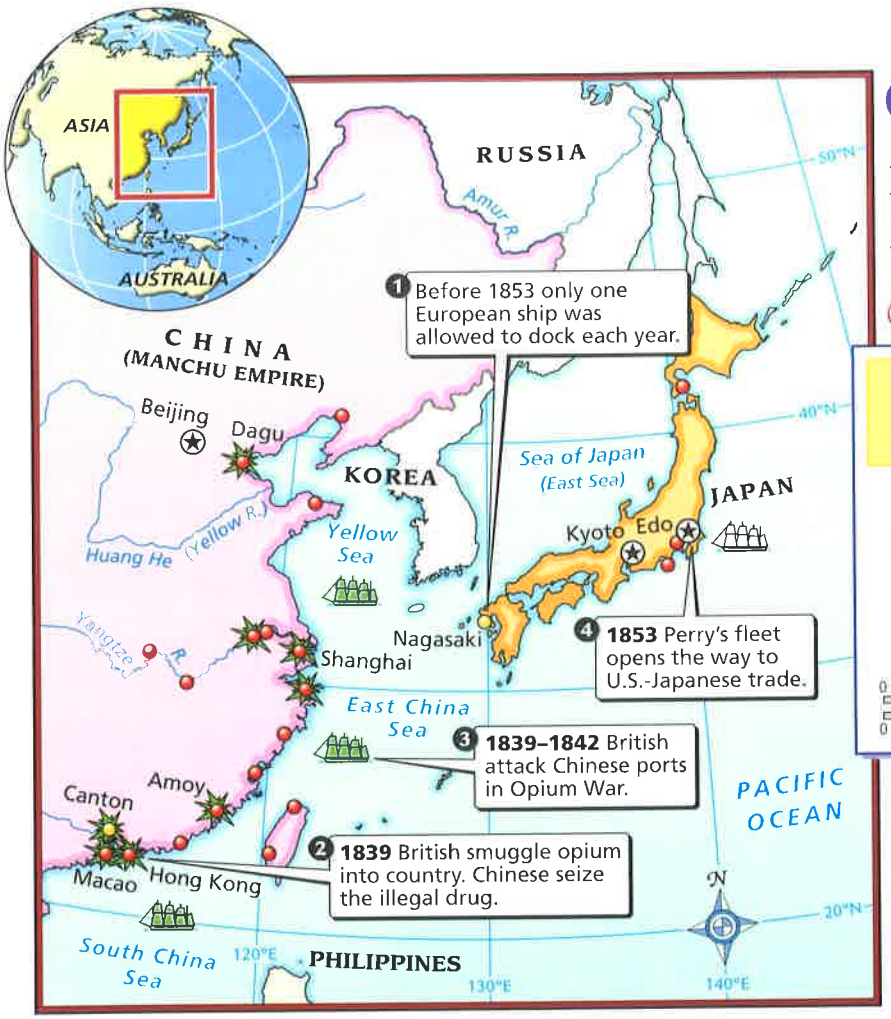
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European and American Territories by 1870

- British
- Dutch
- French
- Portuguese
- Russian
- Spanish
- United States

0 1000 2000 miles
0 1000 2000 kilometers



C British attacks and U.S. threats forced China and Japan to sign treaties that gave control of Chinese and Japanese port cities to Europeans and Americans.

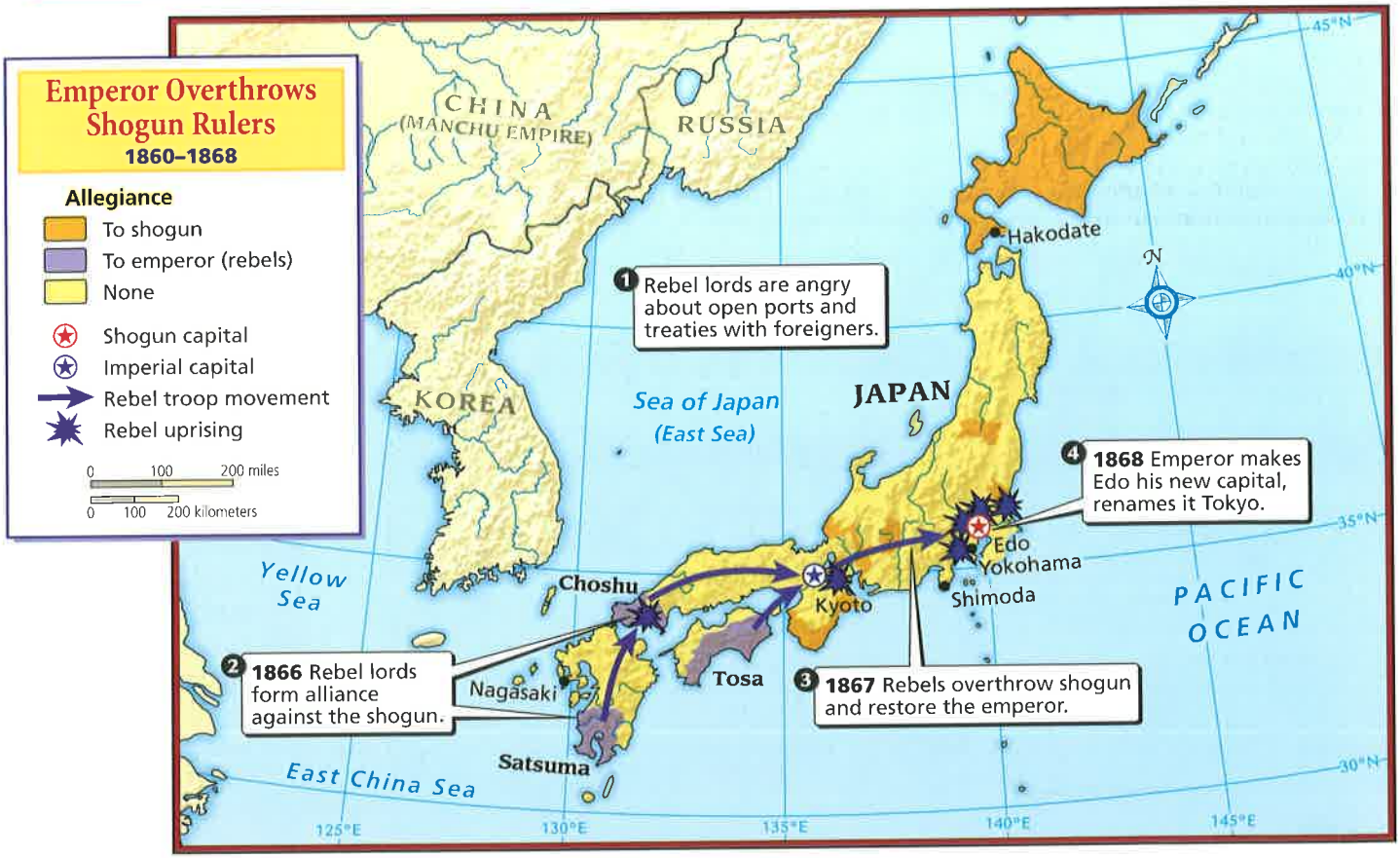
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China and Japan Opened to Trade
1839–1860

- British attack
- British fleet
- U.S. fleet
- Port open by 1839
- Port open after 1839

0 400 800 miles
0 400 800 kilometers

D The shogun (see page 55) angered many Japanese by signing unfavorable new treaties. Rebel lords (daimyos) secretly trained an army and overthrew him. The lords then restored the emperor to power and worked to eliminate the new treaties.



Emperor Overthrows Shogun Rulers
1860–1868

Allegiance
- To shogun
- To emperor (rebels)
- None

- Shogun capital
- Imperial capital
- Rebel troop movement
- Rebel uprising

0 100 200 miles
0 100 200 kilometers

Imperialism Continues in Asia

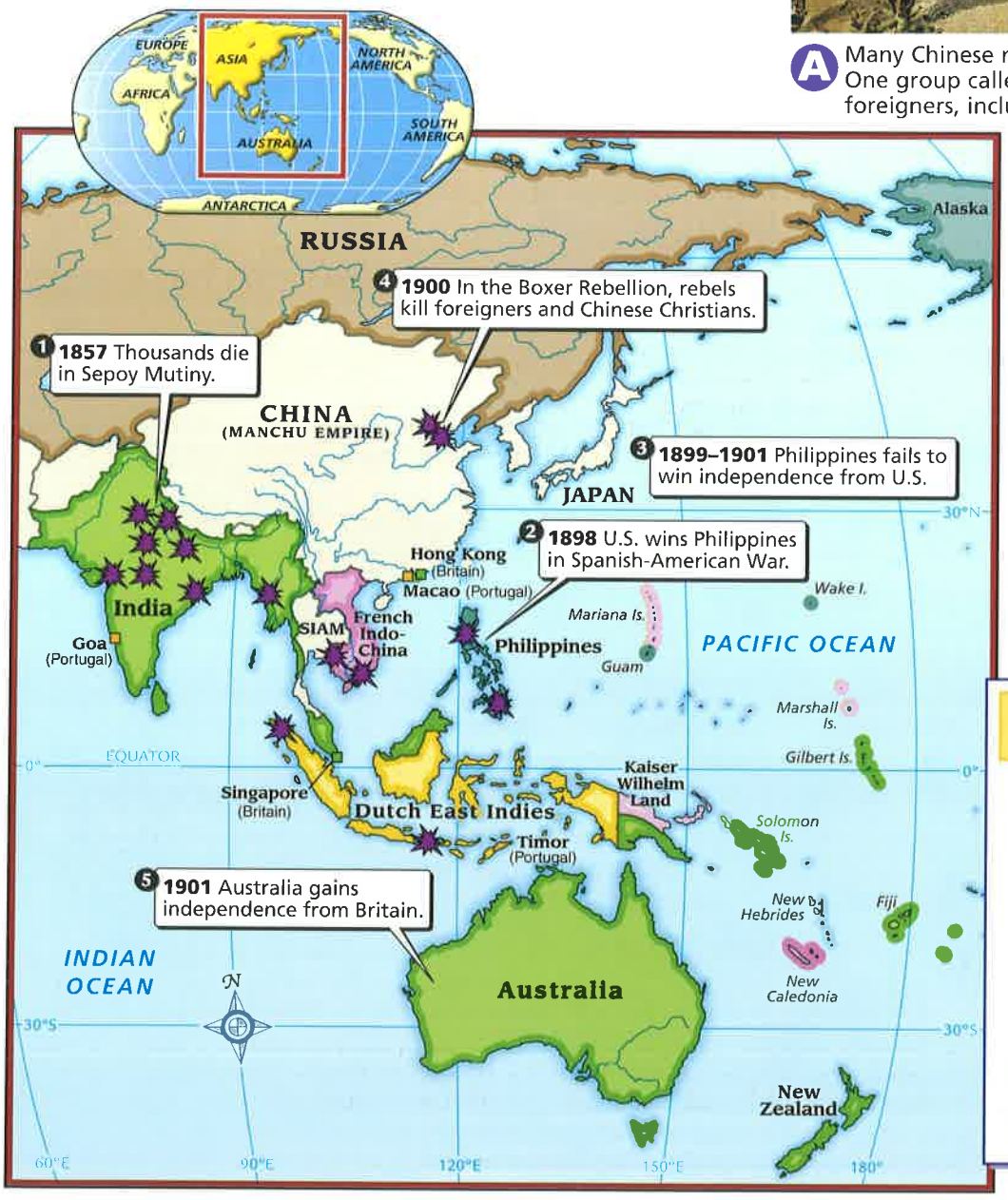
As European countries and the United States expanded their empires in Asia and the Pacific, Asian resistance increased.

- In European and American territories, Asians rebelled against imperialist control without success.
- The Chinese royal family tried to protect ancient traditions. They supported an uprising, the Boxer Rebellion, to force foreigners out. The revolt failed.
- Japan's emperor decided his country needed to change. Japan developed a western army and an economy. Soon Japan, too, became powerful and imperialistic, and it quickly won two wars.



A Many Chinese resented foreign interference. One group called "Boxers" killed thousands of foreigners, including the German ambassador.

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B Asians fought to protect their lands from foreign rule. Indian soldiers hired by the British, called "Sepoys," rebelled against British rule in 1857. The Sepoys were defeated.

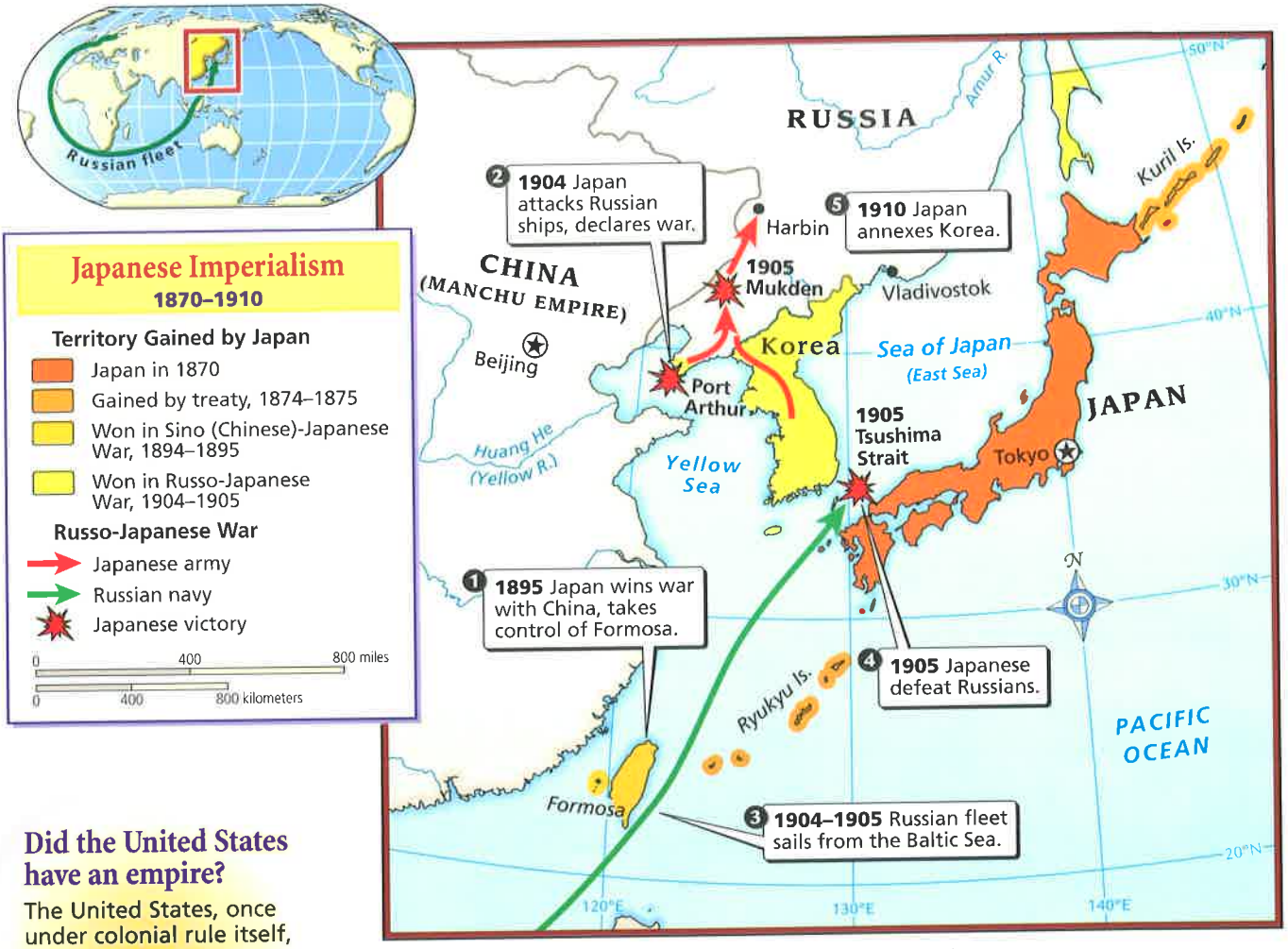
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Resisting Imperialism
1857–1901

Territories and Colonies
- British
- Dutch
- French
- German
- Portuguese
- Russian
- United States
- Rebellion

Map shows boundaries of 1900.

0 1000 2000 miles
0 1000 2000 kilometers



C With its modern army, Japan began to carve out its own empire in Asia. By 1905 it had defeated China and Russia and gained Formosa and Korea.

Did the United States have an empire?

The United States, once under colonial rule itself, built a colonial empire of its own. In 1898 alone it won or annexed the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island, and, farther east, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

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Top 10 Cities, 1900



Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
1 London (United Kingdom)	6,480,000
2 New York (United States)	4,242,000
3 Paris (France)	3,330,000
4 Berlin (Germany)	2,707,000
5 Chicago (United States)	1,717,000
6 Vienna (Austria)	1,698,000
7 Tokyo (Japan)	1,497,000
8 St. Petersburg (Russia)	1,439,000
9 Manchester (United Kingdom)	1,435,000
10 Philadelphia (United States)	1,418,000

D In 1900, the largest cities were in countries that had experienced an industrial revolution (see pages 100–101). Where were most of these countries located? Which Asian country had an industrial revolution?

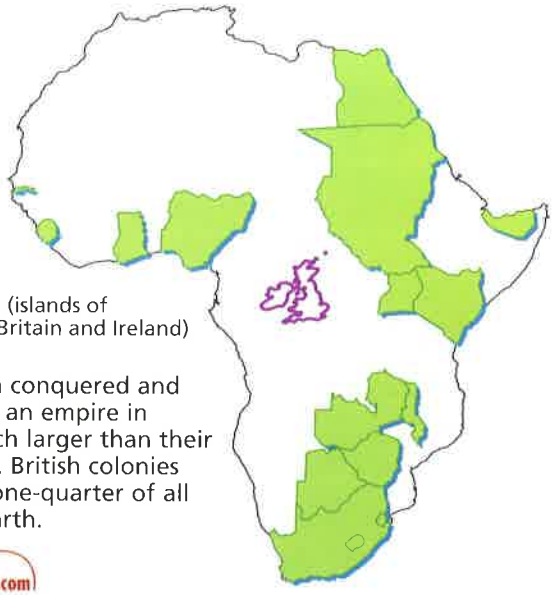
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Imperialism in Africa

After the slave trade was abolished, Europeans looked for new sources of wealth in Africa. In less than 50 years, Europeans took over almost all of Africa.

- European countries claimed land in Africa to make a profit from resources, expand territory, and gain power.
- The European competition to claim African land became known as "The Scramble for Africa."
- Africans often tried resisting European imperialism, but only two African states remained independent.

How Big Was Britain's Empire in Africa?

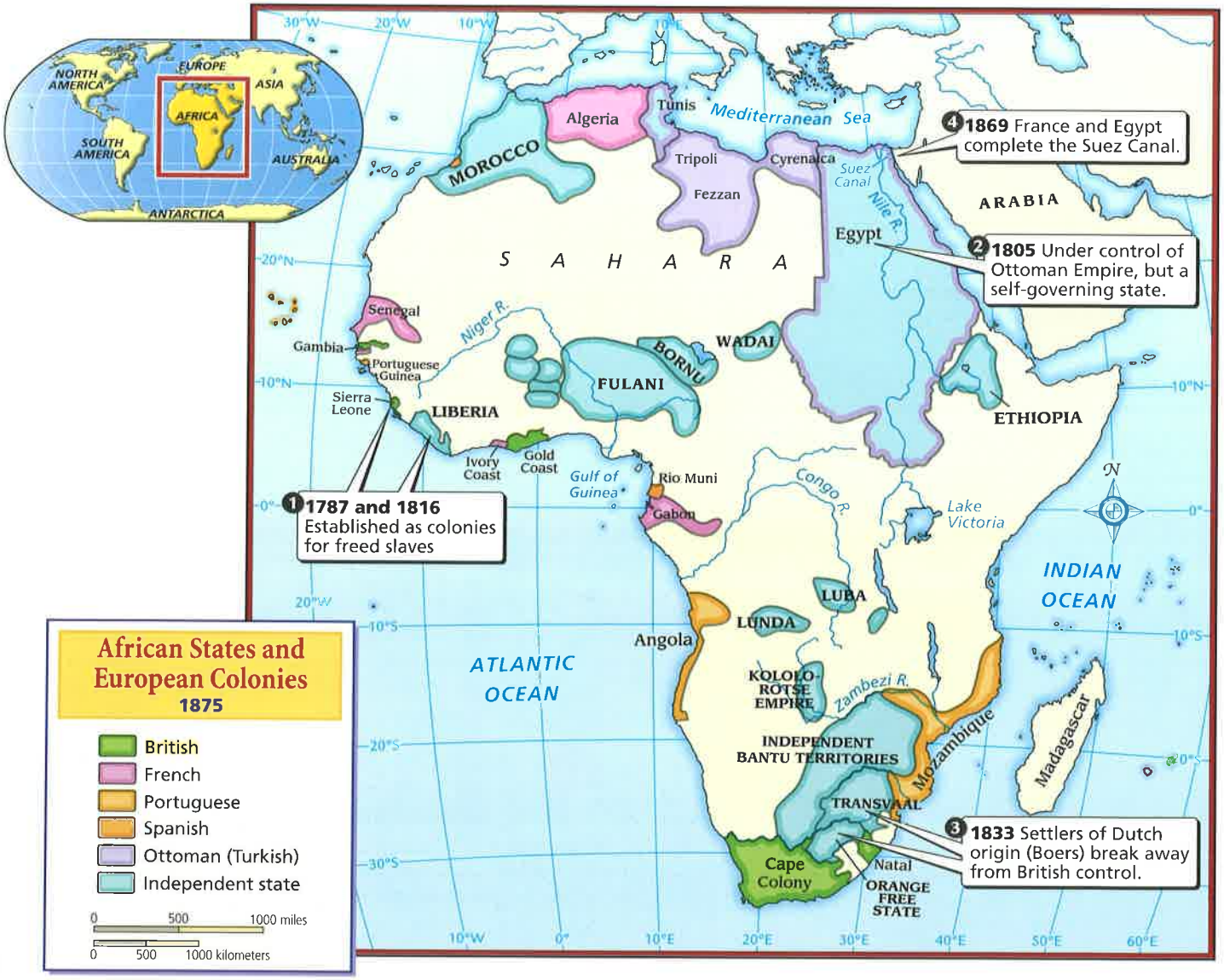


Britain (islands of Great Britain and Ireland)

B The British conquered and controlled an empire in Africa much larger than their homeland. British colonies made up one-quarter of all land on Earth.

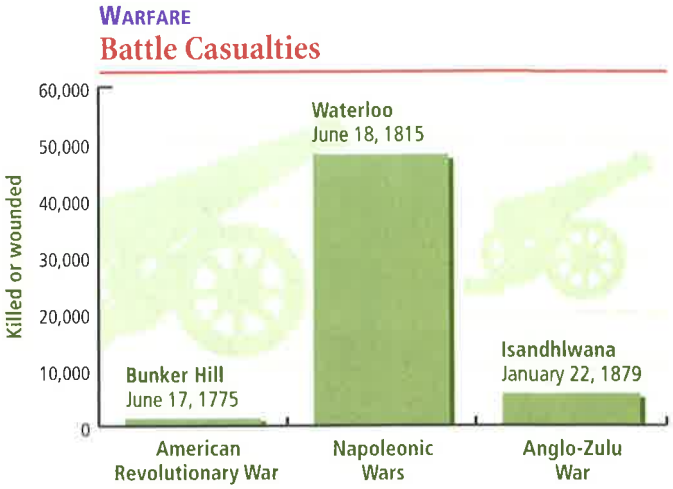
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A Until the late 1800s, there were many independent African states and most European colonies in Africa were along the coast. Compare this map with map E.

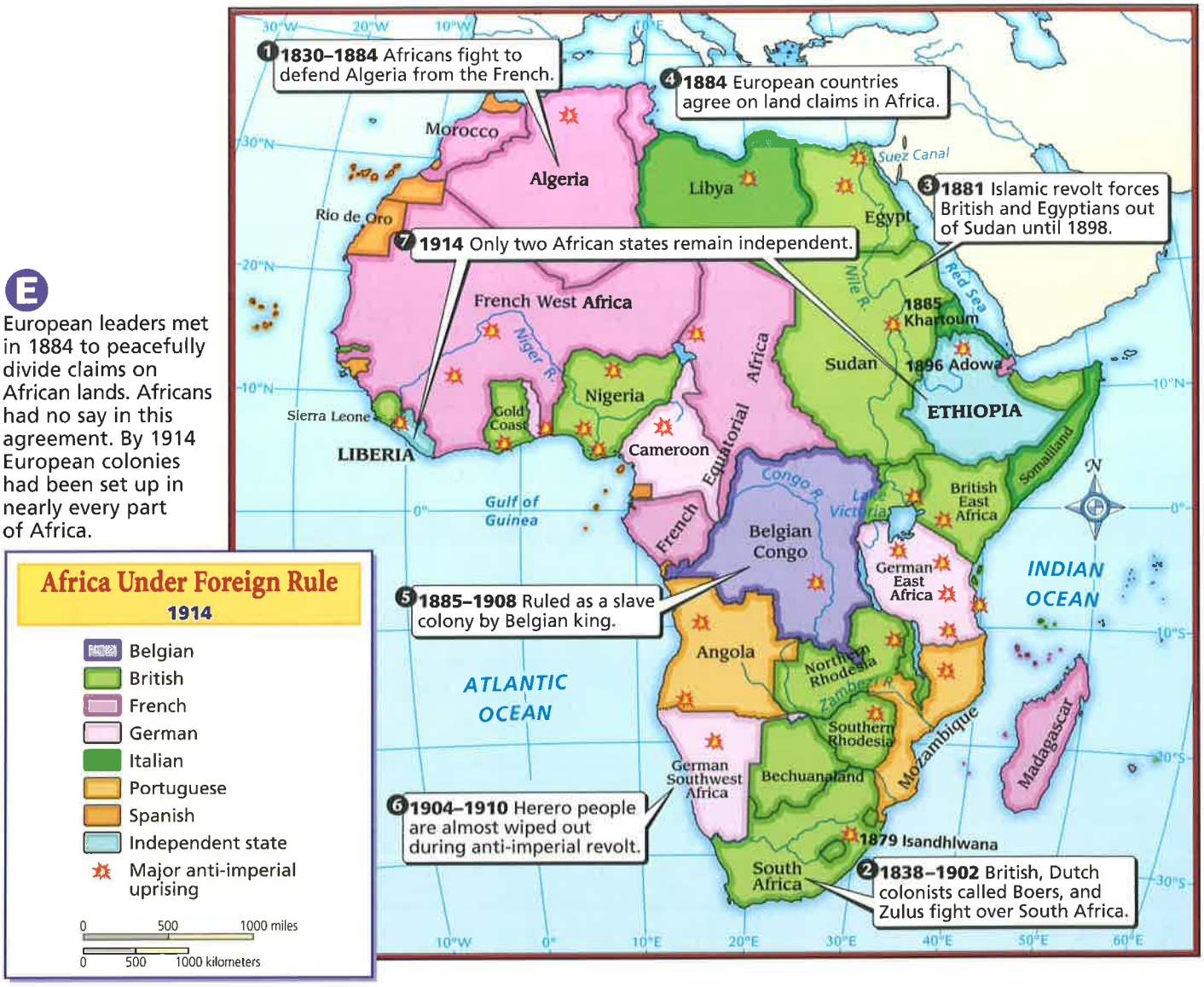




C Rifles and cannon were faster and deadlier than the weapons of Africans. Despite a remarkable early victory, the Zulus, above, were conquered by the British in six months.



D Revolutionary France organized huge conscripted armies, leading to very high casualties. By contrast small, professional armies fought colonial wars with fewer losses.



E European leaders met in 1884 to peacefully divide claims on African lands. Africans had no say in this agreement. By 1914 European colonies had been set up in nearly every part of Africa.

UNIT 10

Twentieth Century and Beyond

1914 to the Present

1910 | 1920 | 1930 | 1940 | 1950

1914–1918 World War I

1917 Russian Revolution

1922 Mussolini becomes prime minister of Italy.

1930 Gandhi leads protests against British in India.

1939–1945 World War II

1945 UN is formed.

1946–1991 Cold War between East and West

1947 India is independent.

1948 Israel is founded.

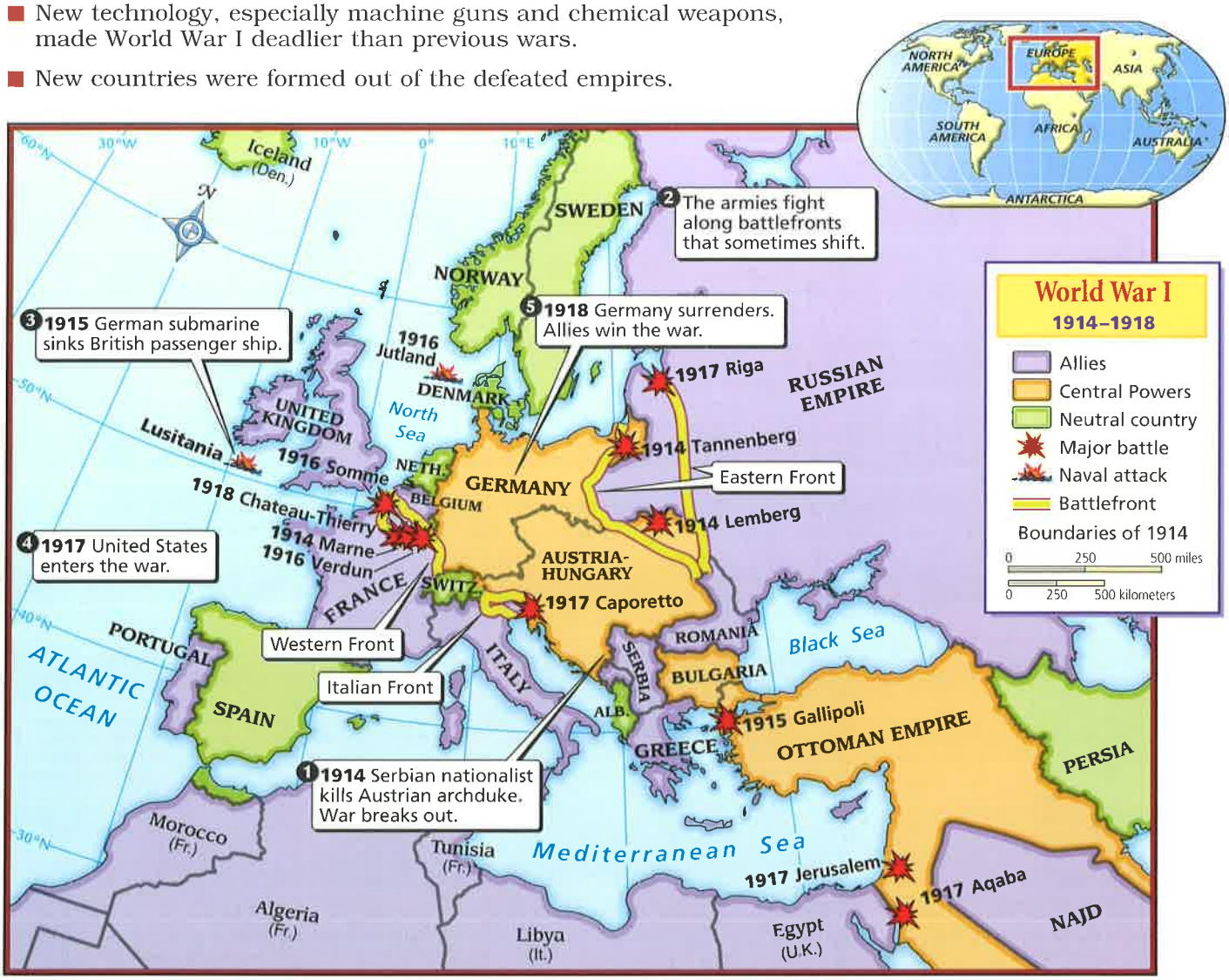
World War I Changes Europe

In 1914 an Austrian archduke was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, and military alliances soon brought most of Europe into the conflict.

- The war was fought between the Central Powers and the Allies. The main Central Powers were Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire. The Allies included the United Kingdom, France, Russia, Serbia, and later the United States.
- New technology, especially machine guns and chemical weapons, made World War I deadlier than previous wars.
- New countries were formed out of the defeated empires.

Where was the front?

A **front** is the long battle zone that forms where two armies meet. The bloodiest fighting in World War I took place on the Western Front. There both sides fought from elaborate defensive trenches.



A Fighting along the Western Front, the most important battleground, was deadlocked. For over three years, the defensive strength of the trenches prevented the armies on both sides from gaining ground.

1960–1980 **Independence** comes to dozens of former colonies.

1961 **Berlin Wall** is built.

1965–1973 **Vietnam War** involves U.S. forces.

1969 **Apollo 11** lands on moon.

1975 **Vietnam War** ends.

1979 **Smallpox** is eradicated.

1980 **Solidarity Union** begins challenging communist rule in Poland.

1991 **Persian Gulf War**

1991 **Soviet Union** collapses.

2001 **Terrorists** attack World Trade Center and Pentagon.

2003 **War in Iraq** begins.

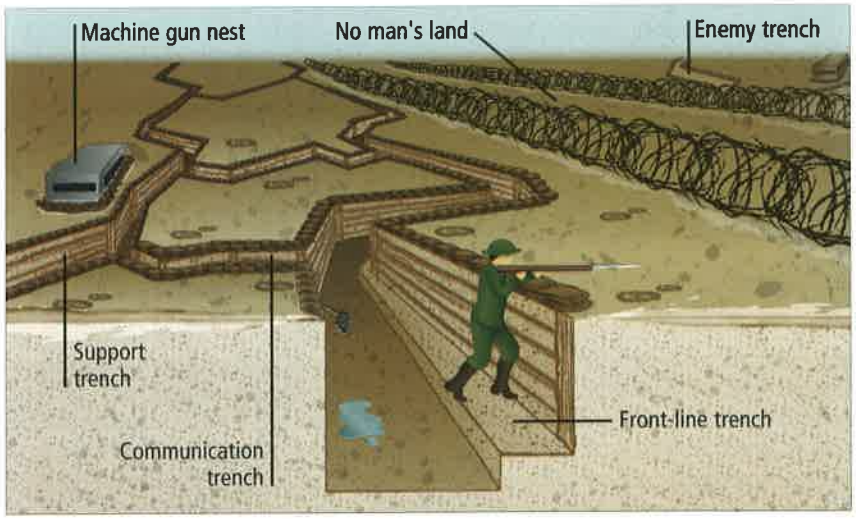
2005 **Warmest** year in a century

2011 **South Sudan** declares its independence.

1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010



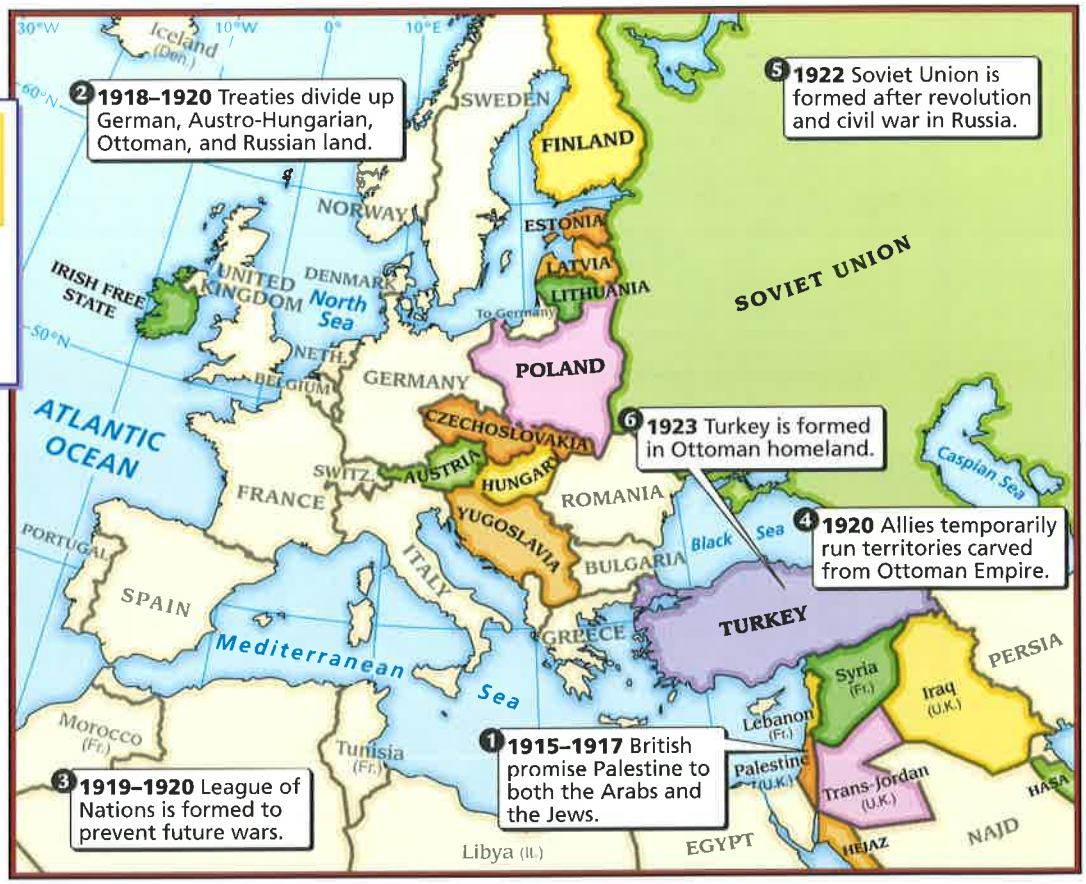
B Both sides used poison gases that burned eyes, skin, and lungs, and killed thousands of troops. After the war, most countries agreed to ban chemical warfare.



C Soldiers often lived for months in muddy, rat-infested trenches. Artillery, poison gas, and disease killed tens of thousands. Behind the front-line trenches shown here was a vast network of trenches that provided supplies and re-enforcements.

New Countries and Territories
1918–1923

POLAND New country
Syria (Fr.) New territory run by Allies
Boundaries of 1923



D After the war, boundaries were changed and new countries were carved from the defeated Central Powers—and also from Russia, which had been one of the Allies. Compare the countries on this map with the countries on map A.

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Rise of Dictatorships

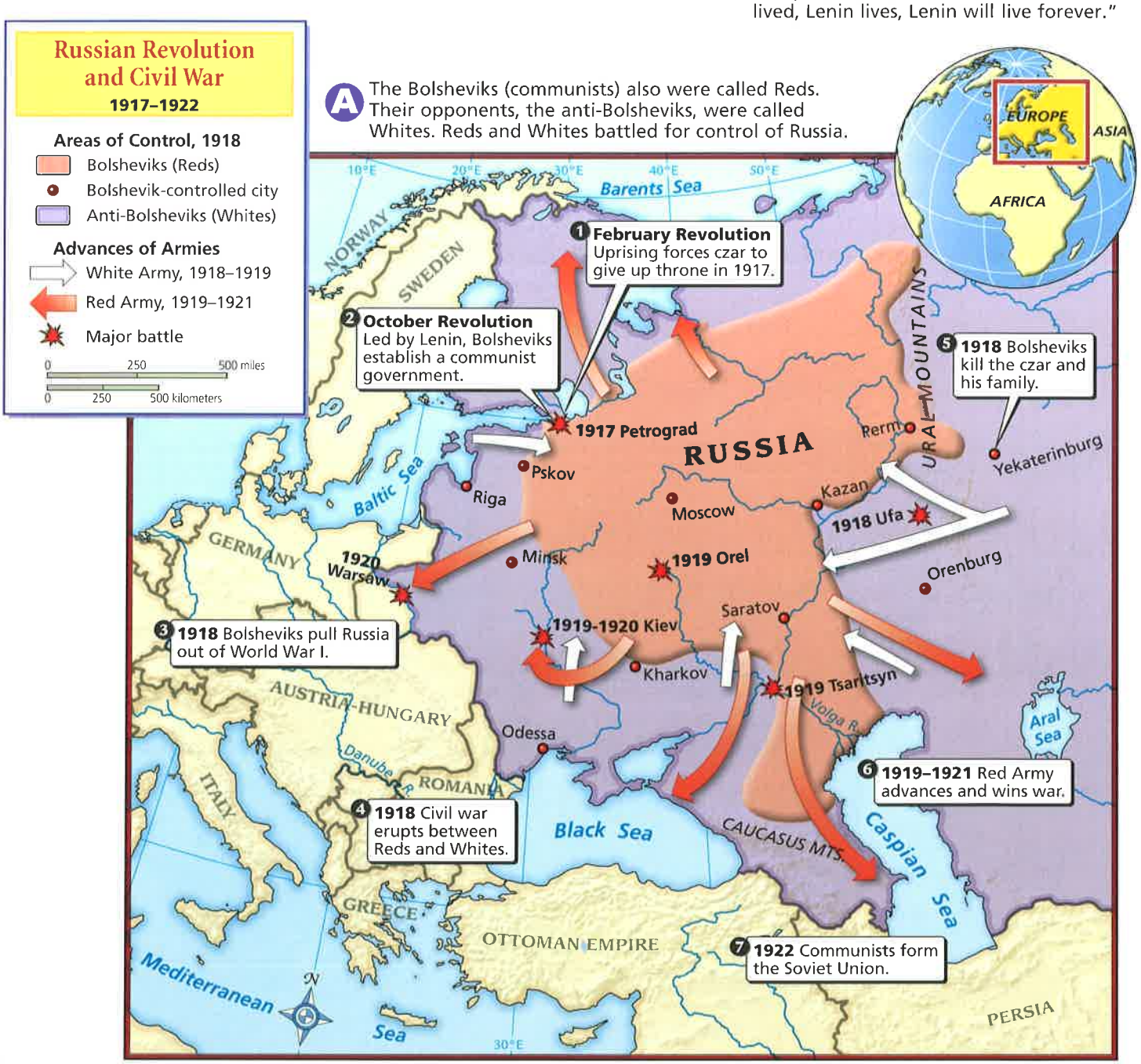
World War I left many Europeans poor and jobless. Money was often worthless. People were unhappy and looking for new leadership.

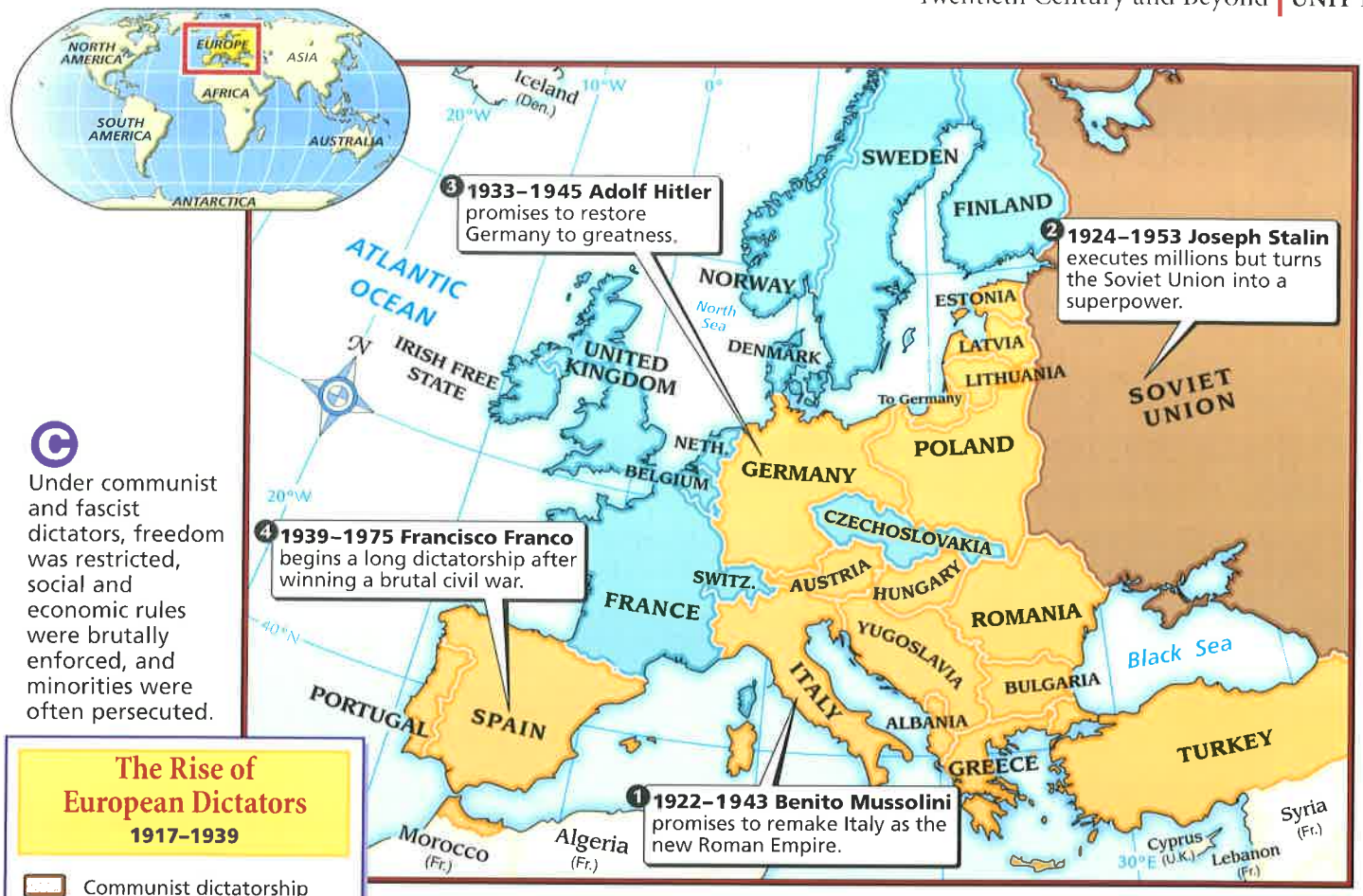
- In 1917 angry Russian soldiers, workers, and peasants overthrew the czar. Civil war followed.
- Communists won the war. Lenin took control and changed Russia into the Soviet Union.
- In the 1920s and 1930s, over a dozen other dictators won control of countries throughout Europe.
- Using brute force, dictators such as Mussolini, Stalin, and Hitler eliminated opposition within their countries.



B Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik (or Communist) Party. His army and secret police crushed all opponents in Russia. This poster of him announces, "Lenin lived, Lenin lives, Lenin will live forever."

A The Bolsheviks (communists) also were called Reds. Their opponents, the anti-Bolsheviks, were called Whites. Reds and Whites battled for control of Russia.





C Under communist and fascist dictators, freedom was restricted, social and economic rules were brutally enforced, and minorities were often persecuted.

The Rise of European Dictators
1917–1939

- Communist dictatorship
- Fascist, other nationalist dictatorship
- Democratic state

Map shows boundaries of 1938.

GOVERNMENT

Communists and Fascists

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Communism		Fascism
Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains. —Karl Marx	Founding Beliefs	*All within the state, nothing outside the state, nothing against the state.* —Benito Mussolini
• Owned by the government	Land and Factories	• Privately owned under strict government control
• One-party rule	Political System	• One-party rule
• Virtually none • No freedom of religion	Freedoms	• Repression of select minority groups • Freedom of religion for most

D Communist and fascist governments relied on secret police to control their citizens. Radio stations and newspapers, run or controlled by the government, presented only communist or fascist views.



E In 1937 Mussolini (with his arm raised) and Hitler reviewed German troops in Munich. The visit convinced the two powerful fascist leaders to form an alliance.

World War II Engulfs the World

World War II was the most devastating war in history. It was fought between two groups of countries—the Axis and the Allies.

- Before the war, the Axis nations extended their territories by seizing nearby countries. Japan went into China, Italy into Albania, and Germany into Austria. Other nations joined forces as the Allies and tried to stop them.
- Early in the war, the Axis powers defeated every country they attacked. By 1940 only the United Kingdom was left to oppose Germany in Western Europe.
- In 1941 Germany attacked the Soviet Union, and Japan attacked the United States, causing these two powerful nations to join the Allies.
- By the time the Allies had defeated the Axis, Japan and much of Europe were in ruins.

WARFARE

Axis vs. Allies

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Axis Powers	Allied Powers
Germany	United Kingdom
Japan	United States
Italy	Soviet Union
	China
	Australia
	Canada
Six other nations were allies of the Axis during the war.	There were 50 Allied nations from around the world.

A The Allies had greater resources than the Axis. The United Kingdom used troops and supplies from its colonies. The United States had vast industrial power.

B Unlike the Allies, the Axis was prepared for war and had conquered huge areas by 1942. But the Allies recovered and attacked by land, sea, and air.

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World War II
1939–1945

- Axis control in 1942
- Allied control in 1942
- Neutral power
- Extent of Japanese control
- Allied advance
- Major battle
- Atomic bombing

Map shows boundaries of 1942.

What was the "final solution"?

The Nazis considered Jews and Gypsies (Roma) inferior and evil: a "problem" to be solved. Their so-called "final solution" was to kill them. Six million Jews and two million Gypsies died in the genocide known as the **Holocaust.**

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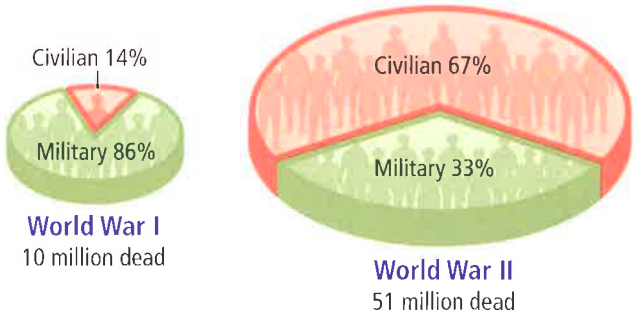


C Aircraft kept evolving throughout World War II. Planes were developed to fly faster and farther. Late in the war, jets were introduced. Here an American *Avenger* bombs a Japanese airstrip in the Pacific in 1944.

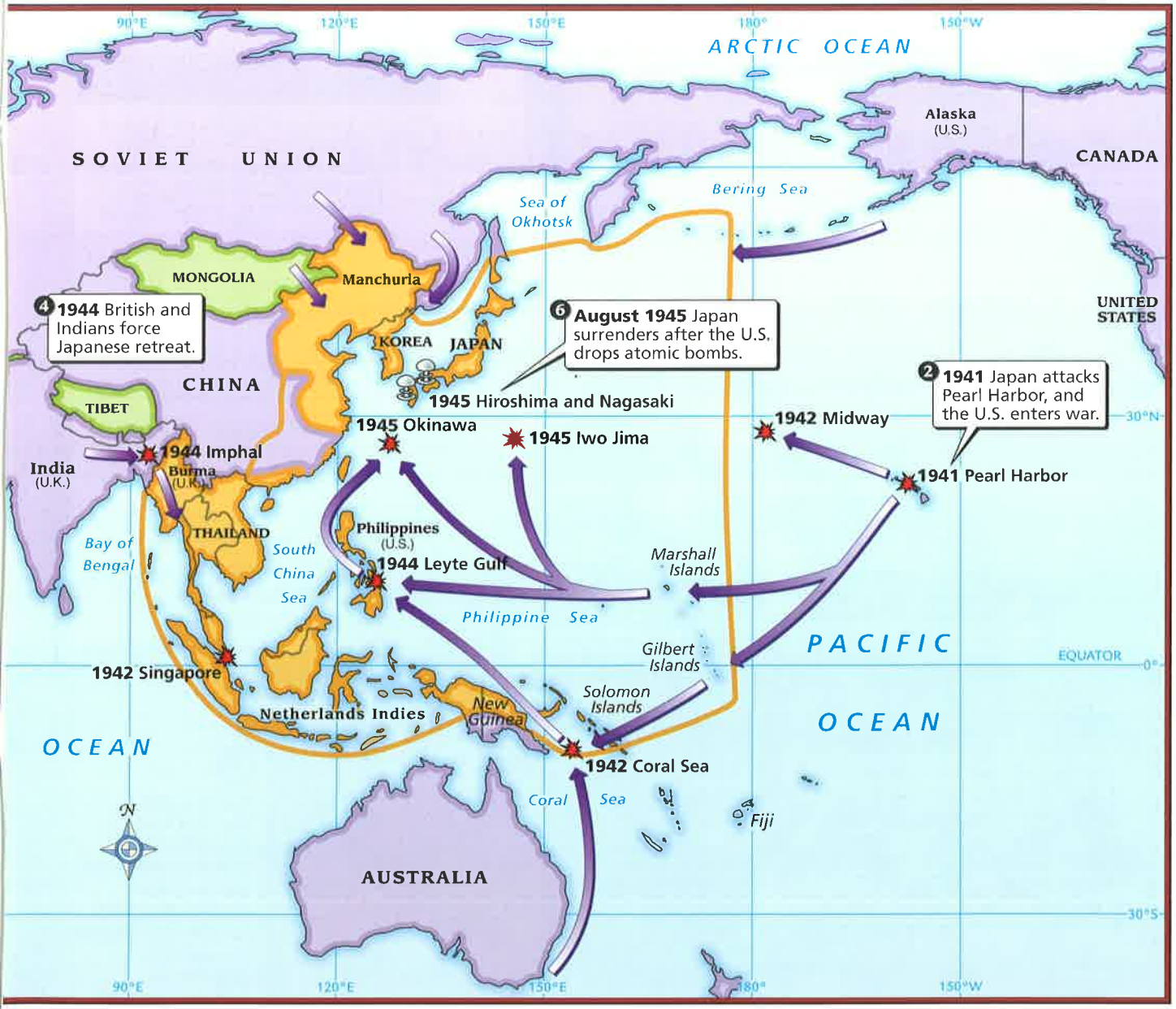
WARFARE

Lives Lost in World Wars

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D Worldwide, World War II took the lives of more people, mostly civilians, than any other war.



The Cold War Threatens the World

After World War II, the communist and anti-communist nations of the world opposed each other in what came to be called the **Cold War**.

- The two main opponents were the Soviet Union and the United States, the superpowers that had been allies in World War II.
- The Cold War was mainly a political and economic struggle, but sometimes it erupted into regional shooting wars.
- The Cold War ended when the Soviet Union broke up in 1991.



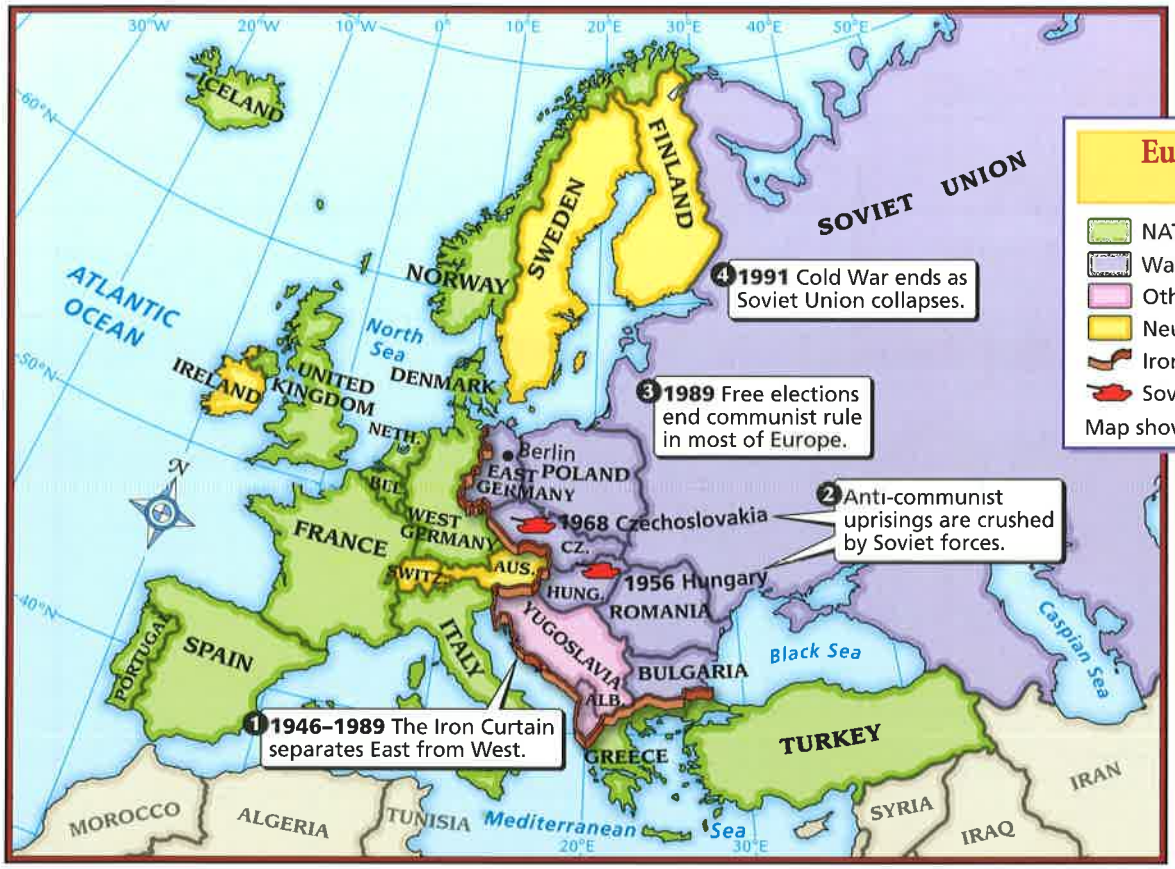
A After World War II, Berlin was divided into sectors. In 1961 it was divided even further. Soviets built a wall to prevent East Germans from escaping to democratic West Berlin. The wall stood until 1989.

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B The United States and the Soviet Union had most of the world's nuclear weapons. Both countries often tested new bombs above ground until they agreed to ban such tests in 1963.

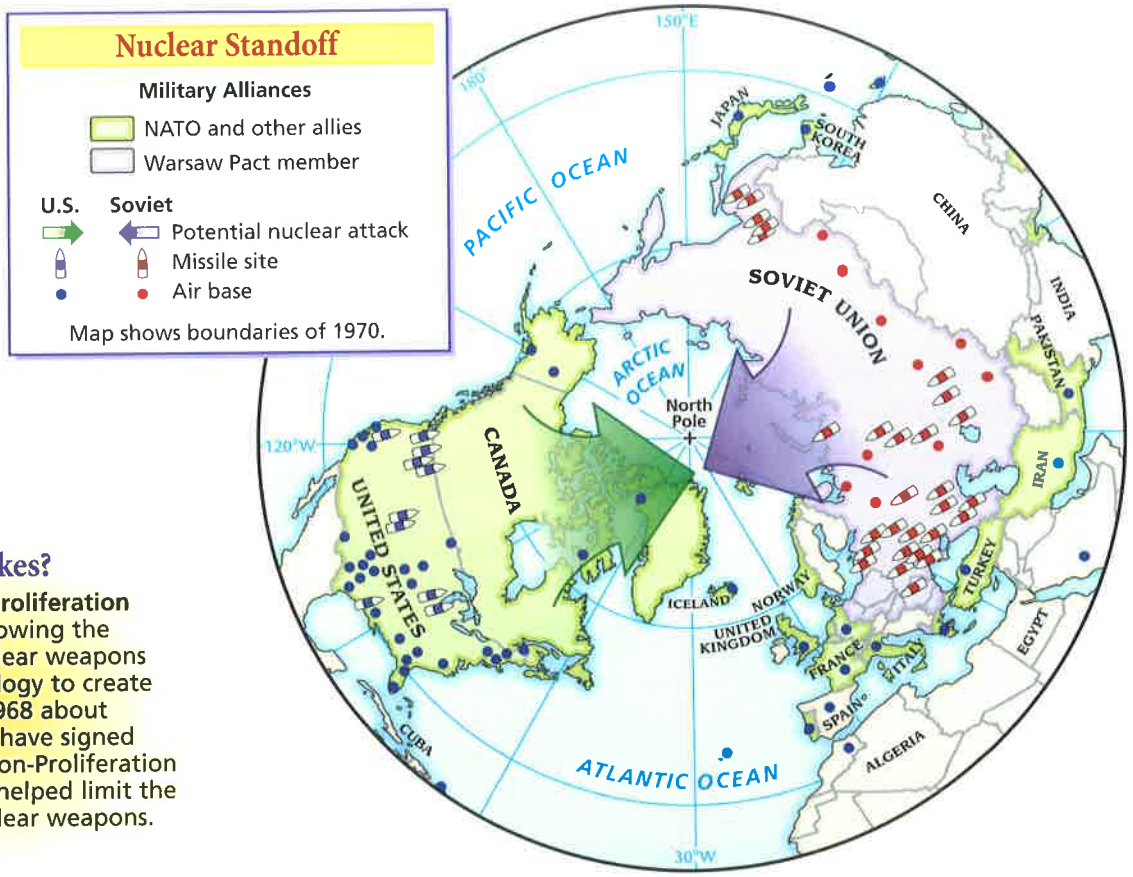
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C **Iron Curtain** was the name symbolizing the military, economic, and political barriers between communist Eastern Europe and democratic Western Europe.

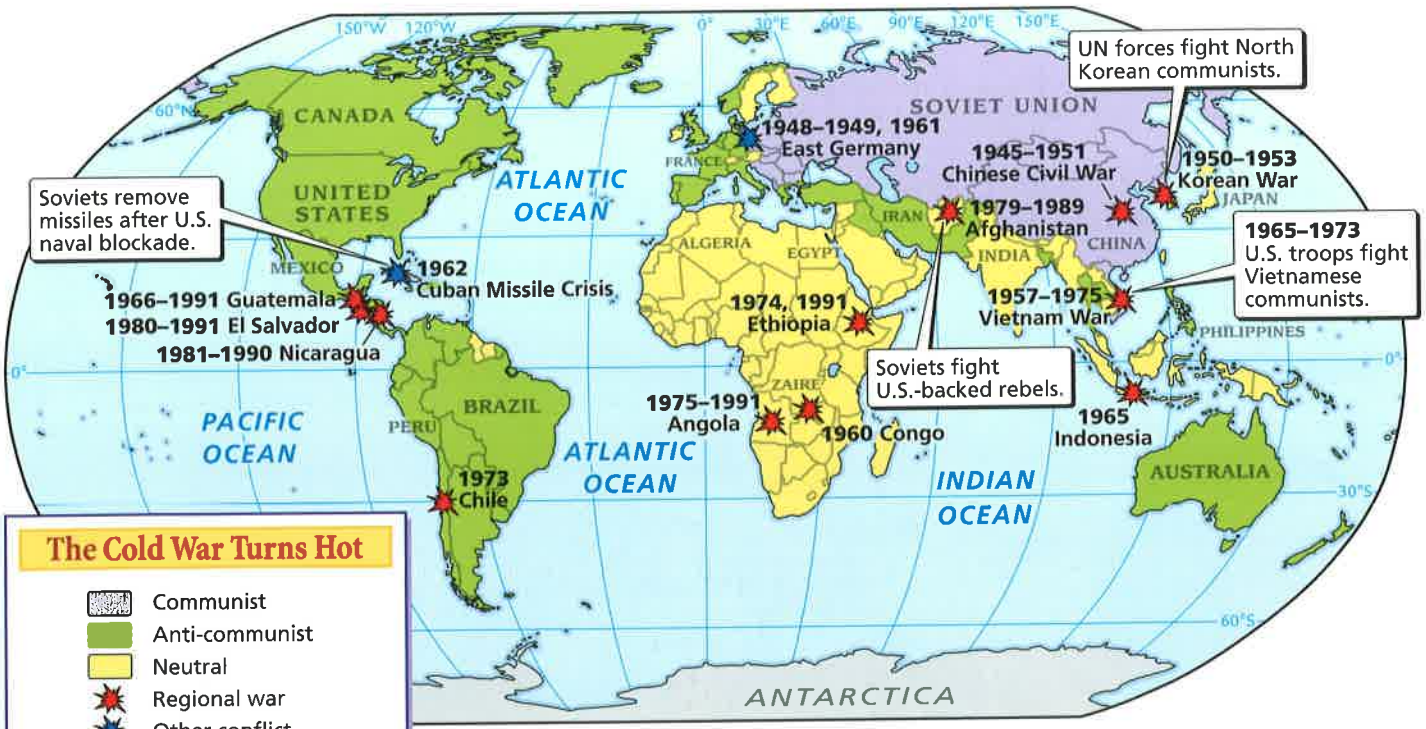
D The U.S.-led NATO alliance and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact had enough nuclear weapons to kill every person on earth. Neither side could attack the other without risking complete destruction from a counterattack.

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No more nukes?

Nuclear non-proliferation means not allowing the spread of nuclear weapons or the technology to create them. Since 1968 about 190 countries have signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It has helped limit the spread of nuclear weapons.



E The superpowers competed to control key areas of the world. Sometimes U.S. or Soviet troops fought in regional wars, such as Vietnam and Afghanistan, or supplied weapons to opposing sides, as in Angola.

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Communist Conflicts in Asia

Communists and anti-communists within countries also opposed each other. In no part of the world was this more common than in Asia.

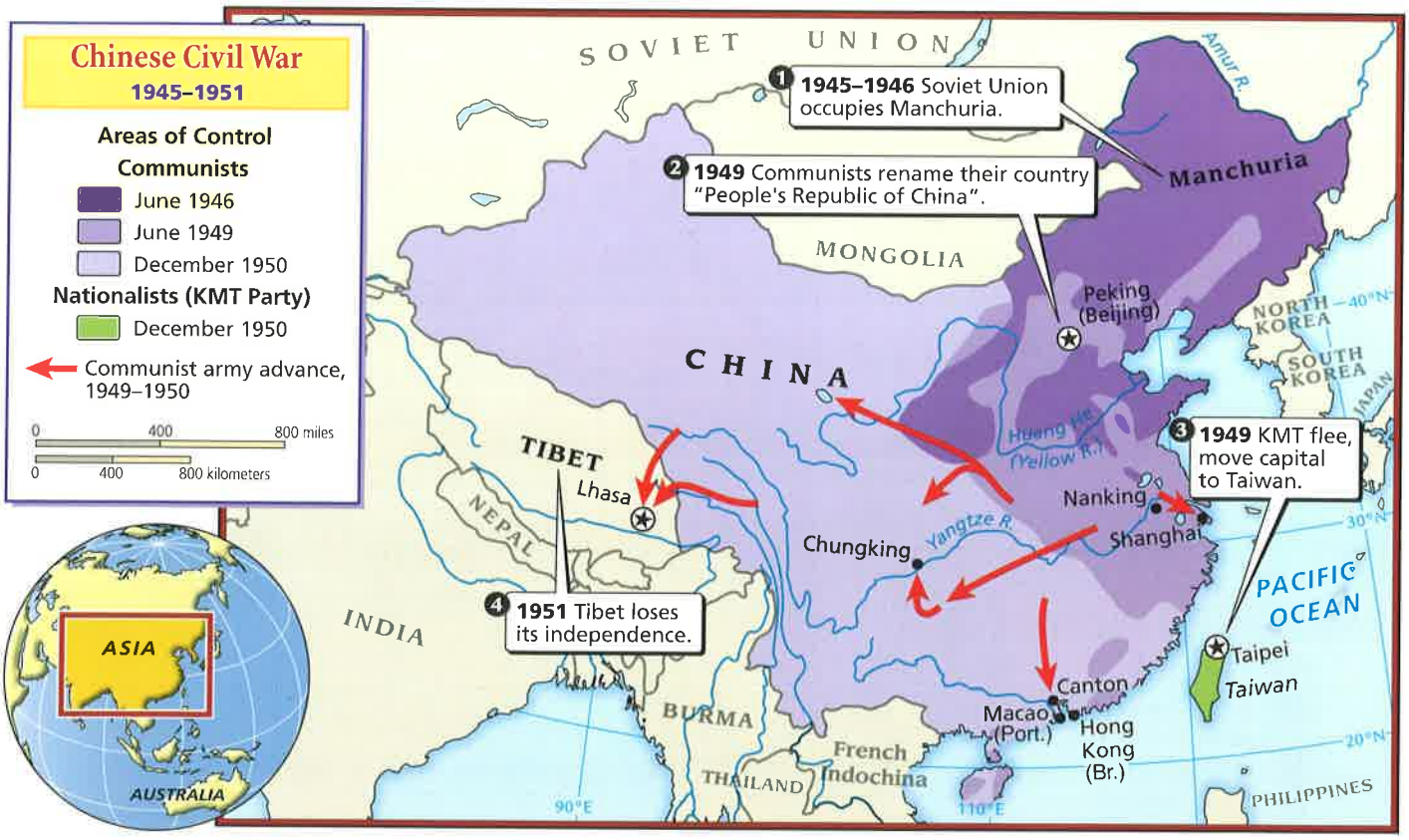
- When the Chinese emperor lost power, China collapsed into chaos and civil war. After World War II, internal fighting resumed. Communists gained control in 1949.
- The following year, tensions between communist North Korea and anti-communist South Korea escalated into war.
- War between communist North Vietnam and anti-communist South Vietnam dragged on from 1957 to 1975.
- Today China, North Korea, and Vietnam are still communist.

War without end?

A peace treaty was never signed ending the Korean War. Years later North Korea is still communist, anti-communist U.S. troops are still in South Korea, and tensions still exist. For example, in 2010, North Korea sank a South Korean warship.



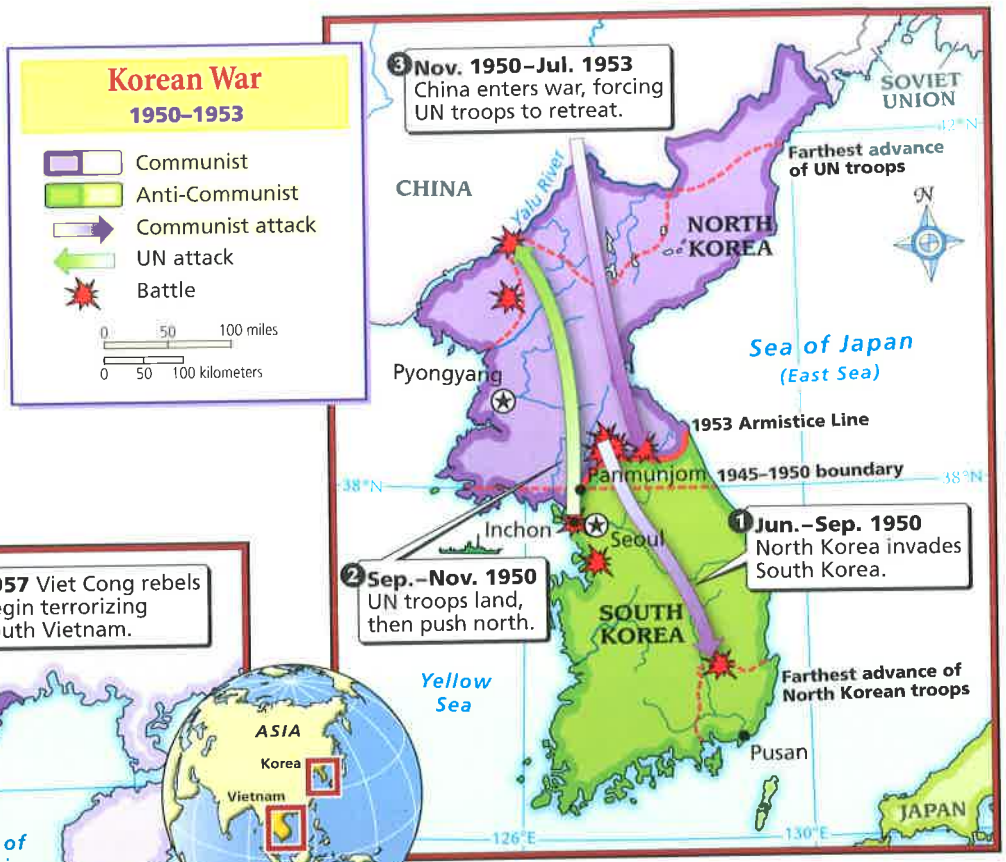
B Crowds welcomed communist troops into Peking (Beijing) in 1949, as nationalists evacuated the city. Troops carried portraits of their leaders, including Mao Zedong (center) who became Chairman of the People's Republic of China.

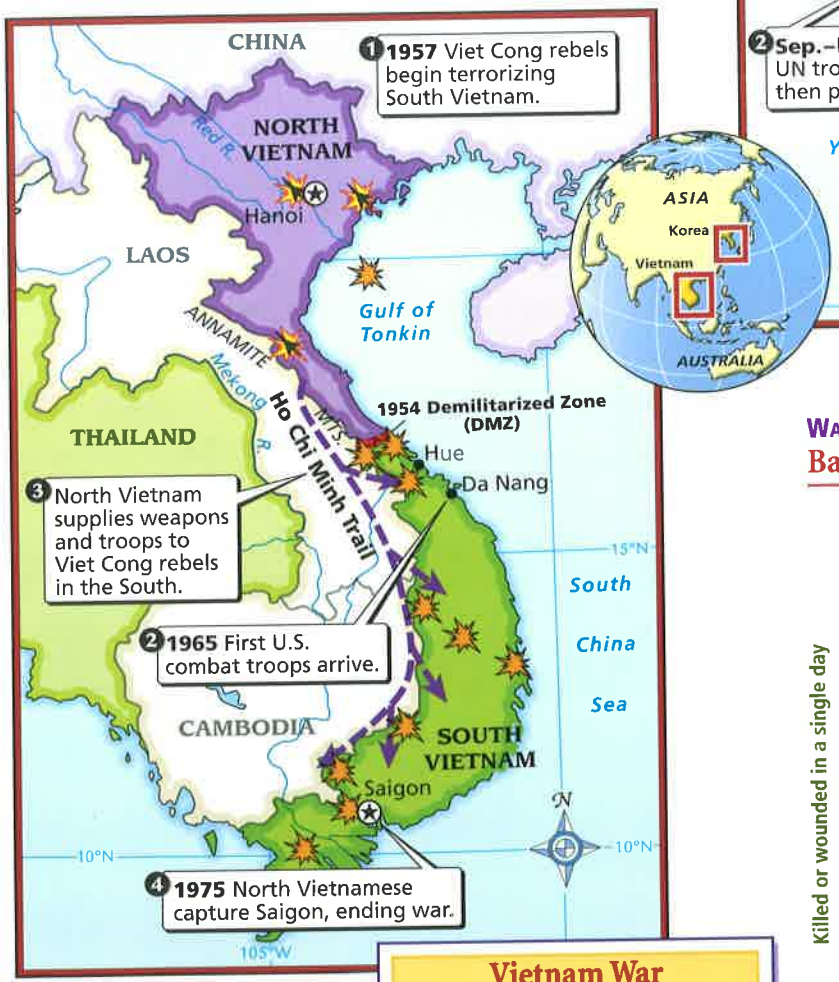


A After World War II, communists forced nationalists onto the island of Taiwan. Compare the areas under communist control by 1946 and by 1950.

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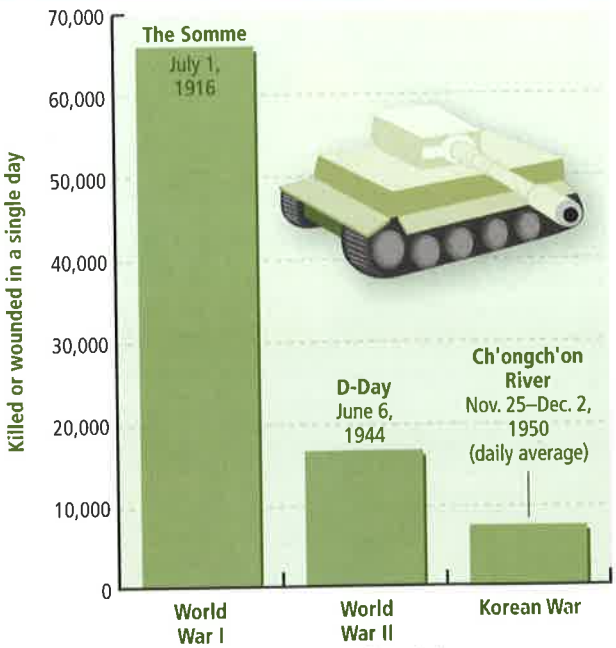
C After World War II, Korea was divided. In 1950 the communist north invaded the south. U.S., UN, and Chinese troops rushed in to help. Compare the boundaries before and after three brutal years of fighting.







D When Vietnam gained its independence, it divided into North and South Vietnam. U.S. troops fought for 16 long years to keep the communist north from taking over the south.



E High casualties at the Battle of the Somme were largely due to new technology facing old fighting strategies. As military tactics adapted to the new technologies, casualties dropped.

Independence Sweeps the World

After World War II, European colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean began seeking independence. Most succeeded within the next 35 years. In the 1990s, after the fall of communism, a second wave of independence swept Asia and Europe.

- The war weakened the economies of the European colonial powers. They could no longer afford to run their overseas empires.
- The colonies felt they could manage their own resources to improve the lives of their citizens. But independence brought unexpected problems, including poverty and civil war.



A Mohandas Gandhi led the independence movement in India. In 1930 he led the Salt March to protest a British tax on salt. This march was an act of nonviolent civil disobedience.

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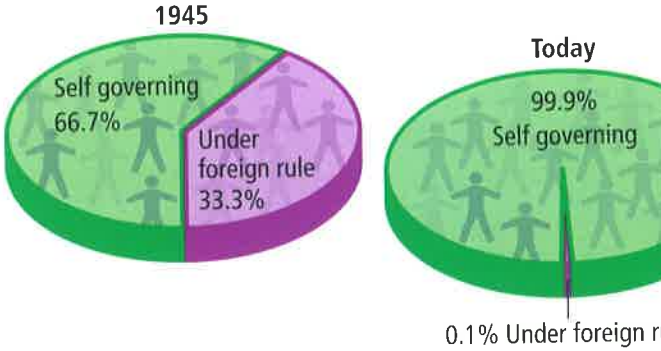


B Different regions gained independence at different times. It was common for many countries in the same region to gain independence within a few years of each other. Which regions gained independence in which decades?

POPULATION

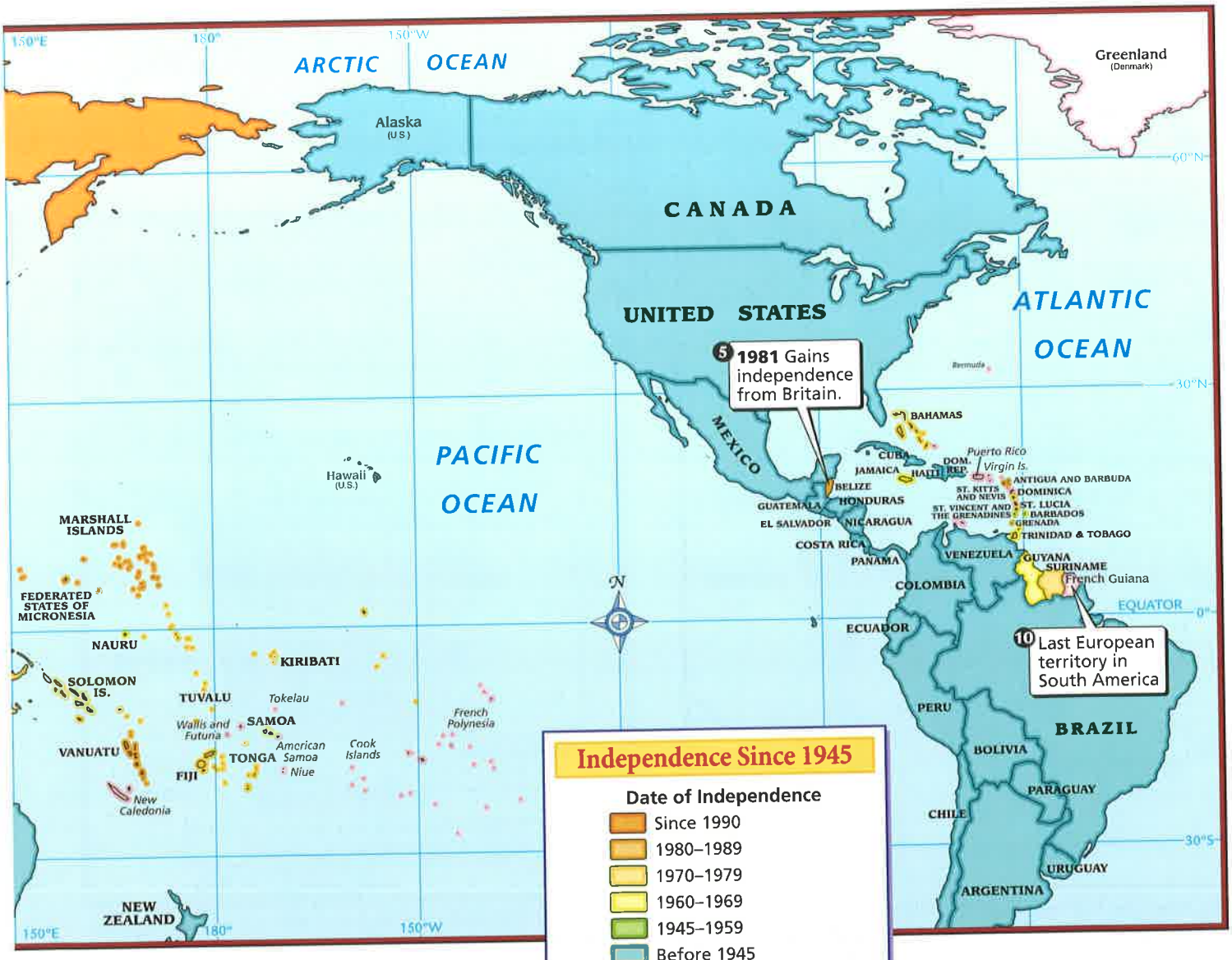
People Under Foreign Rule

C The United Nations encouraged decolonization. After World War II, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, and the United States began granting independence to their colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean.





D Eritreans celebrate their independence from Ethiopia after 30 years of war.



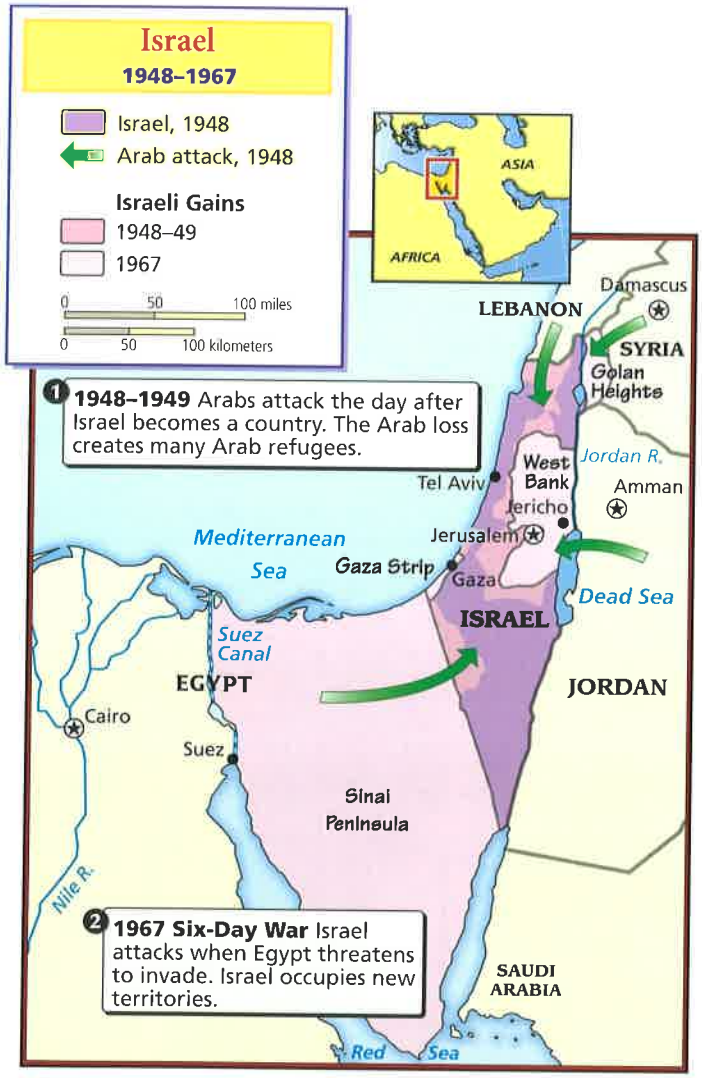
Conflicts in the Middle East

Since the fall of the Ottoman Empire in 1918, the Middle East has seen almost continuous conflict.

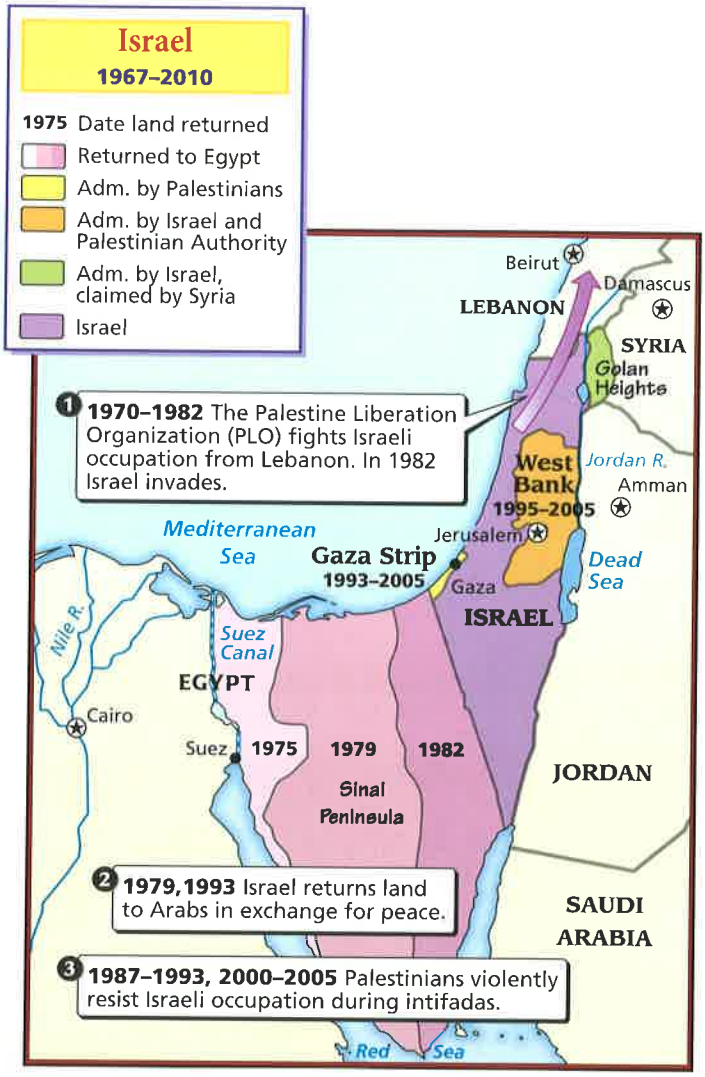
- In 1948 the United Nations divided Palestine into Arab and Jewish sectors. The Jews called their sector Israel. Palestinians resented giving up their land.
- Israel has been the site of at least four wars and numerous uprisings and terrorist attacks since its creation.
- In 1990 Iraq sought to control the oil-rich Persian Gulf. First it attacked and conquered Kuwait. A United Nations coalition forced Iraq out of Kuwait.
- Islamic fundamentalist movements seeking to enact religious law have been growing in the Middle East and Islamic countries around the world.



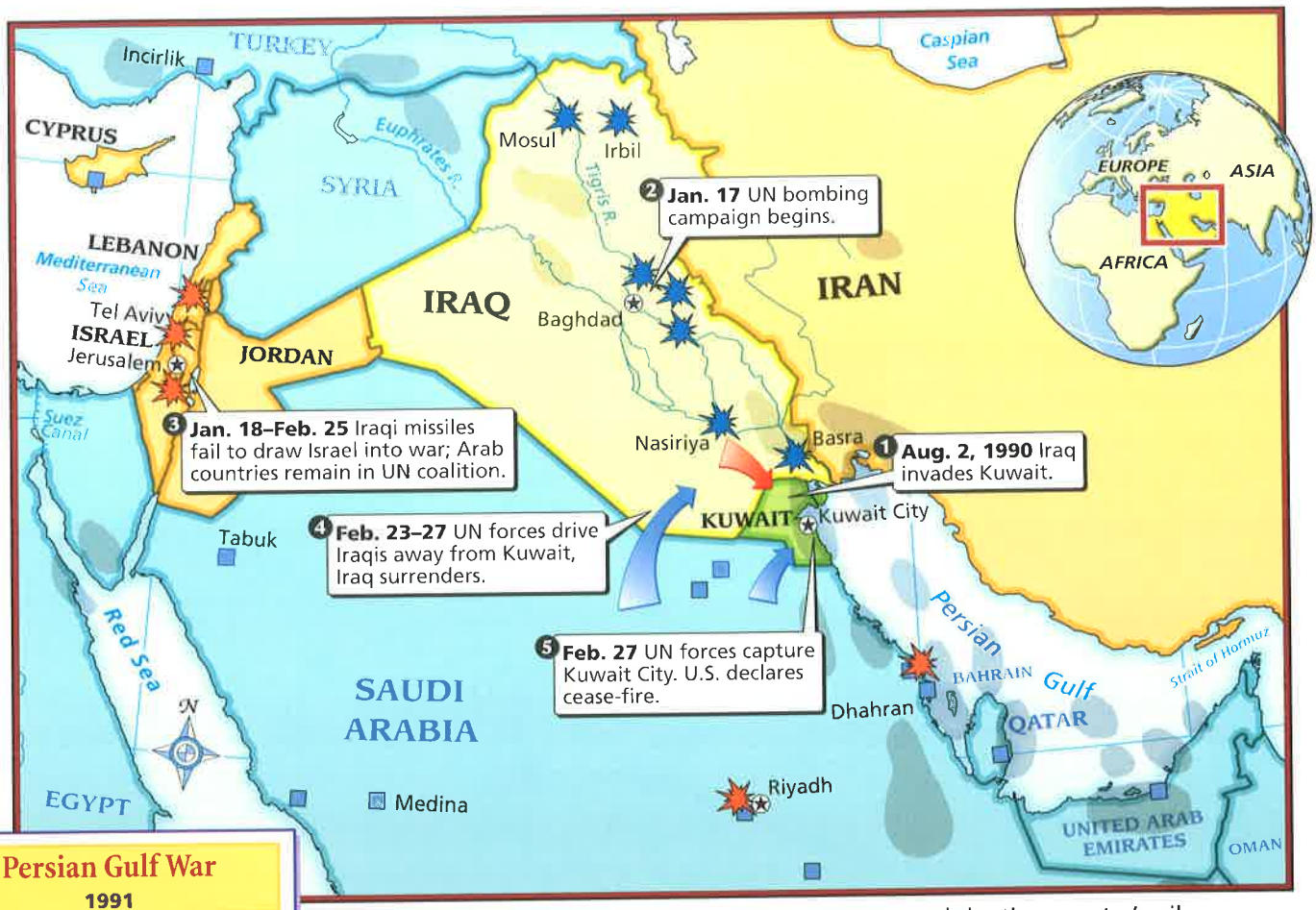
A In 1948–1949 more than 700,000 Palestinians fled Israel and set up refugee camps in neighboring countries. Many Palestinians have lived in refugee camps their entire lives. This camp in Lebanon was rebuilt after heavy fighting.



B Neighboring countries refused to accept Israel. Israel defeated each Arab attack and gained more land.



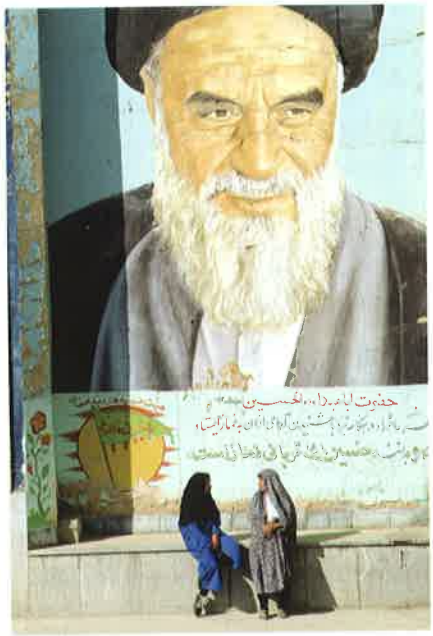
C Israel has gradually returned most of the land gained in the Six-Day War to Egypt and the Palestinians. However, no agreement has been reached on final boundaries.



D Iraq invaded Kuwait in 1990 in an attempt to control the tiny country's oil fields. The United Nations responded with an intense five-week-long air and ground assault.

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E



Ayatollah Khomeini (in the large mural) overthrew the Shah (king) of Iran in 1979 and became the first Islamic fundamentalist ruler. He put a series of Islamic laws into effect, including forbidding Western music and requiring women to wear a veil.

Middle of what?

In the 1800s European geographers used *Near East*, *Middle East*, and *Far East* to describe regions east of Western Europe. The Middle East is the region around the eastern Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf.

Recent International Challenges

Today the world faces serious challenges, many of which can only be solved through global cooperation.

- Even after the Cold War, many regions are trapped in violence and war.
- Terrorists use violence against innocent people in hopes of forcing governments to change and eliminating foreign influence in their homelands.
- At the same time, nations are coming together to improve trade, health, nutrition, the environment, and international safety.

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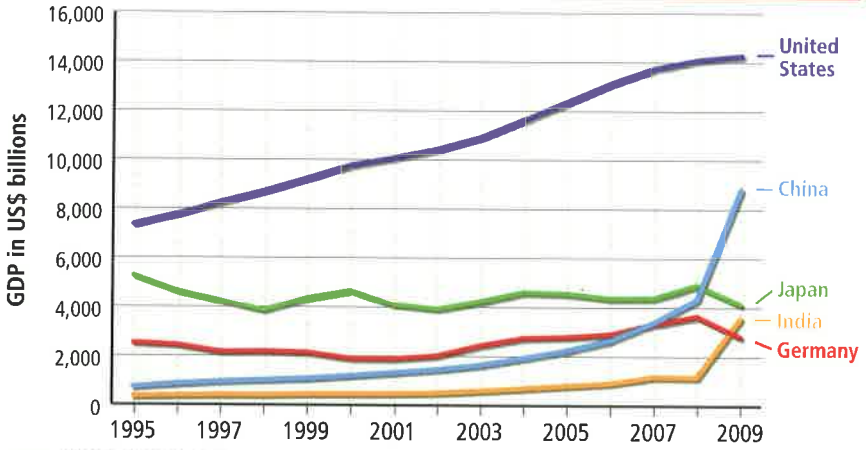
A Global warming has been attributed to an increase in greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide. If the trend continues, much of the polar ice caps will melt, significantly raising sea levels.

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ECONOMICS

World's Largest Economies

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B This graph measures Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the value of the goods and services produced in a country in a year. The United Kingdom, Russia, France, Brazil, and Italy also have large economies.

Where was it made?

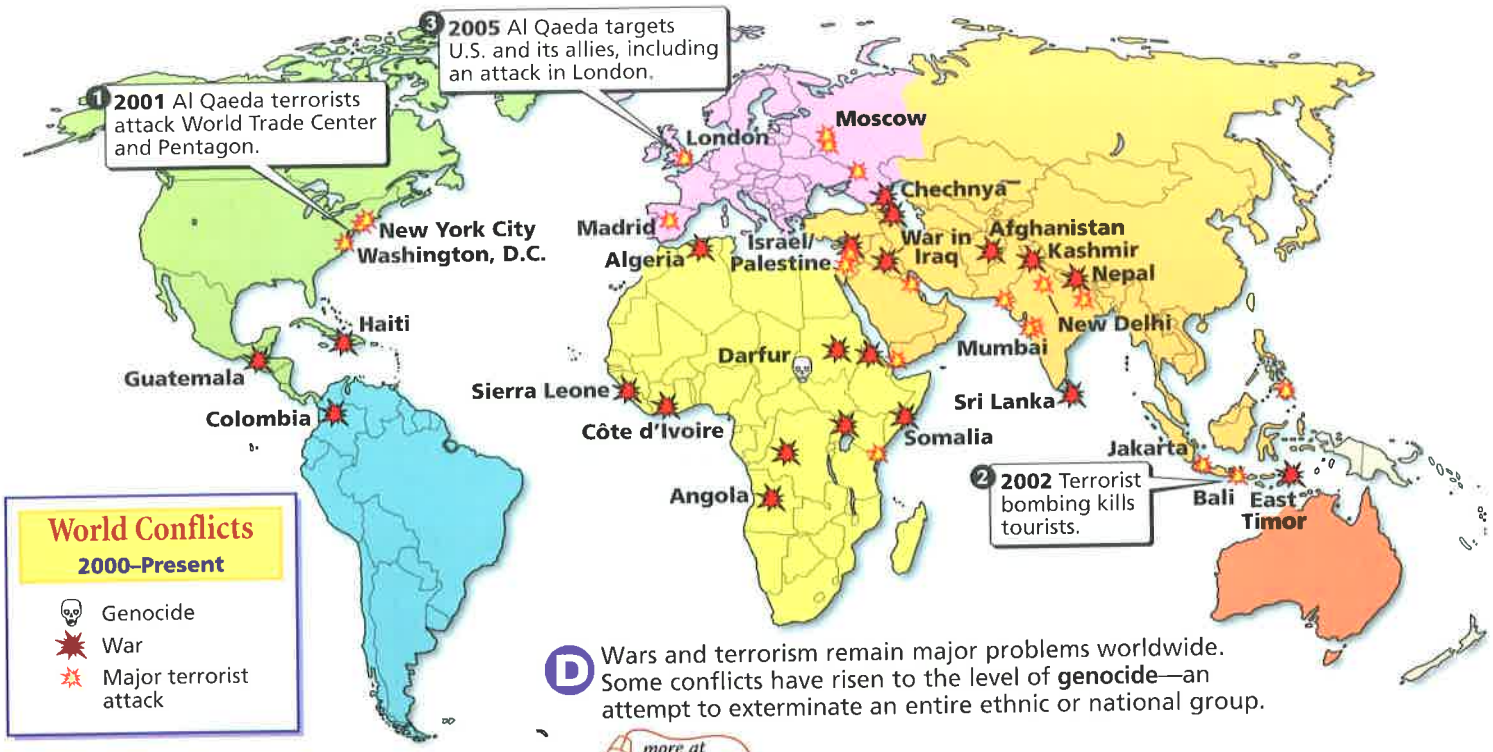
Today it's not always easy to say. A car might be designed in Japan, made of U.S. steel, and assembled in Mexico with parts from all over the world. We now have a **global** economy.

Top 10 Cities, 2010

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C Urban populations in many countries have skyrocketed in the last 50 years. Compare this map and chart with the Top 10 Cities in 1900 on page 107. How many cities are still on the list?

City Locations	Rank/City (Modern Country)	Population
	1 Tokyo (Japan)	36,669,000
	2 Delhi (India)	22,157,000
	3 Sao Paulo (Brazil)	20,262,000
	4 Mumbai (India)	20,041,000
	5 Mexico City (Mexico)	19,460,000
	6 New York (United States)	19,425,000
	7 Shanghai (China)	16,575,000
	8 Kolkata (India)	15,552,000
	9 Dhaka (Bangladesh)	14,648,000
	10 Karachi (Pakistan)	13,125,000



D Wars and terrorism remain major problems worldwide. Some conflicts have risen to the level of **genocide**—an attempt to exterminate an entire ethnic or national group.

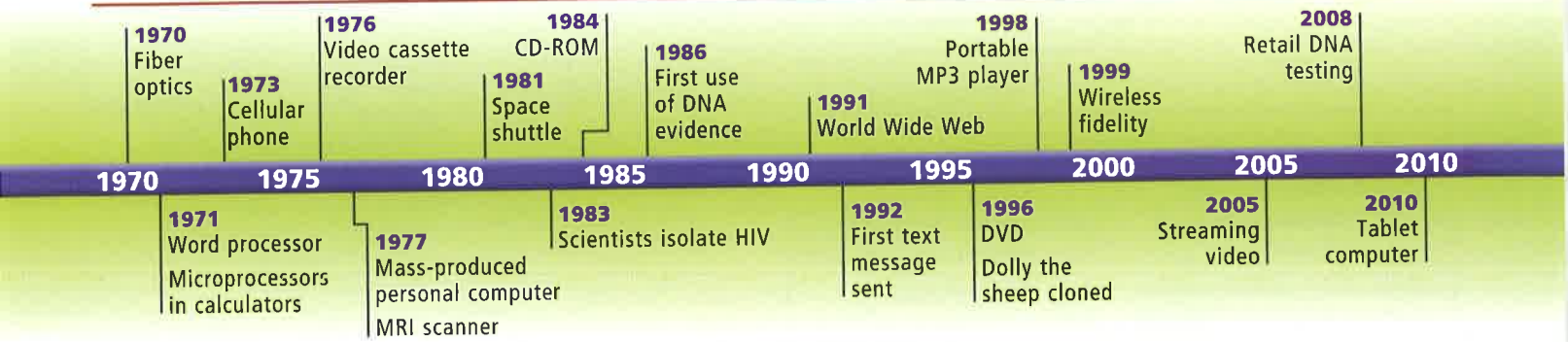
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E Vaccines can now control and prevent many diseases that once killed millions. This doctor is giving tetanus and diphtheria vaccines to victims of the 2010 earthquake in Haiti.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Innovations, 1970–2010



F This has been called the Information Age. Imagine living in 1970 without any of these innovations. How would your life have been different?

Reference Maps



Countries of the World Today

City Symbols and Sizes

- National capital
- Other city
- London — Over 5,000,000 people
- Toronto — 1,000,000 to 5,000,000
- Miami — Under 1,000,000

Other Symbols

- Continental boundary
- International boundary

Scale at Equator

0 1000 2000 miles

0 1000 2000 kilometers


ARCTIC OCEAN
Kara Sea
Barents Sea
East Siberian Sea
ARCTIC CIRCLE 66½°N
RUSSIA
Yekaterinburg
Omsk
Novosibirsk
Yakutsk
Magadan
Sea of Okhotsk
Moscow
St. Petersburg
Murmansk
KAZAKHSTAN
Ulaanbaatar
MONGOLIA
Almaty
Urumqi
Beijing
Shenyang
Sapporo
JAPAN
Tokyo
Osaka
Seoul
Khabarovsk
Istanbul
TURKEY
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Tashkent
Lanzhou
CHINA
Xian
Wuhan
Shanghai
Chongqing
PACIFIC OCEAN
Mediterranean Sea
Baghdad
Tehran
IRAN
IRAQ
Lahore
PAKISTAN
Kabul
Shiraz
Delhi
Dhaka
Kunming
Guangzhou
Taipei
TAIWAN
Hong Kong
Cairo
EGYPT
LIBYA
SAUDI ARABIA
Riyadh
Mecca
Karachi
INDIA
Kolkata (Calcutta)
Mumbai (Bombay)
Chennai (Madras)
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Yangon
Bangkok
THAILAND
Manila
PHILIPPINES
Philippine Sea
South China Sea
Ho Chi Minh City
Kuala Lumpur
MALAYSIA
SINGAPORE
BRUNEI
PALAU
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA
Guam (U.S.)
Northern Mariana Islands (U.S.)
TROPIC OF CANCER 23½°N
INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE
EQUATOR 0°
INDONESIA
Jakarta
Surabaya
EAST TIMOR
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
Port Moresby
SOLOMON IS.
Coral Sea
VANUATU
FIJI
New Caledonia (France)
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN 23½°S
AUSTRALIA
Perth
Darling R.
Sydney
Melbourne
Tasman Sea
Wellington
NEW ZEALAND
Diego Garcia (U.K.)
Kerguelen I. (France)
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
NIGERIA
Lagos
NIGER
Niamey
CHAD
Khartoum
SUDAN
ERITREA
YEMEN
DJIBOUTI
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
Mogadishu
SOUTH SUDAN
C. AFR. REP.
CAMEROON
EQ. GUINEA
GABON
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE
CONGO REP.
DEM. REP. OF THE CONGO
Kinshasa
Congo River
UGANDA
KENYA
Nairobi
Victoria
RWANDA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
Dar es Salaam
SEYCHELLES
COMOROS
MALDIVES
SRI LANKA
Luanda
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
Harare
ZIMBABWE
MALAWI
Mozambique Channel
MADAGASCAR
Antananarivo
MAURITIUS
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town
Prime Meridian 0°
30°E
60°E
90°E
120°E
150°E
180°
30°N
0°
30°S
60°S
N
W
E
S
ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH AMERICA
EUROPE
ASIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
AFRICA
PACIFIC OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
INDIAN OCEAN
AUSTRALIA
SOUTHERN OCEAN
ANTARCTICA



Physical World

Natural Regions

Tundra or ice | Forest | Grass | Shrub or desert

Symbols

- Continental boundary
- International boundary
- City
- ▲ Mountain peak

Scale at Equator

0 1000 2000 miles

0 1000 2000 kilometers


OCEAN
Kara Sea
Barents Sea
North Cape
Sea
Standinavian Peninsula
St. Petersburg
Plain
Ural Mountains
Central Siberian Plateau
Yenisey River
Lena River
Verkhoyansk Range
East Siberian Sea
ARCTIC CIRCLE 66½°N
Kolyma Range
60°N
Kamchatka Pen.
Sea of Okhotsk
Sakhalin
West Siberian Plain
Novosibirsk
Lake Baikal
Amur River
S i b e r i a
European Plain
Moscow
Volga R.
Kiev
Northern EUROPE
Alps
Mt. Elbrus 18,510 ft.
Black Sea
Caucasus Mts.
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
L. Balkhash
Almaty
Altai Mts.
A S I A
Gobi
Manchurian Plain
Sea of Japan (East Sea)
Hokkaido
Honshu
Tokyo
Kyushu
Tien Shan
Pamirs
Kunlun Mts.
Plateau of Tibet
Himalayas
Mt. Everest 29,035 ft.
Kabul
Tehran
Plateau of Iran
Zagros Mts.
Mediterranean Sea
Sicily
Rome
Tripoli
Cairo
Nile River
Red Sea
Riyadh
Arabian Peninsula
Karachi
Indus R.
Delhi
Ganges
Kolkata (Calcutta)
Mumbai (Bombay)
Deccan Plateau
Yunnan Plateau
Changqing
Yellow Sea
North China Plain
Shanghai
East China Sea
Seoul
Taipei
Taiwan
Hong Kong
PACIFIC
30°N
TROPIC OF CANCER 23½°N
Philippine Sea
OCEAN
Ahaggar Mts.
Tibesti Mts.
Sahara
Sahel
Khartoum
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Indochina Peninsula
South China Sea
Manila
Philippine Is.
Guam
Caroline Is.
AFRICA
Ethiopian Highlands
Lagos
Maldives
Sri Lanka
Kuala Lumpur
EQUATOR 0°
Congo R.
L. Victoria
Nairobi
Mt. Kilimanjaro 19,340 ft.
Congo Basin
Kinshasa
Seychelles
Diego Garcia
Comoros
Bie Plateau
Harare
Mozambique Channel
Madagascar
INDIAN
OCEAN
N
W
E
S
Sumatra
Borneo
Sulawesi
Jakarta
Java
Timor
New Guinea
Solomon Is.
Coral Sea
Fiji Is.
New Caledonia
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN 23½°S
Great Sandy Desert
Great Dividing Range
AUSTRALIA
Darling R.
30°S
Mauritius
Kalahari Desert
Drakensberg
Cape Town
Cape of Good Hope
Cape Leeuwin
Mt. Kosciuszko 7,310 ft.
Sydney
Melbourne
Tasman Sea
North I.
South I.
Tasmania
PRIME MERIDIAN 0°
Kerguelen I.
60°S
SOUTHERN
OCEAN
ANTARCTIC CIRCLE 66½°S
ANTARCTICA
Ice shelf
30°E
60°E
90°E
120°E
150°E
180°

Timetables of World History

	Middle East and Africa	East and South Asia	Europe and Russia	Americas and Oceania
9000 B.C. (B.C.E.)–4000 B.C. (B.C.E.)	9000 B.C. Farming develops in the Fertile Crescent. 8000 B.C. First cities are built–Jericho and Catal Huyuk. 6000 B.C. Farming develops along the Nile River. 5000 B.C. Irrigation is used in Egypt and Mesopotamia.	6000 B.C. Farming develops along the Huang He, Indus, and Yangtze Rivers. 5000 B.C. Yangshao culture emerges in China.	5000 B.C. Farming spreads across Europe. 4500 B.C. Plow is used in southeastern Europe.	9000 B.C. People inhabit the southern tip of South America. 5000 B.C. Farming develops in Middle America and the Andes Mountains.
4000 B.C. (B.C.E.)–2000 B.C. (B.C.E.)	4000 B.C. Saharan herders move to West Africa. 3500 B.C. First bronze tools are made in Sumer. 3100 B.C. Egypt is unified. 3000 B.C. Sumerians begin using cuneiform symbols. 2900 B.C. Phoenicians become first sea-going civilization. 2650 B.C. Egyptians build first pyramid. 2350 B.C. Akkadians create world's first empire.	3000 B.C. Longshan culture emerges in China. 2500 B.C. First planned cities built in Indus Valley–Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.	3000 B.C. Minoan civilization emerges in Crete.	3000 B.C. Corn (maize) is first cultivated in Middle America.
2000 B.C. (B.C.E.)–1000 B.C. (B.C.E.)	1800 B.C. Hammurabi of Babylon issues his law code. 1570 B.C. New Kingdom of Egypt begins. 1504 B.C. Egypt defeats Kush. 1500 B.C. Iron begins to be used in Anatolia. 1200 B.C. Hebrews start kingdom in Canaan. 1070 B.C. Libyan invasion ends the New Kingdom.	1766 B.C. The Shang start China's first dynasty. 1600 B.C. Chinese begin using pictographs. 1500 B.C. Aryan invasion ends Indus Valley civilization. Hinduism begins to spread through India. 1122 B.C. Shang dynasty is overthrown by the Zhou.	1600 B.C. Mycenaean civilization emerges in Greece. 1450 B.C. Mycenaens conquer the Minoans. 1200 B.C. Sea Peoples invade Greece. Mycenaean civilization collapses.	2000 B.C. People begin to colonize distant islands in the Pacific. 1200 B.C. Olmec farmers build permanent settlements. Maya civilization emerges.
1000 B.C. (B.C.E.)–500 B.C. (B.C.E.)	900 B.C. Phoenician ships reach the Atlantic Ocean. 724 B.C. Kush conquers Egypt. 664 B.C. Assyrians conquer Egypt. 612 B.C. Babylonians conquer Assyria. 586 B.C. Hebrews are exiled to Babylon. 539 B.C. Persia conquers Babylon.	1000 B.C. Hindus write down the world's oldest scriptures. 551 B.C. Confucius is born. 528 B.C. Siddhartha Gautama founds Buddhism.	750 B.C. Greek city-states begin colonizing the Mediterranean. Phoenician alphabet is introduced to Greece. 509 B.C. Rome becomes a republic. 508 B.C. Athens becomes a democracy.	700 B.C. Adena culture builds ceremonial mounds in North America.

	Middle East and Africa	East and South Asia	Europe and Russia	Americas and Oceania
500 B.C. (B.C.E.)–1 B.C. (B.C.E.)	500 B.C. Bantu migrations begin in Africa. 331 B.C. Alexander the Great conquers the Persian Empire. 264 B.C. Punic Wars begin between Carthage and Rome. 146 B.C. Rome destroys Carthage. 30 B.C. Rome conquers Egypt. 4 B.C. Jesus Christ is born.	500 B.C. Hindu kingdoms exist throughout India. 326 B.C. Alexander the Great reaches India. 321 B.C. Mauryan Empire begins in India. 260 B.C. Mauryan emperor Asoka becomes Buddhist. 221 B.C. China's first emperor takes control. 220 B.C. Construction begins on Great Wall of China. 206 B.C. Han dynasty expands Chinese empire. 150 B.C. Silk Road links China and Europe through trade.	480 B.C. Persian invasion of Greece is defeated. 431 B.C. Peloponnesian War begins between Athens and Sparta. 399 B.C. Plato writes down the teachings of Socrates. 336 B.C. Alexander the Great becomes king of Greece and Macedonia. 264 B.C. Rome controls all of Italy. 146 B.C Rome conquers Greece. 27 B.C. Rome becomes an empire.	400 B.C. Maya begin building pyramids.
A.D. (C.E.) 1–A.D. (C.E.) 500	29 Jesus Christ is crucified. 45 Paul begins to spread Christianity. 70 Jews flee Roman rule in Judea. 330 Axum adopts Christianity. 350 Kush falls to Axum.	220 Han dynasty ends, Chinese empire declines. 320 Gupta dynasty begins in northern India.	100 Rome is the world's largest city. 117 Roman Empire reaches its greatest extent. 303 Rome begins harsh persecution of Christians. 392 Christianity becomes official religion of Roman Empire. 395 Roman Empire divides into eastern and western regions. 476 Western Roman Empire falls to barbarians.	1 Earliest settlers arrive in Hawaii. 300 Maya begin to record events on stone slabs.
A.D. (C.E.) 500–A.D. (C.E.) 1000	622 Muhammad's journey to Medina begins spread of Islam. 639 Muslim armies invade North Africa. 700 Ghana is first empire in West Africa. 900 Baghdad is the world's largest city.	500 Gupta Empire collapses after Hun invasion. 552 Buddhism reaches Japan. 751 Chinese expansion is halted by Muslim armies. 800 Khmer kingdoms emerge in Southeast Asia.	500 Constantinople is the world's largest city. 540 Plague weakens the Byzantine Empire. 711 Moors conquer Spain. 789 Vikings raid England for first time. 800 Charlemagne is crowned Emperor of the West. 843 Charlemagne's empire breaks up. 936 Otto I of Germany begins the Holy Roman Empire.	700 Anasazi begin building pueblos. 900 Maya Empire declines after crop failures. First people arrive on Easter Island.

	Middle East and Africa	East and South Asia	Europe and Russia	Americas and Oceania
A.D. (C.E.) 1000–A.D. (C.E.) 1500	1098 First Crusade takes Jerusalem from Muslims. 1169 Saladin conquers Egypt. 1200 Swahili culture emerges in East Africa. 1240 Sundiata founds the Mali Empire. 1270 Last Crusade ends. 1291 Last Crusader state falls to Muslims. 1335 Songhai Empire rises in West Africa. 1444 Atlantic slave trade begins. 1453 Ottomans conquer the Byzantine Empire.	1001 Chinese perfect gunpowder. 1100 Angkor Wat is built. 1127 Manchurian invasion pushes Chinese south. 1185 Shoguns take power in Japan. 1200 Hangchow is the world's largest city. 1279 Mongols conquer China. 1368 Ming dynasty starts in China. 1398 Timur invades India. 1433 Chinese government ends Zheng He's voyages. 1498 Portuguese reach India. 1500 Beijing is the world's largest city.	1066 Normans conquer England. 1095 Pope calls for crusades to Holy Land. 1215 Magna Carta gives rights to free Englishmen. 1346 Bubonic plague spreads from Asia to Europe. 1450 Gutenberg perfects the printing press. 1492 Muslim rule in Spain ends.	1000 Vikings settle in Newfoundland. 1200 Pueblo civilization builds cliff dwellings. Maori settle in New Zealand. 1325 Aztec people settle at Tenochtitlan. 1438 Inca begin to expand their empire in the Andes. 1492 Christopher Columbus reaches the Americas. 1500 Portugal claims Brazil.
A.D. (C.E.) 1500–A.D. (C.E.) 1700	1505 Portuguese start East African colonies. 1574 Ottomans complete North African expansion. 1591 Songhai is destroyed. 1652 Dutch settle at Cape Town, South Africa.	1526 Babur begins the Mughal Empire in India. 1565 Spain claims the Philippines. 1602 English and Dutch start trade colonies in India. 1644 Manchus end the Ming dynasty, begin ruling China. 1650 Dutch control most European trade in Asia. 1674 Maratha Kingdom established in India.	1503 Leonardo paints the *Mona Lisa*. 1517 Luther starts the Protestant Reformation. 1543 Copernicus proposes a sun-centered universe. 1585 Russians build their first settlement in Siberia. 1618 Thirty Years' War begins. 1651 Hobbes publishes *Leviathan*. 1683 Ottoman Empire is defeated at Vienna. 1698 First steam engine invented.	1521 Spain conquers the Aztec. 1532 Spain conquers the Inca. 1535 New Spain extends from Mexico to Chile. 1606 Europeans first encounter Australia. 1607 Jamestown is settled by the English.
A.D. (C.E.) 1700–A.D. (C.E.) 1850	1798 Napoleon leads French invasion of Egypt. 1815 Zulu kingdom is founded. 1838 Dutch (Boers) defeat the Zulus.	1707 Mughal Empire reaches its height. 1800 Beijing's population is over 1,000,000. 1803 British take control of Mughal Empire. 1818 British take control of Maratha Kingdom. 1839 Opium War begins between Britain and China.	1769 Improved steam engine speeds the Industrial Revolution. 1789 French Revolution begins. 1796 World's first vaccine is developed to fight smallpox. 1804 Napoleon crowns himself emperor. 1815 Napoleon is defeated at Waterloo. 1848 Revolutions sweep across Europe.	1750 Europeans claim most of the Americas. 1775 American Revolution begins. 1787 U.S. Constitution is written. 1788 Britain sends convicts to Australia 1810 Revolutions against Spain begin in Latin America.

	Middle East and Africa	East and South Asia	Europe and Russia	Americas and Oceania
A.D. (C.E.) 1850–A.D. (C.E.) 1900	1869 Suez Canal links Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea. 1884 Seven European nations agree to divide up Africa.	1853 Perry's fleet opens way to U.S.-Japanese trade. 1857 Indian troops mutiny against British commanders. 1867 Japanese emperor regains power from the shogun. 1895 Japan wins Sino-Japanese War.	1850 Over 50 percent of the British live in cities. 1861 Italy is unified. 1870 Industrial Revolution spreads across Europe. 1885 Daimler and Benz build first gasoline-powered car.	1833 Slaves in British colonies are emancipated. 1861 American Civil War begins. 1863 Lincoln frees most slaves in the U.S. 1867 Canada gains its independence from Britain. U.S. buys Alaska. 1879 Edison invents the electric light bulb. 1888 Brazil frees the last slaves in the Americas. 1898 U.S. annexes Hawaii.
A.D. (C.E.) 1900–A.D. (C.E.) 1950	1914 European colonies make up most of Africa. 1920 Ottoman Empire is divided into several countries. 1936 Ethiopia is conquered by Italy. 1948 State of Israel is created.	1900 Chinese attack foreigners in the Boxer Rebellion. 1904 Japan wins Russo-Japanese War. 1910 Japan annexes Korea. Last Manchu emperor is deposed in China. 1930 Gandhi begins non-violent protests against British in India. 1931 Japan invades Manchuria. 1945 U.S. drops atomic bombs on Japan, ending World War II. 1947 India gains independence. 1949 Communists take control of mainland China.	1900 London is the world's largest city. 1914 World War I begins. 1917 Russian Revolution overthrows the czar. 1919 New nations are created after end of World War I. 1933 Adolf Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany. 1939 World War II begins. 1945 Allies defeat Germany. 1946 Cold War begins.	1901 Australia gains its independence from Britain. 1910 Mexican Revolution begins. 1914 Panama Canal connects Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. 1917 U.S. enters World War I. 1929 Worldwide depression begins. 1941 Japan attacks Pearl Harbor. U.S. enters World War II. 1945 UN is formed.
A.D. (C.E.) 1950–Present	1960 Eighteen African nations gain independence. 1967 Israel takes control of the West Bank, Gaza, Sinai, and the Golan Heights. 1969 Most of Africa is independent. 1977 Last known outbreak of smallpox ends. 1979 Iranian Revolution establishes an Islamic fundamentalist government. 1991 UN coalition forces Iraq out of Kuwait. 2003 U.S. leads invasion of Iraq.	1950 U.S. troops enter Korean War. 1954 Vietnam gains independence from France. 1975 Vietnam War ends with communist victory. 1997 China regains control of Hong Kong. 2008 China becomes the world's second largest economy. 2010 Tokyo is the world's largest city.	1957 Soviet Union launches Sputnik, the first satellite. 1961 Soviet Union sends first man into space. Berlin wall is built. 1980 Solidarity Union challenges Communist rule in Poland. 1991 Soviet Union collapses and Cold War ends. World Wide Web is organized. 2001 European Union introduces a single currency.	1959 Castro leads communist revolution in Cuba. 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis nearly leads to war. 1969 U.S. lands first men on the moon. 1977 First mass-produced personal computers are sold. 1981 Belize gains independence from Britain. 2001 Terrorists attack New York City and Washington, D.C.

Glossary



barbarian



civil disobedience



Cold War

agriculture Practice of raising plants and animals for food and other products. Farming.

Arab Ethnic and culture group that originated in the Middle East and has spread to North Africa.

aristocracy Small ruling class that inherits its powers; may control the land and military in its country. Also called *nobility*.

astrolabe Device that calculates latitude based on the sun and stars. Important for navigation at sea.

Bantu Large family of ethnic and language groups that extends from West Africa to South Africa.

barbarian A word used by one group to describe another group thought to be less advanced. Often refers to people who invaded the Roman Empire.

bourgeoisie Social class based on money and education. Middle-class professionals and business owners and their families.

bronze Mixture of copper and tin; main metal used for tools and weapons in Europe and Asia until iron replaced it.

Buddhism Religion from India that includes the belief that happiness is found by eliminating all desires. Founded by Siddhartha Gautama, who was known as *Buddha* or the "Enlightened One."

caliphate Islamic country where the ruler is considered the political successor of Muhammad. Caliphates existed between 632 and 1250.

capital City where a country's government is located.

caravan Group of overland traders and the animals carrying their goods.

casualties People killed, wounded, missing, or taken prisoner in a battle or war.

Christianity Religion that arose in Israel during Roman times and includes belief in Jesus Christ as the Son of God.

church 1. Organization of Christians with shared beliefs, such as the Roman Catholic Church or the Lutheran Church. 2. Group of Christians who worship together. 3. Building where they worship.

citizen Person allowed to vote and participate in government in a democracy.

city Very large settlement of people. Unlike some of those in villages, people in cities do not farm.

city-state Independent city and its surrounding farms. Has its own rulers and is not part of any other country.

civil disobedience Acts to promote political change by peacefully disobeying unjust laws. First used on a large scale by Gandhi in British India after World War I.

civil war War between different groups or regions within a country, usually for control of the country.

civilization Society that has writing, cities, agriculture, artisans, and public monuments.

clergy People whose work directly serves a religion, especially Christianity. Includes cardinals, bishops, priests, nuns, monks, ministers, and pastors.

Cold War Armed rivalry from 1946 to 1991 between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies.

colony Settlement or region usually governed by a distant parent country. Settling the area is called *colonization*.

communism System of government in which the government owns and controls the property and equipment used to produce goods and services.

Confucianism Philosophy from China that includes belief in government by an educated, moral elite. Based on the teachings of Confucius.

conscripted Term used to describe soldiers who are required by law to serve in their country's army. Sometimes called *drafted*.

Counter Reformation Efforts by the Catholic Church to counter or reverse the Protestant Reformation.

country Land with one government.

culture Beliefs, customs, and practices of a group of people.

culture group Ethnic, racial, or religious group.

culture region Where a particular culture is found; usually outlasts the countries established there.

czar One of the monarchs who ruled Russia until the revolution of 1917.

democracy Government by voting citizens, developed in Greece and Rome. Country with democratic government.

desert Dry natural region with little rain and few if any plants.

domestic Term used to describe tame animals or plants cultivated by people.

Dutch People from the Netherlands, a country in Europe.

dynasty Family of rulers, usually powerful for generations.

Eastern Orthodox Church Main branch of Christianity in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, originally the Eastern Christian Church. Often called *Orthodox*.

economy System of making, distributing, and buying goods and services.

emperor Man who rules an empire. A woman who rules an empire is an *empress*.

empire Separate nations or regions under a single ruler or government.

Enlightenment A philosophical movement that believed in examining everything according to reason and science. Inspired the American and French Revolution.

export Something that is sold to another country.

fascism System of government in which most rights are suppressed to support nationalist aims. Includes increasing military power and oppressing minority groups.

feudalism System of government that gives most power to large landowners. Common in Europe from 500 to 1500 and in Japan from 1100 to 1860.

free trade Economic system in which a country's government does not tax or restrict imports and exports.

fundamentalist 1. Term used to describe a religious or political movement that reads its holy book literally and seeks to impose religious law. 2. A person who holds these beliefs.

genocide Deliberate murder or attempted murder of every man, woman, and child from an ethnic or racial group.

globalization Modern process of connecting worldwide communications and trade for the benefit of corporations or of humanity, but not of specific countries.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) The value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year.

hajj Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca. One of the main duties of all able Muslims.

Hinduism Religion from India based on belief in reincarnation and in spiritual connections between all things.

Holocaust Attempted genocide of Jews and others by Nazi Germany and its allies from 1933 to 1945.

Holy Roman Empire Weak government that ruled Germany and Italy from about 1000 to 1806.

hunting and gathering Way of life using only wild animals and wild plants for food.

imperialism Policy of expanding a country's power by gaining territory, by controlling other countries, or both.

import Something that is bought from another country.

independence State of being free from rule by another country.

Indies European name for the islands and mainland of Southeast Asia, India, and coastal China.

indigenous Coming from a particular area or environment.

Industrial Revolution Social change in the 1700s and 1800s caused by replacing goods made by hand at home with goods made with machinery in factories.

industrialization Process of changing a country's economy from one based on agriculture and manufacturing by hand to one based on factory production.

irrigation Artificially supplying water to land so that crops will grow.

Islam Religion from Arabia that includes belief in one god (*Allah* in Arabic) and the unity of all believers. Based on the life and teachings of Muhammad.

ivory Material from animal tusks, usually elephants.

Jew Believer in Judaism. Originally called *Hebrew*.

Jewish Diaspora Migration of Jews away from Israel to the rest of the Middle East, the Mediterranean lands, and Europe.

Judaism Religion from the Hebrews based on belief in one god and obeying the laws of Moses, especially the Ten Commandments.

kingdom Country ruled by an inherited ruler, often a king or queen.

Kurd Ethnic group in present-day northern Iraq.

manufacturing Making products in large amounts.

mercantilism Economic system in which the government taxes and regulates trade in order to get the maximum amount of money for itself.

merchant Person who makes a living by selling and transporting goods.

Middle East Region including Southwest Asia and Northeast Africa.

migration Mass movement from one region to another.

millet Grain domesticated in Africa and eastern Asia. Most commonly grown today in China, India, and West Africa.

monarchy Country ruled by one person whose position passes on to his or her children.

monastery Isolated religious community of men, called *monks*, dedicated to study and strict discipline. Women called *nuns* live in similar communities called *convents*.

Muslim Believer in Islam.

nationalism Belief that a people with similar language, religion, history, and customs should have their own country.

Nazi Related to the fascist political party that ruled Germany from 1933 to 1945 and that was responsible for World War II and the Holocaust.

noble Member of an aristocracy. Also called an *aristocrat*. Includes dukes, counts, barons, marquises, and lords.

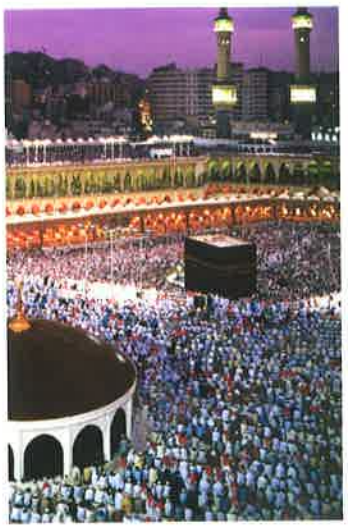
nomad Person who lives by herding animals, moving from place to place in search of food, water, and grazing land.

Ottoman Empire Muslim Turkish empire that ruled much of the Middle East and Balkan Peninsula from 1307 to 1920.

Palestinian Arab whose family came from or lives in present-day Israel, the West Bank, or Gaza.

Palestinian Authority Government of the Palestinians established in 1994 to rule Gaza and the Arab areas of the West Bank.

pastoralism System of herding animals and moving them from place to place in search of grazing land and water. Sometimes called *nomadic herding*.



hajj



Industrial Revolution



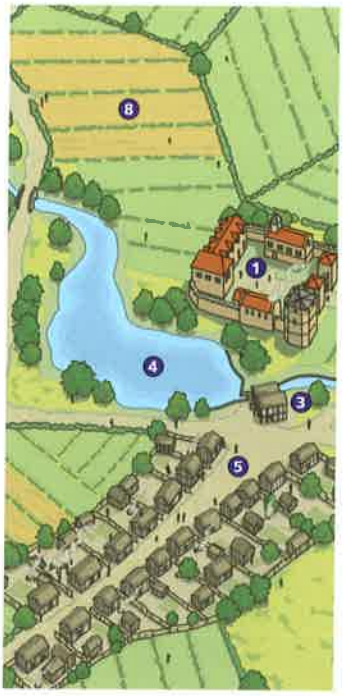
monarchy



pictograph



Renaissance



village

peasant Member of a poor farming or laboring family that has little or no personal property.

persecution Violence and discrimination against a particular group of people.

pictograph Simple picture of an object, used as a symbol in early writing.

pilgrimage Religious journey to an important sacred site.

plague Highly infectious disease, often deadly. Bubonic plague, which struck Europe and Asia in the 1300s, is spread by rats and fleas.

plantain Starchy, domesticated fruit similar to a banana but eaten cooked. Common food in Africa, Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Pacific islands.

plantation Large tract of land where one labor-intensive cash crop is grown. Work on colonial plantations was usually done by slaves.

pope Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

porcelain Type of ceramic, or pottery, originally from China, known for its white color and lightness. Often called *china*.

Protestant churches Non-Catholic groups that grew out of Western Christianity.

Reformation Movement beginning in the 1500s to change Western Christianity; led to the emergence of Protestant Christianity.

refugee Person who has fled his or her home because of war or persecution.

region Large area that is different from the areas around it. Defined by a single feature or several features, either natural or cultural.

Renaissance Intellectual and cultural movement in Europe from 1300 to 1600. The rebirth of cultural progress after the Middle Ages.

republic Country governed by officials elected by citizens and their chosen representatives.

revolution 1. Overthrow of a country's government by its citizens. 2. Other enormous change in government or society.

Roman Catholic Church Largest branch of Christianity, originally the Western Christian Church, led by the pope. Its members can be called *Roman Catholics* or just *Catholics*.

Scientific Revolution Period between 1540 and 1800 when modern ideas of observation and experimentation allowed far more accurate descriptions of the universe than ever before.

Sea Peoples Groups of people of unknown origin who attacked eastern Mediterranean civilizations in the 1200s and 1100s B.C.

Semite Member of a culture group that began as herders in the ancient Middle East and included Assyrians and Babylonians. Modern Semitic groups include Jews and Arabs.

serf Member of a poor farming family required to farm specific land for a feudal landowner. Similar to peasant, but serfs cannot legally leave their farm.

settlement 1. Community, usually small, with permanent residents. 2. The act of establishing homes in a new place.

shogun Military ruler of Japan, a position that lasted from 1192 to 1867.

Silk Road Ancient overland trade route between China and Europe.

slavery Practice of owning people and forcing them to work without pay. A person treated this way is a *slave*.

sorghum Grain from Africa. Grown in Africa and India for humans, and in the United States for animal feed.

sovereign 1. Monarch. 2. Word to describe any person or group that holds final authority in a country.

specialize To concentrate on a specific type of job, while trading with others for all other goods and services.

state 1. Area with its own government, not ruled by outsiders. 2. Part of a country, such as the United States of America, with laws and leaders of its own.

stele Single carved piece of stone standing upright as a monument.

superpower Country with widespread political and military power. The United States or the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

Swahili 1. Civilization that developed in East Africa combining Bantu, Arabic, Persian, and Indian cultures. 2. The language of Swahili civilization.

taro Starchy root from Southeast Asia. Most commonly grown in tropical areas of Africa, Asia, and Pacific islands.

terrorism Use of deliberate attacks on civilians, usually by non-military groups, to cause fear in order to advance a cause.

textiles Woven or knitted cloth. Textiles are made from wool, cotton, silk, or other fibers.

trade Exchanging goods and services for other goods and services or for money.

trench Long, narrow ditch used to protect soldiers in war.

United Nations Organization of countries set up in 1945 to promote peace and improve the standard of living for the world's people. Nearly all countries are members.

vaccine Medicine used to prevent disease that uses a weakened or dead version of the disease-causing germs.

vassal Person who receives land in exchange for military service in feudalism.

verdict Decision in a court of law.

village Settlement, usually small, where most people work on nearby farms.

Index

A

Aachen, city in Germany, 65, 67, 69,
Abbasid Empire, country in southwest Asia and North Africa, 46, 50, 59
Abraham, Hebrew leader, 14
Abydos, city in Egypt, 16–17
Abyssinia: see Ethiopia
Acapulco, city in Mexico, 92
Acatlan, city in Mexico, 29
Acre, city in Palestine, 59, 71
Aden, city in Arabia, 44, 77, 93
Adowa, battle in Africa, 109
Adulis, city in north Africa, 44, 57
Aegospotami, battle in Peloponnesian War, 33
Afghanistan, country in Asia, 117, 120, 125, 127
Africa, continent, 7–9, 15–19, 31, 33, 44, 56–63, 75–77, 79, 82–85, 88–90, 93, 97, 108–109, 114, 120, 126–129
Africa, province in Roman Empire, 38, 40–41
Age of Reason: see Scientific Revolution and Enlightenment
Agra, city in India, 79
Ain Jalut, battle in Mongol wars, 50
Air, country in west Africa, 60–62, 85
Aix, city in France, 89
Akan, culture group of west Africa, 60–61
Akkad, city and culture region in southwest Asia, 7, 10–12
Akkadian Empire, country in southwest Asia, 10–12
Akshak, city in southwest Asia, 11
Alans, culture group of Europe, 43
Alaska, U.S. state and territory, 96, 104, 106, 115, 121, 126
Albania, country in Europe, 110, 113, 116, 120
Alberti, Leon Battista, architect, 87
Alexander the Great, Macedonian ruler, 31, 34–35, 37
Alexandria, city in Egypt, 27, 34, 36, 38, 40–44, 46, 48, 54, 57, 60, 63, 67, 85, 93
Algeria, country and colony in Africa, 102–103, 108–110, 113–114, 116–117, 120, 125–127
Algiers, culture region, city, and country in north Africa, 61, 85, 99, 127
Allies, World War I military alliance, 110–111
Allies, World War II military alliance, 114–115
Almohad Caliphate, country in Africa and Spain, 58–59, 74
Almoravid Empire, country in Africa, 57–58, 60, 70
Alwa, country in east Africa, 58
Amaravati, city in India, 26–27
Ambon, city in southeast Asia, 55
Ambracia, city in Greece, 32
American Revolution, conflict in North America, 96, 109
Americas, continents in Western Hemisphere, 8–9, 17, 28–29, 76–77, 82–85, 87, 92, 95–97
Amman, city in Jordan, 122
Amoy, battle in Opium War, 105
Amsterdam, city in Netherlands, 88–89, 101–102
Anadyrsk, city in Russia, 91
Angers, city in France, 98
Angkor, city and country in southeast Asia, 26–27, 50, 52, 63
Anglican Church, branch of Christianity, 88–89
Anglo-Saxons, culture group of Europe, 43, 64
Anglo-Zulu War, conflict in Africa, 109
Angola, country and colony in Africa, 108–109, 117, 120, 125, 127
Angostura, city in South America, 97
Ankara, Ottoman battle, 75
Annam, country and culture region in southeast Asia, 49, 53, 55, 76–77, 104
Antioch, city in southwest Asia, 27, 38, 40–43, 48, 70–71
Antioch, Principality of, Crusader state, 59, 71
Anuradhapura, city in Ceylon, 26–27
Anyang, city in China, 21
Aqaba, battle in World War I, 110
Arab-Israeli War, conflict in southwest Asia, 122
Arabia, culture region in Southwest Asia, 35, 44, 46–47, 51, 58–59, 63, 75, 77, 85, 90, 93, 108
Arabia, province in Roman Empire, 38
Arabs, culture group of Asia and north Africa, 48, 56, 62
Aragon, country in southwest Europe, 69, 72, 74, 86
Argentina, country in South America, 97, 121, 126
Argos, city in Greece, 32
Arkhangelsk, city in Europe, 91
Arles, city in France and Gaul, 42, 69
Armagh, city in Ireland, 67
Armenia, country and culture region in southwest Asia, 35, 59, 71, 120, 127
Arras, city in France, 98
Aryans, culture group of Asia, 25
Asante, states in west Africa, 85, 93
Ashoka, emperor in India, 26
Ashur, city in southwest Asia, 11–13
Asia, continent, 7, 9–18, 20–27, 31–35, 44–55, 57, 59, 75–79, 84, 90–93, 104–107, 118–121, 126–127, 129
Asilah, city in Morocco, 67
Assyria, empire and culture region in southwest Asia, 7, 12–15, 18
Astrakhan, city in Europe, 59
Asturias, country in southwest Europe, 66
Atahualpa, Inca emperor, 81
Athens, city in Greece, 30–33, 36, 41–42, 72, 88
Augsburg, city in Europe, 88
Austerlitz, battle in Napoleonic Wars, 99
Australia, country and continent, 7, 9, 77, 79, 82, 93, 104, 106, 114–115, 117, 120–121, 127, 129
Austria, country and empire in Europe, 95, 99, 102, 111, 113, 116, 120, 127
Austria-Hungary, country in Europe, 101, 103, 110–112
Austrian Netherlands, country in Europe, 98
Autun, city in France, 41
Avar Khanate, country in Europe, 65
Avars, culture group of Europe, 48, 64
Awsa, country in east Africa, 62
Axis, World War II military alliance, 114–115
Axum, city and country in east Africa, 19, 56–57, 62–63, 85
Ayacucho, battle for independence in Peru, 97
Ayyubid Empire, country in Africa and Asia, 57, 59
Aztec Empire, country in North America, 76, 80–82

B

Ba, city and state in China, 22
Babwa, culture group of central Africa, 62
Babylon, city in southwest Asia, 12–14, 35
Babylonia, empire in southwest Asia, 7, 12–15
Bactria, culture region in Central Asia, 35
Baghdad, city in Iraq, 44, 46–47, 50, 54, 63, 75, 90, 123, 127
Bahia, city in Brazil, 92
Bahrain, country in southwest Asia, 123
Bali, island in Indonesia, 125
Bandung, city on Java, 55
Bangkok, city in Thailand (Siam), 55, 77, 127
Bangladesh, country in Asia, 24, 120, 127
Banpo, city in China, 20–21
Bantu, culture group of Africa, 56–57, 62, 108
Barbados, island country in Caribbean Sea, 83, 121, 126
Barcelona, city in Spain, 74, 88, 101
Barda, city in southwest Asia, 67
Barus, city in southeast Asia, 52
Basel, city in Burgundy, 69
Basra, city in southwest Asia, 46, 59, 123
Bastille, prison in Paris, 98
Bavaria, state in Germany, 95, 102
Bavarians, culture group of Europe, 64
Bechuanaland, colony in Africa, 109
Beijing (Peking), city in China, 45, 50–51, 53, 59, 74, 79, 93, 105, 107, 118, 127
Beirut, city in Lebanon, 122
Belgian Congo, colony in Africa, 109, 114
Belgium, country in Europe, 101, 103, 109–111, 113, 116, 127
Belgrade, city in Europe, 88
Benevento, country in Europe, 65
Benin, country and city in west Africa, 60–62, 85, 120, 127
Berbera, city in east Africa, 62–63
Berbers, culture group of north Africa, 58, 60
Bergen, city in Norway, 72
Bering Strait, body of water, 6
Berlin, city in Germany, 101–103, 107, 116, 127
Berlin Wall, barrier in Germany, 111, 116
Bethel, city in southwest Asia, 14
Bhutan, country in central Asia, 24, 120
Bijapur, city and state in south Asia, 79
Birka, city in Sweden, 67
Birmingham, city in England, 100–101
Bissau, city in west Africa, 63
Boabdil, Moorish king, 74
Bogota, city in Colombia, 97, 126
Bohemia, culture region and country in Europe, 65, 69,
Bolívar, Simón, South American leader, 96–97
Bolivia, country in South America, 97, 121, 126
Bologna, city in Italy, 72
Bolshevik Party, communist organization of Russia, 112
Bombay: see Mumbai
Bordeaux, city in France, 65, 72, 89, 98
Bornu, country in Africa, 93, 108
Borobudur, temple complex on Java, 52
Borodino, battle in Napoleonic Wars, 99
Bosnia-Herzegovina, country in southeast Europe, 120, 127
Boston, city in North America, 92
Bourges, city in France, 89
Boxer Rebellion, uprising in China, 97, 106
Boyaca, battle for independence in Colombia, 97
Boyle, Robert, scientist, 94
Brazil, country in South America, 76, 85, 92, 97, 117, 121, 126

Breitenfeld, battle in Thirty Years' War, 89
Bremen, city in Germany, 69
Bretons, culture group of Europe, 64
Bristol, city in England, 100
Britain: see Britannia, Great Britain, and United Kingdom
Britain, Battle of, battle in World War II, 114
Britannia, province in Roman Empire, 36, 38, 40–43
British, people of Great Britain, 77, 82–83, 92–93, 96–97, 99–100, 104–106, 108–109, 115
British East Africa, colony in Africa, 109
British Guiana, colony in South America, 97
British North America, territory, 83, 85, 92, 96
Brittany, culture region in France, 65
Brueghel, Pieter, artist, 87
Bruges, city in Belgium, 72
Brunei, city and country in southeast Asia, 55, 76, 127
Brunelleschi, Filippo, architect, 86–87
Brussels, city in Belgium, 101
Bucephala, battle in Alexander's wars, 35
Bucharest, city in Romania, 88
Buda, Budapest, city in Hungary, 70, 87–88, 103
Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama), Buddhist religious leader, 17, 26
Buddhism, religion, 26–27, 44, 51–52, 54
Buenos Aires, city in Argentina, 92, 97, 126
Buhen, city in Egypt, 16–17, 19
Bukhara, city in central Asia, 44, 49
Bulgar, city in Europe, 59, 67
Bulgar Khanate, country in Europe, 65
Bulgaria, country in Europe, 69, 110–111, 113, 116, 120, 127
Bulgars, culture group of Europe, 48
Bulge, Battle of, battle in World War II, 114
Bunker Hill, battle in American Revolution, 109
Burgundian Kingdom, country in Europe, 64
Burgundy, country and culture region in Europe, 69
Burma: see Myanmar
Burmese, culture group of southeast Asia, 23, 52
Byblos, city in Phoenicia, 15–17, 31
Byzantine Empire, 44–46, 48, 50, 58–60, 64–65, 67, 69–73, 75
Byzantium, city in southeast Europe, 33, 38, 40–43

C

Cabot, John, explorer for England, 82
Cabral, Pedro Alvares, explorer, 76
Cadiz, city in Spain, 63, 72, 99
Caen, city in France, 98
Caesarea, city in southwest Asia, 38, 40
Caffa, city in eastern Europe, 59, 72
Cairo, city in Egypt, 44, 47, 58–59, 63, 71, 74–75, 79, 90, 122, 127
Cajamarca, city in Inca Empire, 81
Calcutta: see Kolkata
Calicut, city in India, 45, 47, 59, 77, 79
Callao, city in Peru, 92
Calvin, John, Protestant leader, 88–89
Calvinism, branch of Christianity, 88–89
Cambodia, country in southeast Asia, 55, 76, 104, 119–120, 127
Cameroon, country and colony in west Africa, 109, 120, 127
Canaan, country and culture region in southwest Asia, 7, 12, 14, 17
Canada, country in North America, 114–115, 117, 121, 126
Cannae, battle in Second Punic War, 36–37
Canton, city in China, 93, 105, 118
Cape Colony, territory in Africa, 108
Cape Town, city in Africa, 85, 93, 127
Caporetto, battle in World War I, 110
Carabobo, battle for independence in Colombia, 97
Carchemish, city in southwest Asia, 13
Carthage, city in North Africa, 15, 27, 31, 36, 38, 40–43, 46, 64
Cartier, Jacques, explorer for France, 82
Castile, country in southwest Europe, 63
Castile and Leon, country in southwest Europe, 69, 72, 74, 86
Catal Huyuk, city in southwest Asia, 9
Catherine the Great, czarina of Russia, 90–91
Catholic Church: see Roman Catholic Church
Cellini, Benvenuto artist, 87
Central Asia, region of Asia, 47, 49–51, 75–76, 91
Central Powers, World War I military alliance, 110–111
Cervantes, Miguel de, author, 86–87
Ceuta, city in north Africa, 58
Ceylon: see Sri Lanka
Chacabuco, battle for independence in Chile, 97
Chagatai Khanate, country in Asia, 51, 76
Chalcis, city in Greece, 15
Chaldaeans, culture group in southwest Asia, 13
Chaldiran, Ottoman battle, 90
Champa, country in southeast Asia, 55
Chan Chan, city in Inca Empire, 81
Changan, city in China, 23, 43, 45, 47, 49, 52, 54
Changshu, city in China, 77
Changzhou, city in China, 55
Charlemagne, Frankish ruler, 64–65
Chateau-Thierry, battle in World War I, 110
Chechnya, region in Russia, 125
Chiang, state in China, 22
Chicago, city in United States, 107, 126
Chichen Itza, city in Maya Empire, 29, 80
Chile, country in South America, 77, 97, 117, 121, 126
China, country and culture region in east Asia, 6, 8–9, 16–17, 20–23, 26–27, 45–47, 49–55, 59, 76–77, 93, 97, 104–107, 114–115, 117–120, 124, 127
Chinese Civil War, conflict in China, 117–118
Chios, city in southwest Asia, 32
Chittagong, city in Asia, 77
Cholula, city in Aztec Empire, 80
Ch'ongch'on River, battle in Korean War, 119
Chongqing (Chungking), city in China, 118
Chorasmia, culture region in Asia, 35
Choshu, clan in Japan, 105
Christianity, religion, 31, 40–41, 44–45, 51, 56–57, 64, 88–89
Christians, followers of Christianity, 40–42, 51, 62, 66, 70–71, 74–75, 88–89, 106
Chu, state in China, 22–23
Cishan, settlement in China, 20
Coatlicamac, culture region in Mexico, 80
Cochin, city in India, 77
Cochin China, colony in southeast Asia, 104
Colbert, Jean-Baptiste, economist, 92
Colchis, culture region in southwest Asia, 31
Cold War, international conflict, 110, 116–119
Cologne, city in Germany, 41, 69–70, 72–73
Colombia, country in South America, 121, 125–126
Columbus, Christopher, explorer for Spain, 76, 79, 82
Communism, political and economic system, 112–113, 116–120
Concord, battle in American Revolution, 96
Confucius, Chinese philosopher, 17, 22
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the (Zaire), country in Africa, 117, 120, 127
Congo Republic, country in Africa, 120, 127
Constantine, Roman emperor, 31, 42, 48
Constantinople, city in southeast Europe, 42–44, 46–48, 54, 59, 63–65, 67, 70, 72–73, 75, 79, 87–90, 93, 102–103
Copan, city in Mexico, 29
Copenhagen, city in Europe, 88–89
Copernicus, Nicolaus, scientist, 86, 94
Copiapo, city in Inca Empire, 81
Coral Sea, battle in World War II, 115
Cordoba, city in Spain, 38, 46, 54, 58, 65–67, 72–74, 88
Cordoba Caliphate, country in southwest Europe, 65–67
Corinth, city in Greece, 31–32, 38, 40–41
Corsica, island in Mediterranean Sea, 31, 33, 36, 69, 98–99
Cortés, Hernan, Spanish conqueror, 76, 80, 82
Costa Rica, country in Middle America, 121, 126
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), country and colony in west Africa, 108, 120, 125–126
Counter Reformation, Roman Catholic reform movement, 89
Covadonga, battle in Spain, 66
Crete, island in Mediterranean Sea, 16–18, 30–33, 36
Croatia, country in southeast Europe, 65, 120, 127
Crusader States, countries in southwest Asia, 59, 71
Crusades, Christian military expeditions, 48, 59, 65, 70–71
Ctesiphon, city in southwest Asia, 43
Cuba, island country and colony, 83, 96, 117, 121, 126
Cuban Missile Crisis, Caribbean conflict, 117
Cuttack, city in India, 77
Cuzco, city in Inca Empire, 81
Cyprus, island country in Mediterranean Sea, 15, 17–18, 31, 36, 40–41, 59, 70–71, 123, 127
Cyrenaica, region in North Africa, 34, 36, 38, 40–41, 108
Cyrene, city in North Africa, 38, 42
Cyrus, king of Persia, 7
Czech Republic, country in Europe, 120, 127
Czechoslovakia, country in Europe, 111, 113, 116, 121

D

D-Day, battle in World War II, 114, 119
Da Nang, city in Vietnam, 119
Dacia, culture region in Europe, 40–42
Dagu, battle in Opium War, 105
Dahomey, country in Africa, 85
Dahshur, city in Egypt, 16–17
Damascus, city in southwest Asia, 40–41, 44, 46, 59, 63, 122
Damietta, city in Egypt, 59, 70
Danes, culture group of Europe, 64
Danzig, city in Europe, 72
Dahshur, city in Egypt, 16–17
Darfur, region of Sudan, 60, 62, 125
Daxi, settlement in China, 20
Delhi, city in India, 45, 47, 51, 59, 124, 127
Delhi Sultanate, country in south Asia, 50, 76
Democracy, 32–33
Denmark, country in Europe, 65, 67, 69, 72, 86–87, 95, 99, 101–103, 110–111, 113, 116, 120, 127
Descartes, René, philosopher, 95
Dhahran, city in Saudi Arabia, 123
Dhaka, city in Bangladesh, 124, 127
Dolores, battle for independence in Mexico, 96
Donatello, artist, 87

Dravidians, culture group of India, 24–25
Dublin, city in Ireland, 67, 72–73, 88, 100–101
Dubrovnic, city in Europe, 72
Dunhuang, city in China, 23, 27, 45
Dura-Europos, city in southwest Asia, 41
Durer, Albrecht, German artist, 87
Dutch, people of Netherlands, 55, 82–83, 85, 87, 92–93, 104, 106
Dutch East Indies, colony in southeast Asia, 93, 104, 106
Dutch Guiana, colony in South America, 97

E

East Africa, 6, 16–19, 57, 62–63, 108–109
East Asia, 20–23, 53–55, 76–77, 104–107, 118–119
East Germany, country in Europe, 116–117
East Timor, island country in southeast Asia, 120, 125, 127
Eastern Europe, 44, 51, 116, 120
Eastern Orthodox Church, branch of Christianity, 70–71, 88–89
Eastern Roman Empire, country in Europe, north Africa, and southwest Asia, 42–43, 48
Ebla, city in southwest Asia, 11
Ecija, battle in Spain, 66
Edessa, city in southwest Asia, 41
Edessa, County of, Crusader state, 71
Edinburgh, city in Scotland, 100–101
Edirne, city in Turkey, 75, 90
Edo, city in Japan, 55, 93, 104–105
Egypt, country in Africa, 6, 9–10, 12–19, 31, 34–36, 38, 40–44, 46–47, 51, 57–60, 90, 108–111, 114, 117, 120, 122–123, 127
El Alamein, battle in World War II, 114
El Mirador, city in Maya Empire, 29
El Salvador, country in Middle America, 117, 121, 126
El Tajin, city in Aztec Empire, 80
Elam, country and culture region in southwest Asia, 11–13
Elba, island in Mediterranean Sea, 99
Elephantine, city in Egypt, 16–17
Ellora, city in India, 27
Elmina, city in west Africa, 63, 93
England, 64–65, 67–70, 72, 82–83, 86, 88–89
Enlightenment, period of political thought, 94–95
Ephesus, city in Anatolia, 31, 33, 38, 40–41
Epidamnus, city in southern Europe, 33
Epirus, country in Europe, 69
Eretria, city in Greece, 32
Eritrea, country in east Africa, 120–121, 127
Estonia, country in northern Europe, 111, 113, 120, 127
Ethiopia (Abyssinia), country in east Africa, 44, 60, 62–63, 85, 90, 93, 108–109, 114, 117, 120–121, 127
Euphrates River, southwest Asia, 10–18, 35, 38, 40–43, 48, 123
Europe, continent, 7–9, 15, 30–44, 48, 50–51, 64–75, 78–79, 82–90, 93, 95–103, 110–111, 114, 116, 120, 126–127
Ezana, king of Axum, 57

F

Fascism, political system, 113
Fatimid Caliphate, country in north Africa and southwest Asia, 57–59, 67, 70–71
February Revolution, uprising in Russia, 112
Ferdinand II, king of Spain, 74
Ferghana, culture region in central Asia, 49
Fertile Crescent, region in southwest Asia, 6, 10–14
Fez, city in north Africa, 59, 63, 66, 74
Fezzan, state in north Africa, 108
Fiji, island country in Pacific Ocean, 106, 121, 127
Finland, country in Europe, 111, 113–114, 116, 120, 127
Finns, culture group of Europe, 64, 67
Florence, city-state in Italy, 72, 86–87
Formosa: see Taiwan
France, country in Europe, 65, 67, 69–70, 72, 74, 77, 82–83, 86, 88–90, 95, 98–99, 101–104, 106, 108–111, 113–114, 116–117, 121, 126–127
Franco, Francisco, ruler of Spain, 113
Frankfurt, city in Germany, 103
Frankish Empire, country in Europe, 46, 65
Frankish Kingdom, country in Europe, 64, 66
Franks, culture group of Europe, 48, 64
Free trade, economic system, 92
French Empire, country in Europe, 99
French Equatorial Africa, colony in Africa, 109
French Guiana, colony and territory in South America, 77, 97, 121, 126
French Indo-China, colony in southeast Asia, 106, 118
French Revolution, conflict in France, 96, 98
French West Africa, colony, 109, 114
Friedland, battle in Napoleonic Wars, 99
Fujiwara, ruling family of Japan, 54
Fulani, country in west Africa, 108
Funj, country in north Africa, 62
Fustat, city in Egypt, 54
Fuzhou, city in China, 53, 55, 77

G

Gabon, country and colony in Africa, 108, 120, 127
Gades, city in Spain, 15, 38, 40, 64
Galicia and Asturias, country in Europe, 65
Galileo Galilei, scientist, 94
Gallic Empire, country in Europe, 42
Gallipoli, battle in World War I, 110
Gama, Vasco da, Portuguese explorer, 79
Gambia, colony in west Africa, 108, 120, 126
Gandhi, Mohandas, leader in India, 110, 120
Gao, city in Songhai, 60–61, 63
Gaugamela, battle in Alexander's wars, 35, 37
Gaul, culture region in Europe, 31, 36, 38, 40–43
Gautama, Siddhartha: see Buddha
Gaza, city in Gaza, 122
Gaza, region in Middle East, 122
Gebel Barkal, city in Kush, 19
Gedrosia, culture region in southwest Asia, 35
Geneva, city in Switzerland, 88, 95
Genghis Khan, Mongol conqueror, 50–51
Genoa, city and city-state in Italy, 69, 72–73
Georgia, country in Asia, 120, 127
German Confederation, union of states in Europe, 102
German East Africa, colony, 109
German Empire, country in Europe, 103
German Southwest Africa, colony, 109
Germany, country and culture region in Europe, 36, 38, 40–43, 69, 99, 101–103, 106, 109–114, 120, 124, 127
Ghana, country in west Africa, 120, 126
Ghana Empire, country in west Africa, 57–58, 60–61
Ghent, city in Belgium, 72
Gilbert Islands, island country in Pacific Ocean, 106, 115
Giza, city in Egypt, 16–18
Glasgow, city in Scotland, 100–101
Global warming, 124
Glorious Revolution, conflict in Great Britain, 95
Goa, city in India, 93, 104, 106
Golan Heights, region in Middle East, 122
Gold Coast, trade region in west Africa, 108–109
Golden Horde, Khanate of the, country in Russia, 51, 69, 72, 87
Goths, culture group of Europe, 43
Gournia, city in Crete, 30
Gran Colombia, country in South America, 96–97
Granada, country and city in Spain, 59, 69, 72, 74
Granicus, battle in Alexander's wars, 34
Great Britain, island country in Europe, 93, 95, 98, 100, 108,
Great Khanate (Yuan Dynasty), country in China, 51
Great Seljuk Empire, country in Asia, 70
Great Wall of China, barrier in China, 17, 22–23, 53
Great Zimbabwe, city in Africa, 57, 62–63
Greece, country and culture region in Europe, 9, 15, 18, 30–36, 38, 40–41, 103, 110–114, 116, 120, 127
Greenland, colony in North America, 67, 77, 121, 126
Guam, colony in Pacific Ocean, 106
Guangling, city in China, 23
Guangzhou, city in China, 45, 52–53, 55, 74, 77, 127
Guatemala, country in North America, 117, 121, 125–126
Guatemala City, city in Middle America, 96
Gui, culture group of China, 21
Gupta Empire, country in south Asia, 17, 26–27
Gutenberg, Johannes, German printer, 86
Gutium, culture region in southwest Asia, 11
Guyana, country in South America, 121, 126

H

Haiphong, city in Annam, 55
Haiti, island country in Caribbean Sea, 96, 121, 125–126
Hakata, city in Japan, 45
Hakodate, city in Japan, 105
Halicarnassus, city in southwest Asia, 32
Hamburg, city in Germany, 72, 99, 101
Hammurabi, king of Babylon, 12
Han, dynasty of China, 22–23
Hangzhou, city in China, 45, 49, 52, 63, 74, 79, 93
Hankou, city in China, 53
Hanoi, city in Vietnam, 119
Hanover, state in Germany, 95, 102
Hanseatic League, trade alliance, 72
Hao, city in China, 22
Harappa, city in south Asia, 24
Harbin, city in China, 107
Hardwar, city in India, 47
Harvey, William, scientist, 94
Hasa, country in southwest Asia, 111
Hausa States, city-states in Africa, 60–62
Havana, city in Cuba, 92
Hebrews, culture group of southwest Asia, 7, 13–14
Hedeby, city in Denmark, 67
Heian, city in Japan, 54
Hejaz, country in southwest Asia, 111
Hemudu, settlement in China, 20
Henry IV, king of France, 91
Henry VIII, king of England, 88–89
Henry the Navigator, prince of Portugal, 78
Herat, city in southwest Asia, 47
Herero, culture group of south Africa, 109
Herschel, William, scientist, 94
Hinduism, religion, 17, 24–27, 52

Hindu States, country in south Asia, 50
Hiroshima, city in Japan, 115
Hitler, Adolf, ruler of Germany, 112–113
Hittite Empire, country in southwest Asia, 12, 14, 17
Ho Chi Minh Trail, supply route in southeast Asia, 119
Hobbes, Thomas, philosopher, 95
Holland: see Netherlands
Holocaust, Nazi genocide of Jews, 114
Holy City: see Jerusalem
Holy Land, biblical region in southwest Asia, 70–71
Holy Roman Empire, group of states in Europe, 65, 67–70, 72, 75, 86–90, 98
Hong Kong, city and territory in China, 104–106, 118, 127
Hooke, Robert, scientist, 94
Hormuz, city on Persian Gulf, 44, 77, 93
Hsien-pi, culture group of China, 23
Huang He (Yellow River), China, 20–23, 49–52, 105, 107, 118, 127, 129
Hudson, Henry, explorer for England and Netherlands, 82
Hue, city in Vietnam, 119
Hundred Years' War, conflict in Europe, 65
Hungary, country in Europe, 67, 69, 72, 87–90, 95, 111, 113, 116, 120, 127
Huns, culture group of Asia and Europe, 17, 27, 43
Hyksos, culture group of southwest Asia, 17–18

I

Ibn Battuta, Muslim traveler and author, 57, 59
Ice Age, 6–7
Iceland, island country in Atlantic Ocean, 67, 110–111, 114, 116–117, 120, 126
Idrisid Caliphate, country in north Africa, 67
Il-Khanate, country in Asia, 51, 71
Illyria, culture region in Europe, 31–33
Imphal, battle in World War II, 115
Inca Empire, country in South America, 76, 81–82
Inchon, city in South Korea, 119
Incirlik, city in Turkey, 123
India, country and culture region in Asia, 6, 9, 16–17, 20–27, 35, 45–47, 49–53, 63, 76–79, 97, 104, 106, 110, 114–115, 117–118, 120, 124, 127
Indians: see Native Americans
Indies, region in Asia, 76–79
Indonesia, country in Asia, 117, 120, 127
Indus River, Asia, 24–27, 35, 46, 50, 77
Industrial Revolution, period of technological change, 100–101
Inquisition, Catholic response to Reformation, 74, 88
Intifada, conflict in Middle East, 122
Ionia, culture region in Anatolia, 31–33
Iran, country in southwest Asia, 10, 114, 116–117, 120, 123, 127
Iraq, country in southwest Asia, 10, 111, 116, 120, 123, 127
Iraq, War in, conflict in southwest Asia, 111, 125
Irbil, city in Iraq, 123
Ireland, island country and culture region in Europe, 64, 67, 72, 86, 88–89, 95, 100, 103, 116, 120, 126
Irish Free State, island country in Europe, 111, 113
Irkutsk, city in Russia, 91
Iron Curtain, political barrier of Cold War, 116
Isabella I, queen of Spain, 74
Isandhlwana, battle in Anglo-Zulu War, 109
Islam, religion, 44, 46–48, 50–51, 58, 60, 63, 66, 70–71, 75, 88–90, 122–123
Israel, country in southwest Asia, 10, 13–14, 110, 120, 122–123, 125, 127
Issus, battle in Alexander's wars, 35
Istanbul (Constantinople), city in southeast Europe, 127
Italy, country and culture region in Europe, 15, 30–33, 36, 38, 40–44, 69, 86–87, 99, 101–103, 109–114, 116–117, 120, 127
Ivan the Terrible, czar of Russia, 90
Ivory Coast: see Côte d'Ivoire
Iwo Jima, battle in World War II, 115
Izmir, city in eastern Europe, 59

J

Jakarta, city in Indonesia, 125, 127
Jamaica, island country in Caribbean Sea, 121, 126
Jamestown, city in North America, 77
Japan, island country and culture region in East Asia, 26–27, 45, 49–55, 76, 93, 97, 104–107, 114–115, 117–120, 124, 127
Jenna, battle in Napoleonic Wars, 99
Jenne, city in west Africa, 60–61
Jerez de la Frontera, battle in Spain, 66
Jericho, city in southwest Asia, 6, 8–9, 14, 122
Jerusalem, city in southwest Asia, 13–14, 16–18, 40–42, 48, 57, 59, 70–71, 110, 122–123
Jerusalem, Kingdom of, Crusader state, 59, 71
Jesus, Christian religious leader, 40–41, 48
Jews, religious and culture group, 14, 40–41, 58, 66, 70, 74, 114, 122
Jidda, city in Arabia, 77
Jin, state in China, 22
John, king of England, 68
Jordan, country in southwest Asia, 10, 120, 122–123, 127
Judah, country in southwest Asia, 13–14, 18
Judaism, religion, 14, 40
Judea, region in southwest Asia, 40–41
Julius Caesar, Roman leader, 36
Jung, state in China, 22
Junin, battle for independence in Peru, 97
Jutland, battle in World War I, 110

K

Kaifeng, city in China, 49, 52
Kairwan, city in north Africa, 54
Kaiser Wilhelm Land, colony in Pacific Ocean, 106
Kamakura, city in Japan, 54, 63
Kanem-Bornu, country in Africa, 58, 60–63, 85
Kanesh, city in southwest Asia, 12–13
Kano, city in Africa, 63
Kara Khitai, country in central Asia, 50
Karachi, city in Pakistan, 124, 127
Karakorum, city in Mongolia, 45, 50–51
Kashgar, city in central Asia, 27, 45, 49, 51
Kashmir, region in south Asia, 125
Kasserine Pass, battle in World War II, 115
Kassite Kingdom, country in southwest Asia, 12
Kaupang, city in Norway, 67
Kazakhstan, country in Asia, 120, 127
Kazan, city in Russia, 112
Kelantan, city in southeast Asia, 52
Kenya, country in Africa, 120, 127
Kepler, Johannes, scientist, 94
Kerma, city in Kush, 19, 57
Khami, city in south Africa, 62–63
Khania, city in Crete, 30
Kharkov, city in Europe, 112
Khartoum, city in Sudan, 109
Khazars, culture group of Europe, 48
Khmer Empire, country in southeast Asia, 44, 51–52, 77
Khoisan, culture group of Africa, 56, 62
Khomeini, Ayatollah, ruler of Iran, 123
Khwarizm Shahdom, country in southwest Asia, 50
Kiev, city in Europe, 50, 67, 75, 90–91, 112, 127
Kievan Rus, country in Europe, 67, 70
Kikuyu, culture group of east Africa, 62
Kilwa, city-state in Africa, 57, 59, 62–63, 85
Knossos, city in Crete, 30–31
Kolkata (Calcutta), city in India, 124
Kololo-Rotse Empire, country in Africa,108
Kongo, country in Africa, 62–63, 85
Koran: see Qur'an
Korea, country and culture region in Asia, 20–23, 26–27, 49–55, 76–77, 97, 104–107, 115
Korean War, conflict in Asia, 117–119
Kosovo, country in Europe, 120, 127
Kosovo, Ottoman battle, 75
Koumbi Saleh, city in Ghana Empire, 58, 60–61
Krakow, city in Poland, 72, 87, 103
Kush, country in northeast Africa, 16–19, 57
Kuwait, country in Arabia, 10, 120, 123
Kuwait City, city in Kuwait, 123
Kyoto, city in Japan, 54–55, 74, 79, 93, 105
Kyrgyzstan, country in Asia, 120, 127

L

La Brede, city in France, 95
La Paz, city in Inca Empire, 81
La Playa, city in Inca Empire, 81
La Venta, city in Mexico, 28
Lagos, city in Nigeria, 63, 127
Lahore, city in India, 47
Lake Trasimene, battle in Punic Wars, 36
Laos, country in southeast Asia, 55, 76, 119–120, 127
Larissa, city in Greece, 32
Latvia, country in north Europe, 111, 113, 120, 127
Lavoisier, Antoine, scientist, 94
Lavoisier, Marie Anne, scientist, 94
Lebanon, country in southwest Asia, 10, 111, 113, 122–123, 127
Leeds, city in England, 100–101
Leeuwenhoek, Anton van, scientist, 94
Leipzig, battle in Napoleonic Wars, 99
Lemberg, battle in World War I, 110
Lenin, Vladimir Ilich, Russian leader, 112
Leningrad, city in Soviet Union, 114
Leonardo da Vinci, artist, 86–87
Lepanto, Ottoman battle, 90
Lepcis, city in North Africa, 15
Lexington, battle in American Revolution, 96
Leyte Gulf, battle in World War II, 115
Lhasa, city in Tibet, 118
Liberia, country in west Africa, 108–109, 120, 126
Libya, country and culture region in north Africa, 15, 17–18, 31, 35, 46, 58, 109–111, 114, 120, 127
Lijiacun, city in China, 21
Lima, city in Peru, 83, 97, 126
Lindisfarne, city in England, 67
Linne, Carl von, scientist, 94
Linzi, city in China, 23
Lisbon, city in Portugal, 66–67, 86, 88–89, 93, 99, 101
Lithuania, country and culture region in Europe, 69, 72, 87, 111, 113, 120, 127
Liverpool, city in England, 100
Lixus, city in north Africa, 15
Locke, John, philosopher, 95

Lombards, culture group of Europe, 48, 64
Lombardy, country and culture region in Italy, 65
London, city in England, 65, 69, 72–73, 86, 88, 93, 95, 100–103, 107, 125–126
Longshan, cultural period in China, 20–21
Lower Egypt, region of north Africa, 16–18
Lower Nubia, region of north Africa, 16–18
Louis XIV, king of France, 91
Louis XVI, king of France, 98, 102
Louis XVIII, king of France, 102
Lu, state in China, 22
Luanda, city in Angola, 63, 93, 127
Luba, country in Africa, 62, 85, 93, 108
Lubeck, city in Germany, 72
Lugdunum, city in Europe, 38
Luna, city in Italy, 67
Lunda, country in Africa, 62, 85, 93, 108
Luoyang, city in China, 21–23, 27, 43, 54
Lusitania, passenger ship, 110
Luther, Martin, Protestant reformer, 86, 88–89
Lutheran Church, branch of Christianity, 88–89
Lutter, battle in Thirty Years' War, 89
Lutzen, battle in Thirty Years' War, 89
Lviv, city in eastern Europe, 72
Lydia, culture region in southwest Asia, 15, 31
Lyon, city in France, 41, 65–66, 70, 72, 89, 98, 101, 103

M

Macao, territory in China, 53, 93, 104–106, 118
Macedonia, country in Europe, 32–36, 120, 127
Machu Picchu, city in Inca Empire, 81
Madagascar, island country and colony in Indian Ocean, 56, 62–63, 79, 85, 108–109, 120, 127
Madrid, city in Spain, 86, 88–89, 99, 101–102, 125–126
Magdeburg, city in Germany, 72
Magellan, Ferdinand, explorer for Portugal, 78–79
Maghreb, culture region in Africa, 46
Magna Carta, English document, 65, 68
Mainz, city in Germany, 65, 69–70, 86
Makkura, country in Africa, 58
Malacca, city in southeast Asia, 47, 93
Malay States, country in southeast Asia, 55, 76
Malays, culture group of Asia, 52
Malaysia, country in southeast Asia, 120, 127
Mali, country in Africa, 120, 126–127
Mali Empire, country in Africa, 57, 59–61, 63
Malindi, city in east Africa, 62–63, 77
Mallia, city in Crete, 30
Mamluk Empire, country in Africa and Asia, 50, 59, 63, 71
Man, state in China, 22
Manchester, city in England, 100, 103, 107
Manchu Empire, dynasty of China, 104–107
Manchuria, culture region in China, 49, 53, 55, 115, 118
Manchurians, culture group of east Asia, 49
Manila, city in Philippines, 55, 93, 127
Manyakheta, city in India, 54
Manzihert, Byzantine battle, 48
Marathon, battle in Persian wars, 32, 37
Marengo, battle in Napoleonic Wars, 99
Mari, city in southwest Asia, 11
Maria Theresa, empress of Austria, 91
Marianas, island country in Pacific Ocean, 106
Marlowe, Christopher, playwright, 86
Marne, battle in World War I, 110
Marrakech, city in north Africa, 58, 63
Marseille, city in France, 41, 70, 72–73, 88, 98, 101
Marshall Islands, island country in Pacific Ocean, 106, 115, 121
Marx, Karl, philosopher, 113
Mary II, queen of England, 91
Massawa, city in east Africa, 63
Mathura, city in India, 27
Mauretania, province in north Africa, 15, 36, 38, 40–41
Mauritania, country in Africa, 120, 126
Mauryan Empire, country in south Asia, 17, 23, 26
Maya Empire, country in North America, 17, 28–29, 80
Mayapan, city in Maya Empire, 80
Mbanza, city in Kongo, 62–63
Meaux, city in France, 89
Mecca, city in Arabia, 44, 46–47, 57, 59, 63, 90
Media, country in southwest Asia, 13–14
Medina, city in Arabia, 46–47, 58, 123
Mehmet II, sultan of Ottoman Empire, 75
Memphis, city in Egypt, 13, 16–18, 57
Menes, king of Egypt, 16
Mercantilism, economic system, 92
Mercia, country in Europe, 65
Meroe, city in Kush, 16–19, 57
Mersa Gawasis, city in Egypt, 17–18
Merv, Islamic battle, 46
Mesopotamia, region in southwest Asia, 7, 9–14, 35, 46
Messene, city in Greece, 32
Messina, city in Sicily, 73
Metztitlan, culture region in Mexico, 80
Mexico, country in North America, 28–29, 77, 80, 96, 121, 126
Mexico City, city in Mexico and New Spain, 83, 96, 124, 126
Michelangelo Buonarroti, artist and writer, 87
Middle Ages, historical period of Europe, 64–75
Middle America, region in North America, 8, 28–29, 80
Middle East, region in southwest Asia and north Africa, 8–15, 40–43, 59, 70–71, 122–123
Middle Kingdom, country in Egypt, 16
Midrarid, dynasty of north Africa, 66
Midway, battle in World War II, 115
Milan, city-state in Italy, 42, 72, 99, 101
Miletus, city in southwest Asia, 30, 32
Min Yue, state in China, 23
Minamoto, ruling family of Japan, 54
Ming, dynasty of China, 22, 53, 55, 77
Minoans, culture group of Crete, 30
Minsk, city in Europe, 91, 112
Mogadishu, city in east Africa, 44, 47, 62–63, 77, 85, 93, 127
Mogodor, city in north Africa, 15
Mohacs, Ottoman battle, 90
Mohenjo-Daro, city in India, 24–25
Moldavia, country in Europe, 87
Moliere, Jean Baptiste, playwright, 86
Molucca Islands (Spice Islands), island group in Indonesia, 52–53, 55, 76, 79
Mombasa, city-state in east Africa, 59, 62–63, 77, 85
Mona Lisa, painting by Leonardo da Vinci, 86–87
Monastiraki, city in Crete, 30
Mongol Empire, country in Asia and Europe, 50–51, 59
Mongolia, country and culture region in central Asia, 26, 45, 47, 49–51, 53, 55, 73, 76–77, 115, 118, 120, 127
Mongols, culture group of central Asia, 45, 49–51, 75
Mons, culture group of Asia, 52
Monte Alban, city in Zapotec, 28–29, 80
Montenegro, country in Europe, 103, 120
Montesquieu, Charles de Secondat, philosopher, 95
Montmorency, city in France, 95
Moors, culture group of Morocco, 64, 66, 74
Moravia, culture region in Europe, 65
More, Thomas, author, 86
Morocco, country and culture region in north Africa, 59–61, 85, 90, 93, 99, 102–103, 108–111, 113, 116, 120, 126
Moscow, city and principality in eastern Europe, 47, 50, 99, 112, 125, 127
Moses, Hebrew leader, 14
Mossi States, independent kingdoms in west Africa, 61
Mosul, city in Iraq, 123
Mozambique, country and culture region in Africa, 85, 93, 108–109, 120, 127
Muhammad, Islamic religious leader, 46–47
Mukden, battle in Russo-Japanese War, 107
Mumbai (Bombay), city in India, 124–125, 127
Mun, Thomas, economist, 92
Munich, city in Germany, 99
Musa, Mansa, king of Mali Empire, 61
Muscovy, country in Europe, 87
Muslims, followers of Islam, 46–47, 51, 58–61, 66, 70–71, 74–75, 88–89, 109, 122–123
Mussolini, Benito, ruler of Italy, 110, 112–113
Muza, city in Yemen, 57
Mwenemutapa, country in Africa, 62–63
Myanmar (Burma), country and culture region in southeast Asia, 53, 55, 76–77, 104, 115, 118, 120, 127
Mycenae, city in Greece, 30
Mycenaeans, culture group of Greece, 30–31

N

Nagasaki, city in Japan, 53, 55, 93, 105, 115
Najd, country in southwest Asia, 110–111
Nakbe, city in North America, 28
Namibia, country in Africa, 120, 127
Nandivardhana, city in India, 27
Nanhai, city in China, 23, 27
Nanjing (Nanking), city in China, 43, 53, 74, 118
Nantes, city in France, 98
Napata, city in Kush, 16–19, 57
Naples, city and country in Italy, 69, 72–73, 75, 79, 88–90, 93, 99, 101–103
Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of France, 96, 99
Napoleonic Wars, conflicts in Europe, 99, 109
Narbonne, city in France, 66–67
Nasiriya, city in Iraq, 123
Natal, colony in Africa, 108
Native Americans, culture group of North and South America, 28–29, 77, 80–84
Navarre, country in southwest Europe, 69, 74
Naxos, city in Greece, 32
Nazi Party, political party in Germany, 113–114
Nepal, country in central Asia, 24, 118, 120, 125, 127
Netherlands (Holland), country and culture region in Europe, 82–83, 86, 93, 95, 101–103, 110–111, 113, 116, 127
Netherlands Indies, colony in Asia, 115
New Caledonia, island country in Pacific Ocean, 106, 120, 127
New Delhi, city in India, 125
New Granada, colony in South America, 92
New Guinea, island in Pacific Ocean, 9
New Hebrides, colony in Pacific Ocean, 106
New Kingdom, country in Egypt, 17–18

New Sarai, city in central Asia, 51
New Spain, Viceroyalty of, colony in North America, 77, 82–83, 92
New York City (New Amsterdam), city in United States, 83, 107, 124–126
New Zealand, island country in Pacific Ocean, 104, 106, 120, 127
Newcastle, city in England, 100
Newton, Isaac, scientist, 94
Niani, city in west Africa, 59–61
Nicaea, city in southwest Asia, 48
Nicaea, country in Europe, 69
Nicaragua, country in North America, 117, 121, 126
Niger, country in Africa, 120, 127
Nigeria, country and colony in west Africa, 109, 120, 127
Nile River, Africa, 12–19, 34–35, 38, 40–43, 46–48, 57–58, 60, 63, 85, 108–109, 122, 129
Nineveh, city in Assyria, 12–13, 35
Ningbo, city in China, 55
Nishapur, city in Asia, 44
Normandy, culture region in France, 67
Normans, culture group of Europe, 48, 65
North Africa, continental region, 15, 57–59
North America, continent, 6, 8–9, 67, 77–80, 82–85, 87, 91–92, 96, 126, 128
North Atlantic Treaty Organization, U.S.-European military alliance, 116–117
North Korea, country in east Asia, 117–120, 127
North Vietnam, country in Asia, 119
Northern Rhodesia, colony in Africa, 109
Northumbria, country in Europe, 65
Norway, country in Europe, 65, 67, 72, 88–89, 95, 99, 101–103, 110–114, 116–117, 120, 127
Novgorod, city in Europe, 67
Nubia, culture region in north Africa, 16–19
Numidia, culture region in north Africa, 15, 31, 36
Nur ad-Din, emir of Ayyubid Empire, 59
Nuremberg, city in Germany, 72
Nuri, city in Kush, 19

O

O'Higgins, Bernardo, leader in Chile, 97
October Revolution, uprising in Russia, 112
Odessa, city in Europe, 91, 112
Okhotsk, city in Russia, 91
Okinawa, battle in World War II, 115
Old Kingdom, country in Egypt, 16
Old Sarai, city in central Asia, 51
Olekminsk, city in Russia, 91
Olmec, culture group of North America, 17, 28
Olympia, city in Greece, 32
Oman, country in Asia, 120, 123, 127
Opium War, conflict in China, 105
Orange, city in France, 98
Orange Free State, country in Africa, 108
Oregon, region in North America, 96
Orel, battle in Russian Revolution, 112
Orenburg, city in Russia, 112
Orleans, city in France, 89
Oromo, country in east Africa, 62, 85
Osaka, city in Japan, 55, 79, 93, 127
Osman, founder of Ottoman Empire, 75
Ostrogoths, culture group of Europe, 48
Ostrogoths, Kingdom of the, country in Europe, 64
Otto I, emperor of Holy Roman Empire, 65, 68–69
Ottoman Empire, country in Asia, Africa, and Europe, 45, 63, 65, 75, 85, 87–91, 93, 95, 99, 101–103, 108, 110–112, 122
Ovambo, culture group of south Africa, 62
Oyo, country in west Africa, 61–62

P

Pachacamac, city in Inca Empire, 81
Pagan, city in southeast Asia, 27, 52, 63
Pagan Kingdom, country in southeast Asia, 52
Pakistan, country in south Asia, 24, 117, 120, 127
Palembang, city in southeast Asia, 52, 55
Palenque, city in Maya Empire, 29
Palermo, city in southern Europe, 63, 69, 72, 101
Palestine, region in southwest Asia, 111, 122, 125
Palestine Liberation Organization, nationalist group, 122
Palladio, Andrea, architect, 87
Palmyra, city and country in southwest Asia, 41–42
Panlongcheng, city in China, 21
Panmunjom, city in Korea, 119
Papal States, states in Italy ruled by pope, 65, 69–70, 88–90, 102
Papua New Guinea, island country in Pacific Ocean, 120–121, 127
Paraguay, country in South America, 97, 121, 126
Paris, city in France, 66–67, 69, 72–74, 79, 86, 88–89, 93, 95, 98–99, 101–103, 107, 127
Parthia, culture region in southwest Asia, 35
Parthian Empire, country in southwest Asia, 36, 38
Pataliputra, city in south Asia, 26–27
Patrick, Saint, Christian missionary, 64
Paul, early Christian leader, 40–41
Pearl Harbor, battle in World War II, 115
Pegu, city in Burma, 52
Peiligang, settlement in China, 20
Peking: see Beijing
Pella, city in Macedonia, 34–35
Peloponnesian War, conflict in Greece, 33
Pentagon, U.S. military headquarters near Washington, D.C., 111, 125
Pergamum, city in southwest Asia, 32, 36, 38, 41
Perm, city in Russia, 112, 127
Perry, Matthew Calbraith, U.S. naval commodore, 97, 104–105
Persepolis, city in Persian Empire, 35
Persia, country and culture region in southwest Asia, 7, 13–15, 18, 26–27, 31–35, 40–44, 46–47, 51, 53, 76–77, 85, 93, 110–112
Persian Empire, country in Asia, 31–35, 90
Persian Gulf War, conflict in Kuwait and Iraq, 111, 123
Persian War, conflict in Greece, 32, 37
Persians, culture group of Asia, 35, 48
Peru, country and colony in South America, 92, 97, 117, 121, 126
Peshawar, city in south Asia, 26–27
Peter the Great, czar of Russia, 90–91
Petrograd, city in Russia, 112
Petropavlovsk, city in Russia, 91
Phaistos, city in Crete, 30
Philadelphia, city in United States, 107
Philippi, city in southeast Europe, 41
Philippines, island country in southeast Asia, 55, 93, 104–106, 115, 117–118, 120, 127
Phoenicia, country in southwest Asia, 7, 13–15, 31
Phrygia, culture region in southwest Asia, 14
Pi, state in China, 21
Pica, city in Inca Empire, 81
Picts, culture group of Europe, 64
Pisa, city in Italy, 69
Pizarro, Francisco, Spanish conqueror, 81–82
Plague, deadly disease, 42, 45, 48, 59, 65, 72–73
Poitiers, city in France, 66, 98
Poland, country in Europe, 67, 69, 72, 87–91, 95, 103, 111, 113–114, 116, 120
Polo, Marco, merchant and author, 76
Ponce de Léon, Juan, explorer for Spain, 82
Port Arthur, battle in Russo-Japanese War, 107
Portland, town in England, 64, 67
Portugal, country in Europe, 53, 66, 69, 72, 74, 76, 78–79, 82–83, 85–86, 88–90, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101–104, 106, 108–111, 113, 116, 121, 126
Portuguese Guinea, colony in west Africa, 108–109
Potosi, city in Bolivia, 83
Prague, city in central Europe, 69, 72, 87–89, 101, 103
Prambanan, temple complex in southeast Asia, 52
Prayaga, city in India, 27
Priestley, Joseph, scientist, 94
Protestantism, branch of Christianity, 88–89
Prussia, country in north Europe, 69, 88, 95, 99, 102
Pskov, city in Europe, 112
Punic Wars, conflicts between Rome and Carthage, 36–37
Pusan, city in South Korea, 119
Pyongyang, city in North Korea, 119
Pyrgos city in Crete, 30

Q

Qatar, country in Asia, 120, 123, 127
Qi, state in China, 22–23
Qin, city, state, and dynasty in China, 22–23
Qing, dynasty in China, 93
Quebec, city in North America, 83, 92
Quelimane, city in Africa, 63
Quito, city in Inca Empire and Ecuador, 81, 83, 126
Qur'an (Koran), Muslim holy book, 46

R

Rabelais, Francois, author, 86
Raphael, artist, 87
Ravenna, city in Italy, 42–43
Recife, city in Brazil, 83
Red Army (Reds), military force in Russia, 112
Reformation, movement to reform Roman Catholic Church, 86, 88–89
Regensburg, city in Germany, 69–70
Reign of Terror, period of French Revolution, 98
Renaissance, revival of Greek and Roman culture in Europe, 86–87
Revolution of 1848, uprisings in Europe, 103
Reykjavik, city in Iceland, 67, 126
Rheims, city in France, 65
Rhodes, island and city in Greece, 15, 30, 32
Rift Valley States, Africa, 85
Riga, city in Europe, 72, 110, 112
Rio Barbate, Islamic battle, 46
Rio de Janeiro, city in Brazil, 97, 126
Rio de la Plata, colony in South America, 92
Rio de Oro, colony in west Africa, 109
Rio Muni, colony in west Africa, 108–109
Riyadh, city in Saudi Arabia, 123, 126
Roman Catholic Church, branch of Christianity, 64–66, 69–71, 88–89
Roman Empire, country in Europe, north Africa, and southwest Asia, 31, 36–43, 48, 57
Roman Republic, country in Europe, north Africa, and southwest Asia, 31, 36–37
Romania, country in Europe, 103, 110–113, 116, 120, 127

Romano-Britons, culture group of Europe, 64
Rome, city in southern Europe, 18, 27, 31, 36–38, 40–43, 46, 48, 63–65, 67, 69–70, 72, 75, 87–90, 101–103, 127
Rouen, city in France, 65, 70, 72, 89
Rousseau, Jean-Jacques, philosopher, 87, 95
Rozwi, country in Africa, 85
Russia, country in east Europe and north Asia, 47, 51, 87, 90–91, 93, 95, 99, 101–107, 110, 112, 120–121, 126–127
Russian Principalities, countries in east Europe, 50
Russian Revolution, uprising in Russia, 110–112
Russo-Japanese War, conflict in Asia, 107
Rwanda, country in Africa, 120, 127

S

Saguntum, Greek colony in Spain, 31
Saigon, city in South Vietnam, 119
Saint Augustine, town in North America, 83
Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre, attack in France, 89
Saint Louis, city in west Africa, 63
Saint Petersburg, city in Russia, 91, 102–103, 107, 127
Saladin, Kurdish commander, 57, 59
Salt March, protest in India, 120
Salzburg, city in Austria, 65, 69
Samaria, city in Israel, 14
Samarqand, city in central Asia, 44, 46–47, 49–51, 59, 74
San, culture group of south Africa, 62
San Antonio, city in North America, 83
San Jose Mogote, city in Zapotec civilization, 29
San Lorenzo, city in Olmec civilization, 28
San Martin, José de, leader in Argentina, 97
Sangela, city in India, 35
Santa Fe, city in North America, 83
Santiago, city in Inca Empire and Chile, 81, 97, 126
Santiago, city in Spain, 74
Santo Domingo, country and city in North America, 83, 96
Sao Paulo, city in Brazil, 124, 126
Sao Vicente, city in South America, 83
Sarai, city in Asia, 44
Saratov, city in Russia, 112
Sardinia, island in Mediterranean Sea, 15, 31, 36, 69, 99
Sardinia, Kingdom of, country in Europe, 98, 102
Sarmatia, culture region in Europe, 36, 38, 40–41
Satsuma, clan in Japan, 105
Saudi Arabia, country in southwest Asia, 10, 114, 120, 122–123, 127
Saxons, culture group of Europe, 64
Saxony, country in Europe, 65, 95, 102
Saylac, city in east Africa, 62–63
Scandinavia, culture region in Europe, 67
Scheele, Carl, scientist, 94
Scientific Revolution, period of scientific change, 94
Scotland, country on Great Britain, 72, 86, 88–89
Scythia, culture region in Europe and Asia, 35
Sea Peoples, culture group of eastern Mediterranean Sea, 17, 30
Segoyuela, battle in Spain, 66
Segu, country in Africa, 93
Seleucia, city in southwest Asia, 27
Seljuk Sultanate, country in southwest Asia, 59, 71
Senegal, country and colony in west Africa, 61, 108, 120, 126
Sennar, city in east Africa, 62–63
Sens, city in France, 66
Seoul, city in South Korea, 119
Sepoy Mutiny, uprising in India, 106
Serbia, country in southeast Europe, 69, 72, 103, 110, 120, 127
Serbs, culture group of Europe, 65
Sestos, city in Europe, 32
Seville, city in Spain, 63, 72–74, 86
Shakespeare, William, writer, 86
Shang, dynasty of China, 17, 20–22
Shanghai, city in China, 53, 105, 118, 124, 127
Sheffield, city in England, 100
Shimoda, city in Japan, 105
Shona, culture group of south Africa, 62
Shu, state in China, 22–23
Shule, city in Asia, 23
Siam, country and culture region in southeast Asia, 53, 55, 76–77, 104, 106
Siberia, northern Asia, 91, 129
Sicily, island in Mediterranean Sea, 15, 31–33, 36, 40–41, 46, 65, 72, 87, 103
Sidon, city in Phoenicia, 15
Sierra Leone, country and colony in west Africa, 108–109, 120, 125–126
Sijilmasa, city in north Africa, 59
Silk Road, trade route between China and Europe, 23, 27, 44–45, 47, 49–50, 75–77, 79, 90
Simpang, city on Sumatra, 55
Singapore, city-state in southeast Asia, 104, 106, 115, 120, 127
Sino-Japanese War, conflict in Asia, 97, 107
Six-Day War, conflict in Middle East, 122
Slavery, 32, 76, 83–85, 92–93, 109
Slavs, culture group of Europe, 48, 64
Slovakia, country in Europe, 120, 127
Slovenia, country in Europe, 120, 127
Smith, Adam, economist, 92
Smolensk, city in eastern Europe, 72
Smyrna, city in southwest Asia, 27
Soba, city in northeast Africa, 60, 63
Socrates, philosopher, 31, 33
Sofala, city-state in Africa, 62–63
Solomon Islands, island country in Pacific Ocean, 106, 115, 121, 127
Somali, culture group of east Africa, 62
Somalia, country in Africa, 77, 120, 125
Somaliland, colony in East Africa, 109
Somme, battle in World War I, 110, 119
Songhai, empire and culture group of west Africa, 57, 61–63, 85
South Africa, country and colony in Africa, 109, 114, 120, 127
South America, continent, 6, 9, 76, 79, 81–84, 92, 97, 128
South Asia, continental region, 8–9, 24–27
South Korea, country in east Asia, 117–120, 127
South Sudan, country in Africa, 111, 120, 127
South Vietnam, country in Asia, 119
Southampton, city in England, 72
Southeast Asia, continental region, 8–9, 26–27, 45, 47, 52–53, 55, 59, 76–77, 104, 106, 119
Southern Rhodesia, colony in Africa, 109
Soviet Union, country in east Europe and Asia, 111–121
Spain, country and culture region in Europe, 15, 31, 36, 38, 40–43, 46, 58, 60, 64–67, 74, 79, 82–83, 85, 88–90, 93, 95–99, 101–104, 108–111, 113–114, 116–117, 120, 126–127
Spanish-American War, conflict in North America and Asia, 97, 106
Spanish March, region in Frankish Empire, 65
Sparta, city-state in Greece, 31–33
Spice Islands: see Molucca Islands
Sri Lanka (Ceylon), island country in Indian Ocean, 24–27, 76–77, 120, 125, 127
Srivijaya, city in southeast Asia, 27, 52
Srivijaya Kingdom, state in southeast Asia, 52
Stalin, Joseph, ruler of Soviet Union, 112–113
Stalingrad, battle in World War II, 114
Strasbourg, city in France, 98
Succoth, city in Egypt, 14
Sudan, country and colony in Africa, 109, 114, 120, 125, 127
Sueves, culture group of Europe, 43
Sueves, Kingdom of the, country in southwest Europe, 64
Suez, city in Egypt, 122
Suez Canal, waterway in Egypt, 97, 108–109, 122–123
Sufutun, city in China, 21
Suleiman the Magnificent, ruler of Ottoman Empire, 90–91
Sulu, country in southeast Asia, 55, 76
Sumer, civilization in southwest Asia, 7, 10–11
Sundiata Keita, king of Mali Empire, 61
Sung Empire, country in China, 49–50
Sunni Ali, king of Songhai Empire, 61
Susa, city in Elam, 11, 13, 35
Swahili, culture group of east Africa, 57, 62
Swahili States, city states in east Africa, 59
Sweden, country in Scandinavia, 65, 67, 72, 88–89, 91, 95, 99, 101–103, 110–114, 116, 120, 127
Swiss Confederation, union of states in Europe, 88–89
Switzerland, country in Europe, 95, 98–99, 101–103, 110–111, 113, 116, 120, 127
Syracuse, city in Sicily, 33
Syria, country and culture region in southwest Asia, 10, 17, 35–36, 38, 40–41, 46, 111, 113, 116, 120, 122–123, 127

T

Tabriz, city in southwest Asia, 50–51, 74, 90
Tabuk, city in Saudi Arabia, 123
Taino, culture group of North America, 77
Taipei, city in Taiwan, 118, 127
Taira, ruling family of Japan, 54
Taiwan (Formosa), island country in east Asia, 20–23, 55, 107, 118, 120, 127
Takrur, country in west Africa, 60–61
Talas River, Islamic battle, 46
Tamluk, city in south Asia, 45
Tamuin, city in Mexico, 80
Tanakh, Hebrew Bible, holy book, 14
Tang, dynasty of China, 49, 53
Tangier, city in north Africa, 46, 59–61, 63
Tannenberg, battle in World War I, 110
Tanzania, country in east Africa, 120, 127
Taoudenni, city in north Africa, 63
Tarascan Empire, culture region in Mexico, 80
Tarentum, city in Italy, 36
Tarraco, city in Spain, 38, 40
Tarsus, city in southwest Asia, 41
Taxila, city in south Asia, 26–27
Tayasal, city in Maya Empire, 80
Tel Aviv, city in Israel, 122–123
Tenochtitlan, city in Aztec Empire, 76, 80, 83
Teotihuacan, city-state in North America, 29, 43
Teotitlan, culture region in Mexico, 80
Ternate, city in southeast Asia, 55
Teutonic Knights, country in Europe, 87
Texcoco, city in Aztec Empire, 80
Thailand, country in southeast Asia, 115, 118–120, 127
Thais, culture group of southeast Asia, 20–23, 52

Thebes, city in Egypt, 13, 16–18
Thebes, city in Greece, 30, 32–33
Thessalonica, city in Europe, 41
Thessaly, culture region in Greece, 32–33
Thirteen Colonies, British North America, 92, 96
Thirty Years' War, conflict in Europe, 87, 89
Thrace, culture region in southeast Europe, 31–34
Three Estates, social classes in France, 98
Tibet, country and culture region in central Asia, 20–21, 23, 25–27, 49–51, 53, 76–77, 115, 118
Tibetans, culture group of east Asia, 49
Tidore, city in southeast Asia, 52
Tigris River, southwest Asia, 10–15, 35, 38, 40–43, 48, 123
Tikal, city in Maya Empire, 29
Timbuktu, city in west Africa, 57–58, 61, 63
Timor, colony in Pacific Ocean, 104, 106
Timur, Mongol conqueror, 45, 51, 75, 77
Tlacopan, city in Aztec Empire, 80
Tlaxcallan, culture region in Mexico, 80
Tobolsk, city in Russia, 91
Tokyo, city in Japan, 105, 107, 124, 127
Toledo, city in Spain, 66, 74
Tonkin, city in southeast Asia, 52
Tosa, clan in Japan, 105
Tototepec, culture region in Mexico, 80
Toulon, city in France, 98
Toulouse, city in France, 66, 70, 72, 89, 99
Tours, city in France, 46, 65–66
Trafalgar, battle in Napoleonic Wars, 99
Trans-Jordan, territory in southwest Asia, 111
Transoxania, culture region in Asia, 46, 49, 51
Transvaal, country in Africa, 108
Trebizond, city in Asia, 75
Trent, city in Europe, 88–89
Trent, Council of, Roman Catholic gathering, 89
Tres Zapotes, city in Olmec civilization, 28
Trier, city in Europe, 41
Triple Alliance, founding cities of Aztec Empire, 80
Tripoli, city and culture region in north Africa, 58, 60–61, 71, 108, 127
Tripoli, County of, Crusader state, 59, 71
Trojan War, legendary conflict in southwest Asia, 30
Troy, city in Anatolia, 30
Tsaritsyn, battle in Russian Revolution, 112
Tsushima Strait, battle in Russo-Japanese War, 107
Tula, city in Aztec Empires, 80
Tunis, city and region in north Africa, 58, 60–61, 63, 72, 75, 90, 108
Tunisia, country and culture region in north Africa, 57–58, 102–103, 110–111, 116, 120, 127
Turfan, city in Asia, 45
Turkestan, culture group of central Asia, 49
Turkey, country in southwest Asia and southeast Europe, 10, 111, 113–114, 116–117, 120, 123, 127
Turks, culture group from central Asia, 48, 75, 90
Turukhansk, city in Russia, 91
Two Sicilies, Kingdom of the, union of Sicily and Naples, 69, 95, 102
Tyre, city in Phoenicia, 13, 15, 71
Tyumen, city in Russia, 91

U

Ufa, battle in Russian Revolution, 112
Uganda, country in Africa, 120, 127
Ukraine, country in Europe, 120, 127
Ulm, battle in Napoleonic Wars, 99
Umayyad Empire (Umayyid Caliphate), country in southwest Asia and north Africa, 46
United Arab Emirates, country in Asia, 120, 123, 127
United Kingdom, country in Europe, 99–103, 104–106, 110–111, 113–114, 116–117, 120, 126–127
United Nations, international organization, 110, 117, 119, 121–123
United Provinces of Central America, country in North America, 96
United States, country in North America, 96–97, 104–106, 110–111, 114–117, 121, 124, 126
Upper Egypt, region in north Africa, 16–18
Upper Nubia, region in north Africa, 16–18
Ur, city-state in Sumer, 11–12, 14
Urban II, pope, 65, 70
Uruguay, country in South America, 97, 121, 126
Uruk, city-state in Sumer, 11–12
Utrecht, city in Netherlands, 65, 95
Uzbekistan, country in Asia, 120, 127

V

Valencia, city in Spain, 66, 72, 74
Van Eyck, Jan, artist, 87
Vandals, culture group of Europe, 43
Vandals, Kingdom of the, country in north Africa, 64
Vega, Lope de, playwright, 86
Venetian Republic, country in Europe, 95
Venice, city and city-state in southern Europe, 44, 69–70, 72–73, 75–76, 88–90, 93, 101, 103
Verdun, battle in World War I, 110
Verrazano, Giovanni da, explorer for France, 82
Verrocchio, Andrea del, artist, 87
Vesalius, Andreas, scientist, 94
Vespucci, Amerigo, explorer for Portugal, 82
Vienna, city in central Europe, 69, 72, 75, 87–90, 101–103, 107
Vienna, Congress of, 1815 meeting, 102
Vietnam, country in southeast Asia, 117–120, 127
Vietnam War, conflict in southeast Asia, 111, 117–119
Viets, culture group of southeast Asia, 23
Vijaya, city in southeast Asia, 52
Vijayanagar, city in south Asia, 74
Vijayanagar, country in south Asia, 76
Vikings, culture group of Europe, 64, 67
Visby, city in north Europe, 72
Visigoths, culture group of Europe, 43, 48, 64, 66
Visigoths, Kingdom of the, country in southwest Europe, 64
Vladivostok, city in Russia, 107
Voltaire, author, 95

W

Wadai, country in Africa, 62, 108
Wake Island, colony in Pacific Ocean, 106
Wan, city in China, 23
Warsaw, city in Poland, 88–89, 99, 101, 112, 127
Warsaw Pact, military alliance, 116–117
Washington, D.C., city in United States, 96, 125, 126
Waterloo, battle in Napoleonic Wars, 96, 99, 109
Watt, James, scientist, 94
Wei, state in China, 21
Wessex, country in Europe, 65
West Africa, continental region, 9, 56–57, 60–61, 76
West Bank, region in Middle East, 122
West Germany, country in Europe, 116
Western Europe, continental region, 64–70, 74, 86–89, 116
Western Roman Empire, country in Europe and north Africa, 31, 42–44, 48
Western Sahara, territory in Africa, 120, 126
Westphalia, Treaty of, pact ending Thirty Years' War, 89
White Army (Whites), military force in Russia, 112
White Mountain, battle in Thirty Years' War, 89
William III, king of England, 91
Wittenberg, city in Germany, 88
Wolverhampton, city in United Kingdom, 100
World Trade Center, office towers in New York City, 111, 125
World War I, conflict in Europe and southwest Asia, 110–112, 119
World War II, worldwide conflict, 110, 114–115, 119
Worms, city in Germany, 70, 88
Wu, culture group, state, and city in China, 21–23, 27
Wu Su, culture group of east Asia, 23
Wucheng, city in China, 21
Wurttemberg, country in German Confederation, 102

XYZ

Xhosa, culture group of south Africa, 62
Xianyang, city in China, 23
Xicalango, city in Aztec Empire, 80
Xiongnu, culture group of east Asia, 20–21, 23
Xochicalco, city in Teotihuacan, 29
Xoconochco, city in Aztec Empire, 80
Yan, state and city in China, 22–23
Yangshao, culture in China, 16, 20
Yangtze River, China, 20–23, 47, 49–53, 77, 105, 118, 129
Yeha, city in Axum, 57
Yekaterinburg, city in Russia, 112, 127
Yellow River: see Huang He
Yemen, country in southwest Asia, 57, 120, 127
Yokohama, city in Japan, 105
Yong, state in China, 21
Yopitzinco, culture region in Mexico, 80
York, city in England, 67
Yorktown, battle in American Revolution, 96
Yuan Dynasty: see Great Khanate
Yue, state in China, 22
Yue Qi, culture group of east Asia, 23
Yugoslavia, country in southeast Europe, 111, 113–114, 116, 120
Zafar, city in Yemen, 57
Zaire: see Congo
Zaitun, city in China, 59
Zakro, city in Crete, 30
Zama, battle in Punic Wars, 36
Zambia, country in Africa, 120, 127
Zanzibar, city in east Africa, 62–63, 85
Zapotec, culture group of North America, 28–29
Zaragoza, city in Spain, 66
Zedong, Mao, ruler of China, 118
Zengids, country in Middle East, 59
Zheng He, Chinese fleet commander, 76–77
Zhengzhou, city in China, 21
Zhou, state and dynasty in China, 21–23
Zimbabwe, country in Africa, 120, 127
Zulus, culture group of Africa, 109